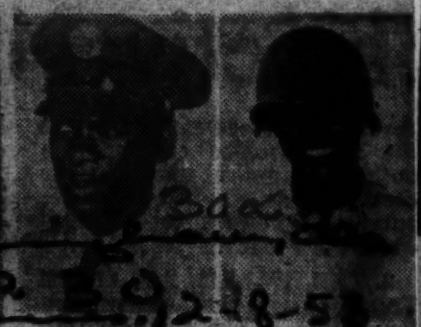
#
30a 1953

Serving their country

Airmen Arthur L. Voltz (left), 1127 43rd-st, n, and Robert L. Houston, 1136 20th-st, n.



Airman Willie W. Davis Jr. (left), Birmingham Rt. 8, and Pvt. Lark Artis Jr., 1423 Clay-st, Bessemer.

Pvt. Willie H. McMillan (left), 1614 Lens-av and Pvt. Lummis Boyd, Birmingham.

Airman Thomas Howard Jr. (left), 2010 16th-st, n, and Charles Webb, Navy, 2013 18th-st, Birmingham.

Pvt. Jesse B. McCall (left), 1-A Fifth-ct, s, and Pvt. Harold Ryce, 609 62nd-st, Fairfield

Pvt. Theodis Cady (left), 301 Hillside-av, Bessemer, and Airman Charles Harris, 924 Avenue F, Pratt City.

Pvt. Lee E. Hill (left), 2113 Ensley-av, and Airman Eli G. King, 1102 Third Alley, n.

Pvt. Samuel Taylor (left), Bessemer Rt. 8, and Pvt. Lee W. Hughes, 527 Eighth-av, Bessemer.

Pvt. Fred Mayweather (left), Bessemer, and Pvt. Oscar Logan, Wylam Station.

Airmen John E. Foster (left), 939 24th-st, s, and Eddie McQuarley, 3120 31st-st, n.

Pvt. James Richardson (left), Brighton, and Pvt. Bruce K. Ridgeway, Fairfield.

Airmen Amos Powell (left), 210 Sixth-av, n, and Randolph Parker Jr., 1744 Center-pl, n.

Shortt Assigned To Radio Station

Special To The Herald

DOBBINS AFB, Ga.— Airman 2-c Richard S. Shortt, son of Mrs. Gertrude C. Shortt, Tuskegee, has been assigned here as airman in charge of the 35th Air Division's military affiliate radio station (MARS).

Before entering the Air Force, Airman Shortt was a student at Tuskegee Institute High School. He finished his school studies while in the service.

A veteran of over three years in the Air Force, he has attended several outstanding Air Force technical schools.

He served 11 months of his overseas service on an island just off Greenland where he was chief operator of an radio direction finding station.

Airman Shortt, due for discharge next March, will continue his education by enrolling at Tuskegee Institute.

Local Man Turns In Idea To Save Air Force Money

Special To The Herald

MARCH AF BASE, Calif.—Took only two days for Staff Sgt. Howard E. Anderson, Jr., an aircraft mechanic at March Air Force Base, to turn an idea into an invention that may save this base as much as $1,000 each month in valuable parts.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Anderson, of Tuskegee, Sgt. Anderson was concerned with the number of spark advance solenoids that were replaced in the engines of KC-97 Stratotankers when the power plant of the big refueling plane was torn down.

In the past, when the engine was overhauled, the expensive part was removed and shipped to a depot to be tested and repaired. Since there was no way to test the solenoid, many of them were shipped out although they might be serviceable. At least 20 of these solenoids were replaced each month at a cost of more than $50.

Sgt. Anderson designed and built a testing device that indicates the condition of the solenoid. If it is still serviceable, it is placed back into the aircraft and used for its maximum length of life.

Foster Training At Fort Belvoir

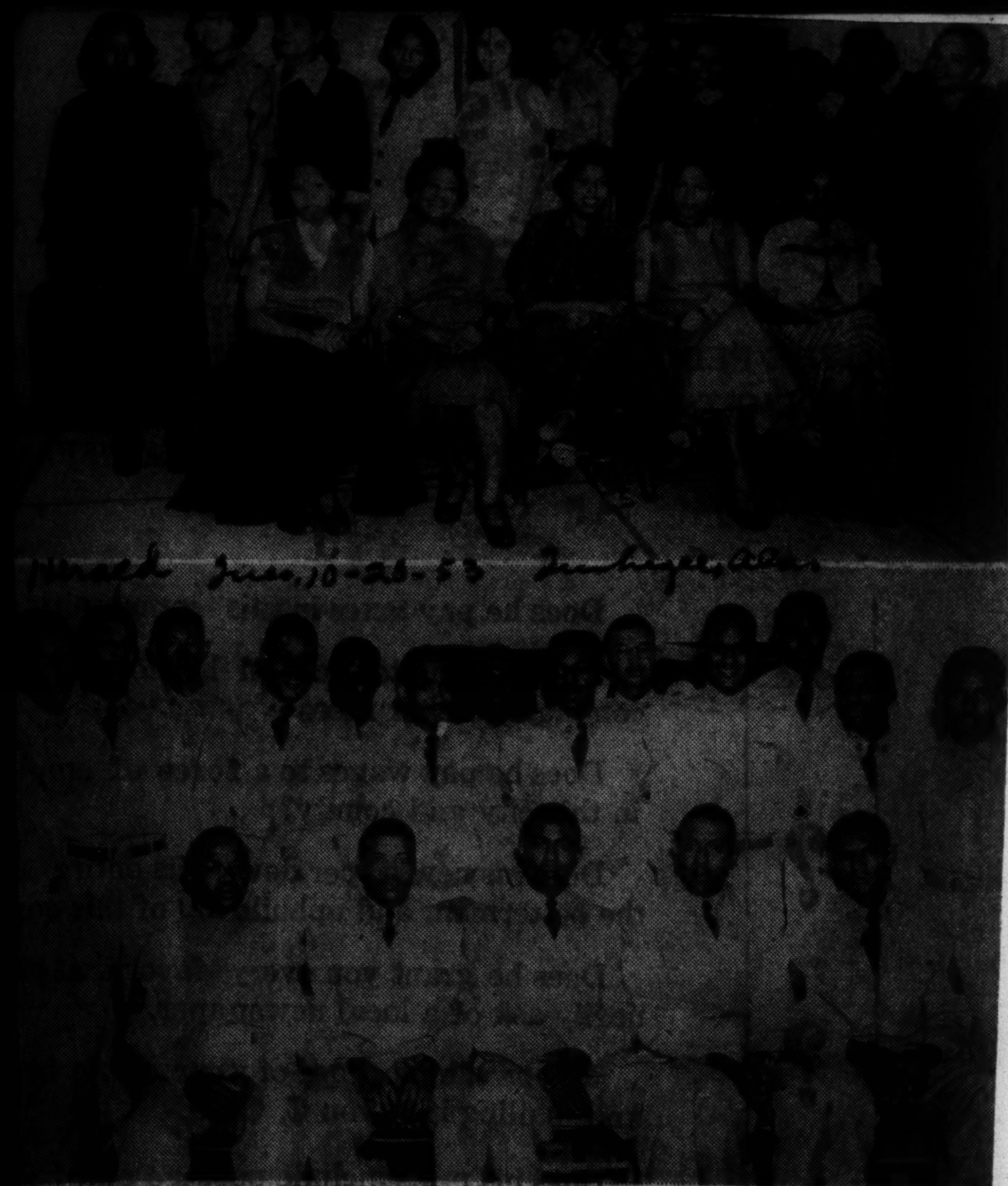
Special To The Herald

FORT BELVOIR, Va.—Pvt. Joe Foote, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Foote, of Rt. 1, Tuskegee, recently arrived at the Engineer Replacement Training Center, Fort Belvoir, Va.

There he is undergoing 16 weeks of basic training to qualify him as a soldier of the Corps of Engineers.

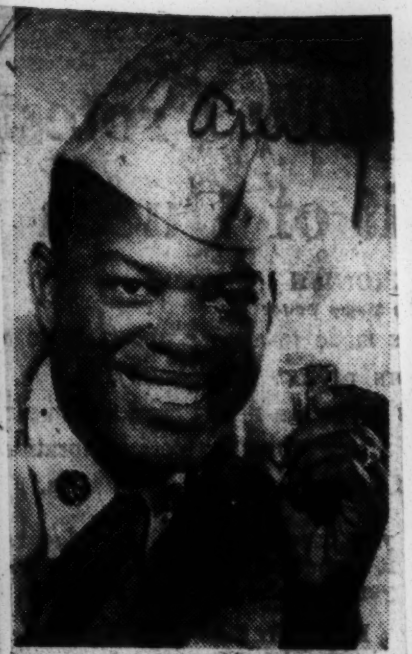
At the close of the training period, most men will be assigned to units of the Army either overseas or in the United States.

However, men with special skill may be selected for advanced specialists courses.



RESERVES STAGE PARTY—Members of Company B, 826th Engineer Construction Battalion (Reserve) and ladies made merry at a party given to mark the close of their annual Summer training encampment at Camp Rucker. The party, held at the recreation hall in the Washington Project, was featured by a creative dance presented by Miss Anne White. The top picture shows, left to right, seated, Mrs. Etta Gardner, Mrs. Peggy Floyd, of Columbus, Ga., Miss Lottie E. Anthony, Mrs. Grant Pickens, Mrs. Marjorie K. Brooks. Standing: Mrs. Ira L. Foster, Mrs. Florence Moore, Mrs. Bessie Jackson, Mrs. Estella Painter, Mrs. Doris Brown, Mrs. C. G. [illegible], Mrs. Clara T. Lyndon, Miss Neel Callihan, Miss Louise Wright, Mrs. Sheila Crawford and Mrs. Gaye S. Hogan, of Columbus.

Bottom picture, seated, left to right: Sgt. Elmer Jackson, Lt. Pedro Painter, Lt. [illegible] J. Johnson, Lt. George Brooks, Sgt. Cecil E. Walker. Standing: Pfc. Henderson Freeman, Cpl. Grant Pickens, Pvt. Claude N. Kennebrew, Pfc. Ira L. Foster, Pvt. Zanie L. McNeil, Pfc. Edgar M. Crawford, Cpl. William Moore, Sgt. Robert L. Gardner, Cpl. Arthur Britton, Sgt. Fred D. Brown, Sgt. Harvey J. Guinn, Sgt. Francisco Herrara and Pfc. David McNeil.



Courier-Journal Photo

PVT. JAMES C. PRIME

Knox Private Named Soldier of The Week

Fort Knox Pvt. James C. Prime, 19, Jacksonville, Fla., was "soldier of the week" this weekend in a drawing sponsored by the Louisville Servicemen's Center, 639 S. Ninth, a Red Feather agency, and the Frontier Club.

Prime, whose name was drawn from a list of Center visitors, got free lodging Saturday night at a hotel here, free meals, theater tickets, and taxi rides. He also was given a key to the city.

Center officials said the two organizations would sponsor the "soldier-of-the-week" drawing through June.

"PAYOFF" — ON THE LINE —On the front line in Korea, Army Cpl. Charley Witherspoon (left) of Memphis, Tenn., receives his monthly pay from 1st Lt. Robert Nelson of Cincinnati. Witherspoon is a cook in Company "E" of the 45th Infantry Division's 38th Regiment. Nelson is adjutant and paymaster.

Army gives award for bright idea

NEW YORK — Marshall E. Beverly, 1198 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N.Y., has received an award for a beneficial suggestion to improve operation of the New York Quartermaster inspection service Field Office E. DeBlois, ex-from Major ecutive officer.

Mr. Beverly

A clerk-typist, Mr. Beverly proposed a new procedure which will minimize delays in inspection operations by alerting inspectors as to contract delivery schedules. The award was made as part of the Army's efficiency awards program, designed to encourage employee participation in the improvement of operations.

Mr. Beverly was born in Washington, D.C., where he attended Cortez Peters Business school. He is married to the former Graspy Tonkins of Washington and [illegible] son, Tuffey, six years, and two daughters, Kathie, two years, and Pamela, one year. He is the son of Mrs. Martha Beverly, 1051 48th pl., ne., Washington.

Girls of Armed Services Have Come of Age

Atlanta World, Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 7-9-53

BY MARTHA KEARNEY
INS Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The girls of the armed services have really come of age — and the best proof is that they have three of their really own stars heading up their respective programs.

Before, when the idea of women in the armed forces was new, the Defense Department recruited school teachers or business women to head up the WACS, WAVES and Lady Marines.

Now they have trained their own leaders—all young and attractive and full of the joy of life—and for the first time it is recognized that women can make a career of the armed forces without sacrificing femininity.

Take brunette Lt. Col. Julia Hamblet, of Winchester, Mass., for example. At 36 years of age she is the youngest of the Chiefs of Women Services.

Col. Hamblet, who loves tennis, sailing and fishing was an outstanding career woman until she entered the Marines in 1943.

At that time she found herself in charge of 2,600 women at the Marine Corps Station at Cherry Point, N. C. That is just about the number of women on duty in the entire Marine Corps at the present time.

Or take Capt. Louise Wilde, USN the fourth director of the WAVES.

Capt. Wilde, of Concord, N. H. was an executive at Rockford College in Illinois before she decided to be a WAVE in 1942.

Good-looking, 42 years old and efficient, Capt. Wilde has served in Hawaii and elsewhere in almost every Wave capacity imaginable.

Col. Irene Galloway, WAC chief since January, is 47 and has grown up with the WAC since its inception.

She enlisted in August, 1942, and became a member of the second WAC training class after a civilian career in banking. She is a native of Templeton, Iowa.

Nevertheless, the world is her home. Col. Galloway has served in bases throughout the United States and in Europe and has a fondness for each of the countries in which she has lived.

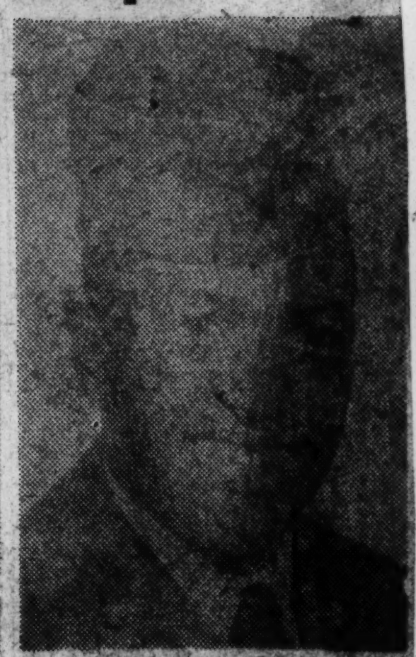
The main point is that all of the women now commanding the womens armed forces are veterans of their own forces. The days of the school teacher or the political appointee are over.

And it is a rare WAC, WAVE or Lady Marine who cannot approach her chief and tell her anything that happens to be on her mind at the time.

Train For Medical Corps

ALFRED DIXON

HERBERT FEATHERSTONE



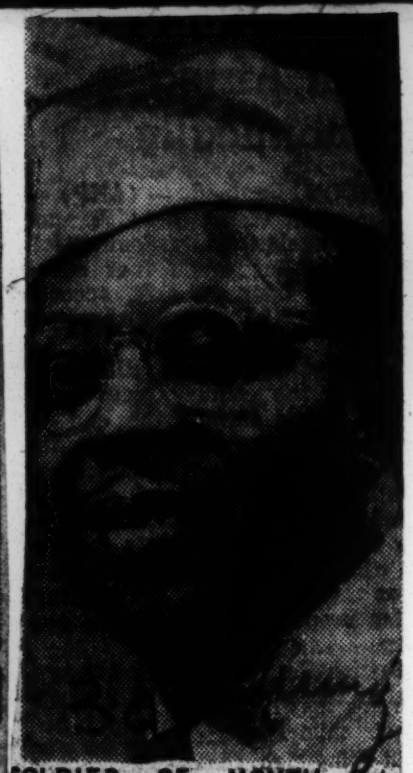
EDWARD THOMAS

JAMES BROWN

JOHN MOORE

TOMMIE PEACOCK

MISSISSIPPI MEN training at Medical Replacement Training Center, Camp Pickett, Va. At MRTC, only basic training center for the Army Medical Service, they have completed eight weeks of basic medical training and eight weeks of basic infantry training. Pvt. Moore is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Moore, Sunflower; Pvt. Brown is the son of Mrs. P. M. Cooper, Ruleville; Pvt. Peacock is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Peacock, Ruleville. Pvt. Thomas is the son of Mrs. G. Harrington, Indianola; Pvt Featherstone is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Featherstone, Indianola, and Pvt. Dixon is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dixon of Indianola.



SOLDIER OF MONTH.—Sgt. William Findley, a former medical aid man in a rifle platoon in Korea and now a ward master at the U. S. Army hospital at Camp Chaffee, has been chosen by the hospital as the soldier of the month. The sergeant was awarded a cash prize of $10 and a three-day pass. In addition, his photograph will decorate the hospital commander's bulletin board. Soldier-of-the-month competition is based on neatness, courtesy, military bearing and attention to duty. Sergeant Findley has been in the Army more than 10 years. He served in Africa and Italy from 1943 to 1945 with the Signal Corps. After assignment to the Medical Corps in 1948 he served in Alaska until April, 1949, and in Japan from May to July, 1950. He returned to this country in June, 1951, after 11 months in Korea. His decorations include the Bronze Star Medal and the Purple Heart. Sergeant Findley lives with his wife and three-month old son in Fort Smith, Ark.

The Army Lags Behind

WHILE the U. S. Navy has abolished jim crowism at all its land installations, including segregated schools, the Army is moving so slowly at its posts as to constitute a defiance of President Eisenhower's orders.

Not only is the Army dragging its feet in this regard, but at some posts it is actually setting up new segregated schools.

We are sure that the President does not know anything about this, so therefore it is up to those who know the facts about this flouting of his orders to let him and the world know.

There are hundreds of Army installations scattered over the country and it is manifestly impossible for outsiders to know all that is going on in this connection.

The Courier, therefore, calls upon all persons serving at defense installations to be on the alert and report every failure to eliminate jim crowism to this newspaper or to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Racial segregation and discrimination have no place anywhere under the Stars and Stripes, but certainly not in any Federal department, bureau, office, organization or installation supported by the taxes of all the people.

ter Miami Service Parade

ix Medical Officers Take Orientation Course in Texas

Six officers from the Miami area are undergoing a four-week orientation course in military medical service at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The officers are **Maj. Conrad B. Arnold**, son of Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Arnold, 500 NE 56th st.; **Capt. David R. Rothrock**, 13441 NW Miami ct.; **Capt. Henry Clinton Davis**, son of Dr. and Mrs. Carl Henry Davis, Coconut Grove; **Capt. Donald E. Fortner**, 5885 SW 80th st., South Miami; **1st Lieutenant Guillermo A. Puente-Duany**, 1017 NE 116th st.; and **1st Lt. Robert M. Epstein**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan B. Epstein, 7340 Michigan ave., Miami Beach.

Graduates of the class, made up of officers called to duty recently, are ready for assignments at military hospitals and medical field units.

William Lee Flateau, 20, is spending a brief leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Flateau, 1762 NW 15th st., after completing a 10-week basic training course with the Army Medical corps at Camp Pickett, Va. He reports for overseas shipment at Newark, N. J. on Aug. 24.

Pfc. William J. Wix, Jr., Marine son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wix, Sr., 2120 NW 99th ter., is stationed at El Toro, Cal. awaiting orders to go overseas.

Pfc. Wix, whose wife, Ann, and son, Mickey, live at 1022 NW 52nd st., joined the Marine Corps in March 1952.

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Marine Tech. Sgt. Charles V. McLaughlin, 36 is serving as a check crew leader with Marine Aircraft Group 33 at a forward air base in Korea.

His wife, Margie, and two children, Charles, 14, and Judith, 11, live at 1079 NW 77th st. Sgt. McLaughlin is a graduate of Miami High School and entered the service in 1945.

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Cpl. Henry G. Weiss, 22, Marine son of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Weiss, 341 SW 30th rd., is on duty with the 1st Marine Division band in Korea.

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BARR

GERARD

GIORDANO

FERGUSON

HARGRAVES

McLAUGHLIN

FLATEAU

WOODWARD

Pvt. James D. Maudsley, son of Mrs. May Lucardi, 930 E. 34th st., Hialeah, is taking his basic training at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. with the Ordance Corps.

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Marine George M. Woodward, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Woodward, 3128 Sheridan ave., Miami Beach, has been promoted

WEISS

MAUDSLEY

to sergeant at the Marine Air base in Opa-locka. Sgt. Woodward is a graduate of the University of Miami and enlisted in the Marines in December 1951.

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Five soldiers of the Miami area have completed their basic training at Camp Gordon, Ga.

They are **Pvt. Richard A. Hargraves**, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hargraves, 154 NE 1st ave., Homestead; **Pvt. Edward Ferguson**, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ferguson, Perrine; **Pvt. John C. Giordano, Jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Giordano, 239 NW 56th st.; **Pvt. Lester J. Gerard, Jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Gerard, 865 NW 84th st.; and **Pvt. Eleazer Barr, Jr.**, whose wife lives at 1780 NW 69th ter.

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Six Greater Miamians recently assigned to duty in Korea include:

Pvt. Willie L. Young, son of Mrs. Mary B. Young, 14145 NW 22nd pl., Opa-locka, for duty with the 40th Infantry Division.

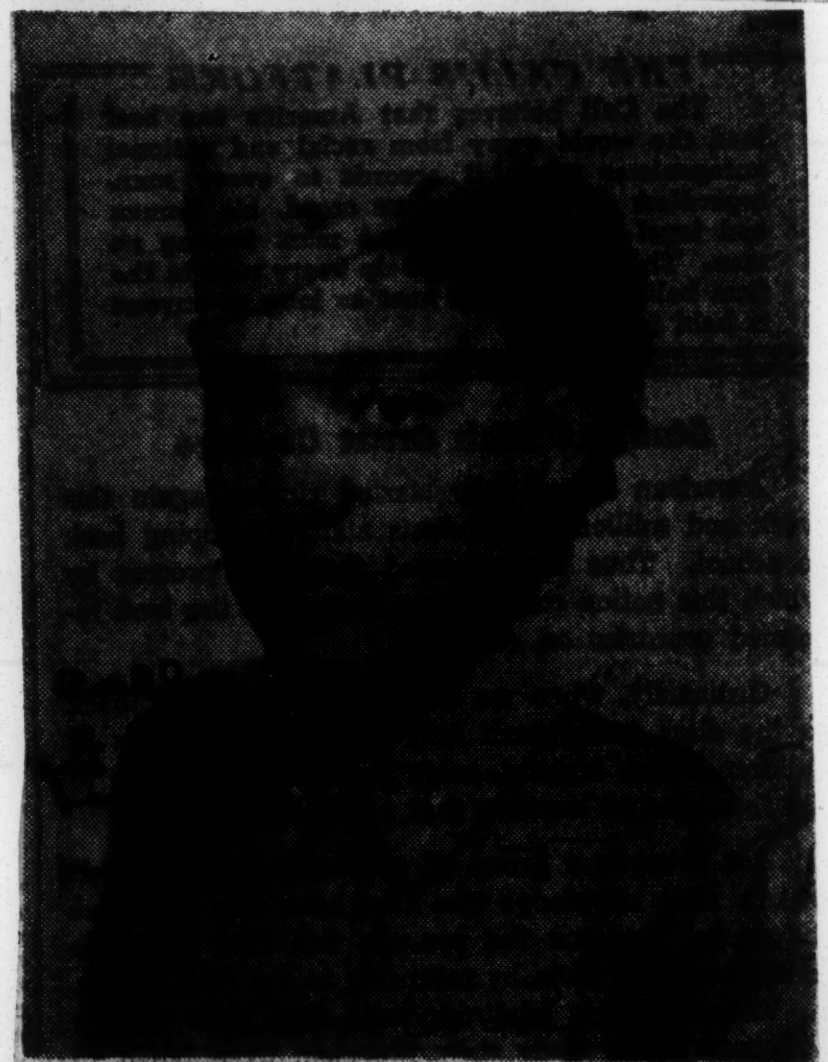
Pvt. Bentio Vallea Greo, husband of Mrs. Anna Greo, 1266 NE 94th st., for duty with the 45th Infantry Division.

Pfc. Thomas E. Sirman, whose wife, Helen, lives at 723 NW 140th st., for duty with the 45th Infantry Division.

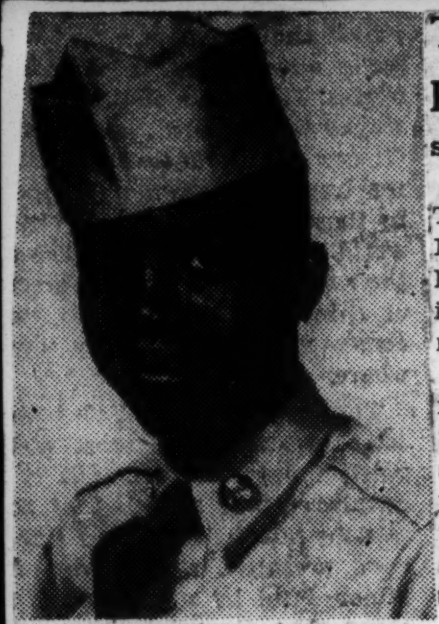
Cpl. Johnnie Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, 1941 NW Third ave., for duty with the 95th Chemical Service Company.

Pvt. Hurst H. Harman, Jr., stepson of W. W. Bazemore, Route 1, Hialeah, for duty with the 298th Engineer Depot Company.

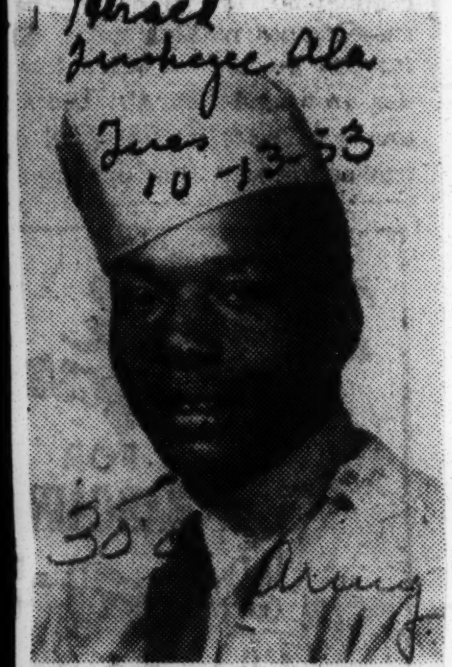
Sgt. Herbert J. Duberry, son of Mrs. Eloise McGee, Homestead, for duty with the prisoner of war command.



HOME ON FURLOUGH.—Second Lieutenant Frances Jacqueline Anthony arrived in Atchison, Kas., Friday, Sept. 4, to spend her 15-day furlough. She is the daughter of Mrs. Bernice Monroe, 1031 N. 6th St., Atchison, Kas. After receiving her bachelors degree from San Jose State college, San Jose, Calif., Lieutenant Anthony took her internship in hospital dietetics at the Jewish hospital of Brooklyn, (non-sectarian) Brooklyn, New York. She is now stationed at Letterman Army Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., where she is the first and only Negro dietitian.



JOSEPH MOTON DANIELS



TOMMI LEE LOVE

BUCKEYE RECRUITS—The two Macon County youths pictured above have recently arrived at Camp Polk, La., for training with the famed 37th Infantry (Buckeye) Division. Pvt. Joseph Moton Daniels is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Daniels, of Hardaway, and Pvt. Tommi Lee Love is the son of Mrs. Jessie May Love, of Rt. 1, Tuskegee. Both have been assigned to Battery "A" of the 137th AAA Battalion.

Training Finished By Pvt. Alexander

Special To The Herald

CAMP GORDON, Ga. — Pvt. Theodore Alexander, grandson of Mrs. Rosa Alexander, Tuskegee, has completed basic combat training at the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center here.

In his basic combat training he received instruction in infantry tactics and weapons, and other army subjects designed to prepare the individual for his military duties. Signal Corps basic embodies all phases of training common to the army program.

Lt. Russell Serves Squadron as Intelligence Officer

Navy Lt. D. L. Russell, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell, 143 NW 84th st., is serving as intelligence officer of Fighter Squadron 11 aboard the attack carrier USS Kearsarge in Korean waters.

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SECOND LT. BARRETT B. WATERS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot M. Dent, 3495 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, has been awarded the silver wings of an Air Force pilot at Webb Field, Tex. He is a former University of Miami student.

PFC. RAYMOND L. HITCHCOCK, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hitchcock, 1614 NW 60th st., competed recently in the armed forces ski championship contest in Austria, where he is stationed with the 350th Infantry Regiment. He is a graduate of Miami Edison High School.

PVT. KENNETH W. BUSH, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bush, 1241 NW 34th ave., is undergoing basic training with the 188th Airborne infantry regiment at Fort Campbell, Ky.

PVT. FRANK McKINNEY, son of Mrs. Edith McKinney, 1942 NW Fifth ave., has volunteered for parachute training. He is now undergoing basic training at Fort Campbell, Ky.

JOSEPH T. MAKOWSKI, of 154 SW 18th st., has received the dolphin insignia, signifying qualification as a Navy submarine crewman. The presentation was made at Key West by Cmdr. Julian I.

Thomas D. Hampton, aviation electronics technician, 8242 SW Sixth st.; Mark F. Lipton, navy airman, 5411 Alton rd., Miami Beach; Winford E. Poole, aviation photographer's mate second class, 5540 SW 43rd st., and Warren E. Timm, aviation electronics technician first class, 5311 SW Seventh st.

HENRY J. WILLIAMS, airman third class, son of Mrs. R. G. Williams, 2742 NW 22nd ct., is training as an Air Force technician in the technical school at Warren Field, Wyo.

Greater Miami Service Parade

RUSSELL WATERS HITCHCOCK BUSH

McKINNEY WILLIAMS MARX MAKOWSKI

SIX GREATER MIAMI men were aboard the carrier USS Midway when it participated in "Operation Rendezvous" in the Mediterranean Sea in March. They are Lt. Comdr. Andrew M. Burke, of 6050 Pine Tree dr., Miami Beach; Barrett D. Gehr, chief machinist's mate, of 4400 NW First ave.; Schocken, aboard the submarine Sennet.

★ ★ ★

SECOND LT. NORMAN D. MARX, son of Mrs. Linda E. Marx, 3446 SW 23rd st., has completed the basic company officer's course at Fort Benning, Ga. He is a member of Headquarters Co., First Battalion, 211th Infantry, of the Florida National Guard.

ROADBLOCK TO THEIR ADVANCEMENT:

Duties As Orderlies Rob GIs Of Army Schooling

By JAMES L. HICKS

FORT McNAIR, Washington, D.C.—The assignment of colored soldiers to serve as orderlies and do menial work in the homes of top ranking generals is blocking efforts of the army's educational program to raise the level of such men's education, it was learned here last week.

This fact came to light when an AFRO correspondent discussed the army's educational program with a civilian official at Fort McNair who conducts the army's information and education program for troops at the base.

The civilian said in the presence of army officials that it is the colored troops who need schooling most, but that they are not able to attend the base schools as much as the whites because they are assigned to serve as orderlies for generals who live on the base.

Officer Defends Practice

An army officer who was present when the statement was made said this did not mean that the generals would not give their orderlies time off to go to school, but he could not offer any other explanation as to what the I and E officer did mean.

Under the Army's educational program the I and E officer began a school on April 13 aimed at raising the educational level of soldiers stationed at the base up to at least the eighth grade.

Figures on record in his office show that the majority of men at Fort McNair who do not have an eighth grade education are colored men. Yet, when the school opened on April 13, only two out of the 30 men enrolled in the pilot course were colored.

Two All He Could Get

The I and E officer admitted that the greatest need for school was among the colored soldiers but said he had been unable to get more than the two in his class because of "their assignment."

The majority of the colored men are assigned as orderlies in "Generals Row" where Gen. J. Lawton Collins, army chief of staff, and other top ranking generals live.

A tour of the base also disclosed that the military careers of many colored soldiers serving as orderlies can be twisted and even jeopardized by their assignment to work for generals.

Officials at Fort McNair said when a man is assigned to work as an orderly for a general, the general may issue a temporary order automatically promoting the man. Thus, a corporal going to work for a major general may be temporarily promoted by the general to the grade of sergeant.

Automatic Demotion

He may work for the general for five years as a sergeant, but if at the end of that time the general is suddenly sent overseas and the orderly sent back to his old unit, he automatically reverts back to his old grade of corporal.

Many men, especially Korean veterans and career men, object to this type of promotion because of the uncertainty of their rank. Some point out that had they remained in a strict military line of duty they may have in five years reached the rank of sergeant with a permanent warrant.

Officials at Fort McNair, defending the orderly system, point out that colored men volunteer for the jobs and that they are more happy segregated than they would be otherwise.

Happier Segregated

This may or may not be true. One sergeant stated in the presence of the writer and two white officers that he feels his men are more satisfied being segregated as they are than they would be if they were integrated at the base.

However, there is the fact that the president of the United States has ordered integration at all army bases and if the army is allowing the men at Fort McNair to voluntarily select what kind of duties they will perform, it is the first time in the history of the army that this has been done.

Carried to its extreme, it is doubtful if there would be many troops in Korea if the army would allow a man to tell his officers where he wanted to serve.

General's Man Friday

A general's orderly position may have a certain appeal to a lazy, non-progressive type of individual. There is a certain amount of protection in the position because no one will try to shove a general's man Friday around.

Some of the orderlies have been at Fort McNair as long as 15 years. This, of course, gives a man a certain amount of immunity from combat service.

Armed Forces Day Parade A Challenge To A New Concept Of Democracy In Mississippi

The Armed Forces' Day parade here Wednesday morning was a great demonstration of the mechanical might of the armed forces of what we Americans, along with the rest of the world, like to point out as the world's greatest nation, but except for its mechanical aspects the parade was outstanding only as an example of thinking and past history of the state.

In the line of march there were units of the Mississippi National Guard and of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, along which line of march stood many Negro Citizens some of whom expressed openly the hope of, and disappointment at not seeing a single Negro in the entire parade.

As the nation makes ready to resist or challenge the military might of the communist world it should be readily apparent to any clear thinking mind that Mississippi is robbing the nation of the efficient service of many thousand of potential members of its armed forces by denying to the Negro of the state membership in the National Guard, and to the Negro student of the state, participation in the program of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Escewing for the moment the question of Negro membership in the States National Guards, it can be pointed out here, in the light of current developments in the state, that the program of the Reserve Officers Training Corps is a part of the educational program of the state; and with all the talk going on about equalization of Education a simple, and yet heartening first step could well be the immediate setting up of the Reserve Officers Training Corps program in the Negro high schools and colleges of the state.

While the Armed Forces Day parade was a great demonstration of the mechanical might of the Nation, its best service could well be the awakening of a new concept of Democracy in the state of Mississippi.

Now serving Uncle Sam

Wat. Airman Dolores C. Leach (left), 6447 Third-av, s, is training at Warren AFB, Wyo., to become an Air Force technician. Pvt. Matthew Clark, 2511 18th-st, Birmingham, is taking basic training at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Pvt. Robert Williams (left), Birmingham Rt. 8 recently was taking basic training at Camp Pickett, Va. Airman 1-c Thomas W. Wilson, 51 Sixth-av, s, is with the Air Force in Germany.

What Our GIs Are Doing

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Pfc. Ivan M. Phillips of Hedgesville, W. Va., participated in the latest series of atomic maneuvers at Desert Rock, Nev. A member of the 695th Armored Field Artillery Battalion stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., Phillips was given an extensive indoctrination in atomic warfare and witnessed an atomic explosion. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses G. Phillips, live in Hedgesville. His wife, Joyce, lives at 51 Elm Street, Mount Union, Pa.

Pfc. Phillips

SEOUL, Korea—Capt. Leroy P. Bass, Infantry, U. S. Army, Seventeenth Infantry, Seventh Division, distinguished himself by meritorious service during the period from June 6, 1952 to April 1, 1953.

During this period Captain Bass performed his duties as company commander in an exemplary manner. Despite the large turnover of personnel due to rotation, Captain Bass, through constant supervision and intensive training, maintained his unit at peak operating efficiency.

Captain Bass is the husband of Mrs. Nellie E. Bass, and resides at Piney Woods School, Piney Woods, Miss.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

FEAF BOMBER COMMAND, Japan—A 1/C Frank A. Vines, 709 Second Avenue, New Bern, N. C., is flying aboard a U. S. Air Force B-29 in night bombing strikes deep in North Korea. Airman Vines flies nine-hour combat missions to attack key targets in North Korea.

A 1/C Vines

His combat missions are part of the Far East Air Force's continuing program of knocking out enemy supplies before they reach Red front-line positions.

* * *

HARRISBURG, Pa.—It was recently announced at the Griffith Air Base, Rome, N. Y., that Capt. Marion R. Rodgers has been promoted to the rank of major. Major Rodgers, who is at present staff communications officer at the base, is the husband of the former Suzanne Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas of this city. They have a daughter, Denise Arlene.

Capt. Rodgers

Major Rodgers entered the Air Corps as a private in 1942, and was graduated from Aviation Cadet School in 1944. Later he attended the School of Communications. During World War II he was a fighter pilot in the Mediterranean Theatre for thirteen months.

* * *

CAMP POLK, La.—Pvt. John W. Ervine of Pompano Beach, Fla., is currently training with the Thirty-seventh Infantry Division here.

Private Ervine, who was inducted on March 5, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ervine. He has been assigned to duty with Company A of the 147th Infantry Regiment of the Buckeye Division. While with the Thirty-seventh Divison, Private Ervine will undergo basic training.

Pvt. Ervine

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Corp. Vincent E. Bishop, Willow Grove, Pa., participated in the latest series of atomic maneuvers at Camp Desert Rock, Nev. A member of Headquarters Company of the 278th Regimental Combat team, Bishop was given an extensive indoctrination in atomic warfare and witnessed an atomic explosion.

Corp. Bishop

His wife, Shirley, lives at 2629 Phipps Avenue, and his mother, Mrs. Cora M. Christian, lives at 5613 Apple Tree, Philadelphia.

Bishop is a veteran of service in Korea and Japan. Before entering the Army in June, 1950, he attended Ben Franklin High School and was a driver for Bishop Brothers Trucking Co., in Philadelphia.

* * *

BILOXI, Miss.—A/3c Myrtle L. Madison of Jackson, Miss., is attended the radio school at Keesler Air Force Base. She is going through sixteen weeks of training as a radio operator, using electronic equipment. Keesler Field during World War II had one of the largest basic training centers in the U. S. Army Air Forces in the Third Air Force, whose headquarters were in Tampa, Fla.

A/3c Madison

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

The Fort Benning Story:

Georgia Army Post Raps Jim Crow Laws, Moves Toward Integration

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Pool Correspondent)

FORT BENNING, Ga. — (NNPA) — The tail is not wagging the dog anymore at Fort Benning, Ga.

The Army's military installation at Fort Benning, one of the world's largest, has always been the dog and the neighboring city of Columbus, Ga. has always been the tail.

But in previous years the city

MAJ. GEN. G. S. MELOY

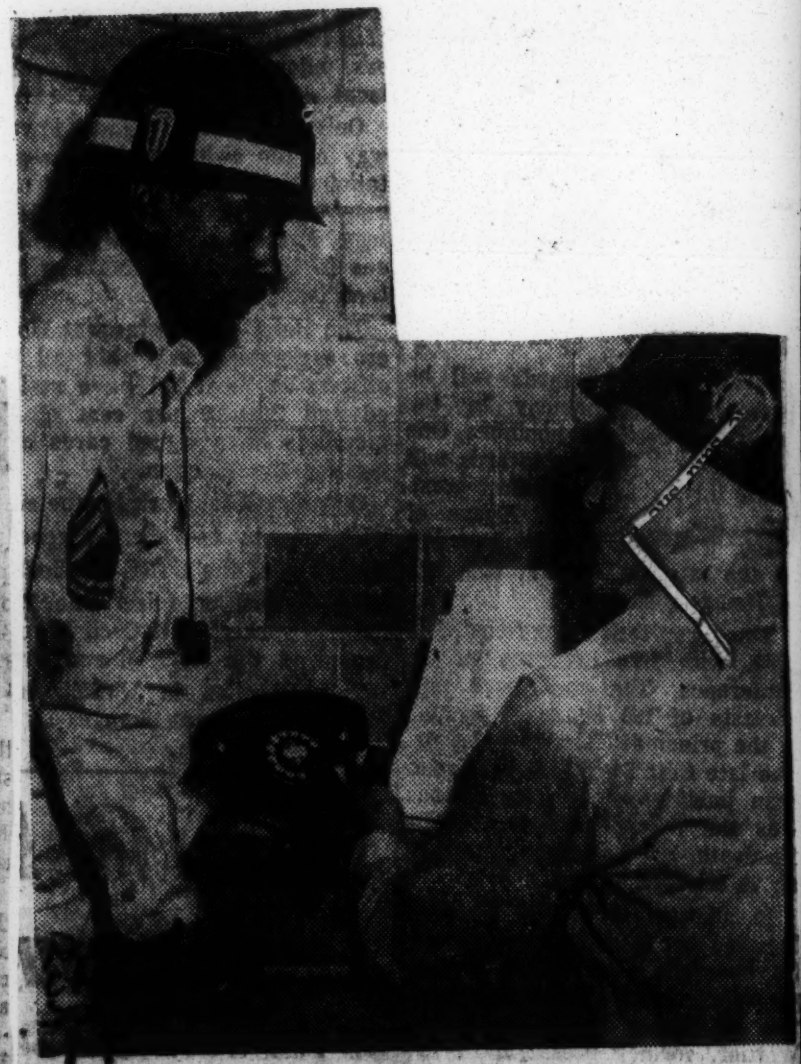
of Columbus, the tail, has wagged Fort Benning, the dog, in whatever direction it wanted to. And of course Columbus, being a dyed in the wool southern city, has always wagged Fort Benning into the winds of strict racial segregation and abject discrimination for colored soldiers stationed there.

But that's all now. Every movement is toward the complete integration of the races at Fort Benning.

Is not complete yet — but it is well on the way. The colored and white signs have come down, the swimming pools no longer have segregated swimming hours, the officers clubs are open to all, colored and whites are living side by side in government housing on the post, and when the beautiful post school opened this fall colored and white tots tucked their books under their arms and toddled off to an integrated school less than 200 miles from the Capitol seat of Governor "Hummon" Talmadge.

One of the best illustrations of

SGT. PAUL MCCOY, Phoenix City, Ala., directs traffic at Fort Benning's Military Police Outpost No. 1, where approximately 18,000 automobiles pass daily.



SERGEANT 1-c Osie Barber (left) of Charlotte, N. C., sergeant of the guard, and 2nd Lt., Thomas N. Lewis of McMinnville, Tenn., officer of the guard, use a map to locate guard posts which they will supervise during their tour of duty at Fort Benning.

M-SGT. ALBERT P. GRAYTON (right) of Jackson, Tenn., is greeted by Major General G. S. Meloy, jr., Infantry Center commander, as he reports to serve as enlisted aide to the general for one week. Sgt. Crayton eased out all competition in his command for the honor.

the effect of the dog wagging his own tail can be found in the city of Columbus itself. The last time we visited Fort Benning, General Church, then commanding general now retired, told us of how he had to detail a full colonel to do nothing but go to the city of Columbus each morning and plead with a civilian judge to release colored soldiers from civilian custody which white policemen had picked up on filmsy charges and beaten and thrown into jail.

A white judge would sit on the bench and say to the colonel, "We don't know whether to turn this n---r over to you or not. How do we know the army knows how to treat this n---r? We know how to handle them in Columbus."

That was two years ago when many colored soldiers preferred to stay on the base rather than go to Columbus and get into trouble over nothing.

But today with integration in full bloom at Fort Benning, surprisingly enough when the military came up with colored MP's the city of Columbus came up with colored policemen.

The idea of integrating the Military Police at Fort Benning came from Captain Daniel D. Simmons, white, a former city policeman of Washington, D. C.

Captain Simmons had been assigned to Washington's wellknown 13th Precinct at Ninth and "U." sts., N. W., and while there he worked under D.C.'s only colored police lieutenant, Charles Pittman. He learned about integration there and when he came to Fort Benning he asked permission to mix up colored and white MP's.

Fort Benning's commanding general, Major General Guy Stanley Meloy, a West Pointer with a 1953 outlook on things, told him to go right ahead.

"It improved our military police unit one hundred percent," Captain Simmons said in telling this reporter about it.

General Meloy said "Mr. Hicks look around as closely as you can and if you find anything wrong please write it and also tell me about it."

I took him at his word. I looked and found very little wrong that colored personnel could not right themselves. The door is open at Fort Benning.

I talked with Sgt. Hearold K.

Sammons, battalion motor sergeant of one of the integrated Field Artillery units. I asked him to give it to me straight on this integration.

"Personally, I'm all for it," he said. "Under integration the men get to know each other better and when you need help you can get it. I get to know every unit on the post and I get what I want for my trucks because now I'm dealing with everybody."

Second Lieutenant Chatley Bronson, platoon leader of an integrated unit of 8 men who had just received a special commendation for the work of his platoon was asked how he felt on being the first colored officer to command an integrated platoon.,

Lieutenant Bronson said: "I figured a man was a man so I just took over."

First Sergeant Lewis A. Diamond of 89 Bell Street, Atlanta, is the top kick of Able Battery of the 198th Field Artillery. He has 60 white men and 34 colored men under him. He said:

"I was surprised more or less that things worked so smoothly when the change came," he said. "We've had no trouble at all. There is no comparison between the old and the new. A man seems to feel he is just a soldier with no special privileges."

When I was at Fort Benning two years ago they said they couldn't integrate the 30th Infantry — the show troops of Fort Benning, who put on demonstrations for dignitaries from all over the world.

But the 30th is integrated now.

I moved on to the Special Troops command. I knew what it was about. Special troops usually involve housekeeping duties at most bases usually mean segregated units.

I found Sfc. Pasteur D. Glenn of 186 Wellington st., Atlanta, working in headquarters preparing charge sheets and handling correspondence on court materials. He is assistant chief of his section.

He told me that once the special troops had been segregated but that all of that was down the drain now.

I went to a unit of the 508 Airborne Regimental Combat Team. I found it was still all colored. I went straight back to General Meloy. How about this, I said He reached in his desk, came out with a detailed plan.

The plan called for the complete integration of the unit beginning Sept. 1. I went back to Colonel Frank Elder, commanding officer of the combat training command. Did he know about the plan? He had a copy on his desk and was just waiting for the date.

"There's only one way," he said. "Straight across the board, every company, every platoon, every squad."

Other units in Colonel Elder's command have already been integrated. In his own headquarters, Pfc. Walter B. Johnson of 37 High st., Westwood, N.J., serves as his secretary. He lives with his wife on the post.

Over in operations section of the combat training command of the 508th I found Sgt. George O. Prince of Mitchell Village, Tuskegee, Ala., serving as operations sergeant with one colored and five white soldiers working under him.

In the 198th Field Artillery Battalion I talked with men who were all high on the integration setup at Benning.

I hopskipped all around the base and had two conferences with General Meloy. When I told him that there were other military bases which still contend that they cannot mix up their schools he said, "Why not?" I couldn't answer — and neither can they.

I left Benning convinced that if their dog will insist on wagging its own tail — it can do anything!

"HE'LL BE DEAD IN EIGHT MONTHS"

Jim Crow is sinking fast in U.S. Army

Afro-American p. 8

30th Army

WASHINGTON

"In eight months there will be no non-integrated (segregated) units in the Army," John A. Hannah, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, told editors of U.S. News and World Report in a recent interview.

Complete text of the questions asked and answers given on the topic of ending segregation in the U.S. Army follow, the editors asking the questions and Mr. Hannah giving the replies:

Q Have you solved the problem of segregation in the Army?

A I think remarkable progress has been made. The Air Force and the Navy are completely integrated. The army is about 95 per cent integrated.

Q What does that mean?

Few Still Segregated

A That means that there are no colored men in the Navy or the Air Force who are serving in "colored" units. They are all serving in integrated units. And that is true of 95 per cent of the colored men in the Army. We still have a few colored units, but they are being done away with rapidly.

In eight months there will be no non-integrated units in the Army. Universally the answer from our commanders is that it is desirable and works out very well in spite of all contrary predictions—it works very well.

Q There has been no resistance, no violence or demonstrations about it?

A No. The colored men are very effective members of the armed forces. Some of them are more effective than others, of course, depending upon their background and training.

Number of Officers Grows

Q Are they adept for any particular types of jobs?

A We don't know that yet.

Q How many colored officers are there in command positions in these integrated setups?

A There are a goodly number. There are not as many colored officers proportionately as there are white officers.

Q Are they commanding white troops?

A Yes, and there are a great many more than there used to be because, as the colored officers begin to demonstrate ability, they begin to move up.

Q Is there a quota system?

A None.

Q How many colored are there in the Army?

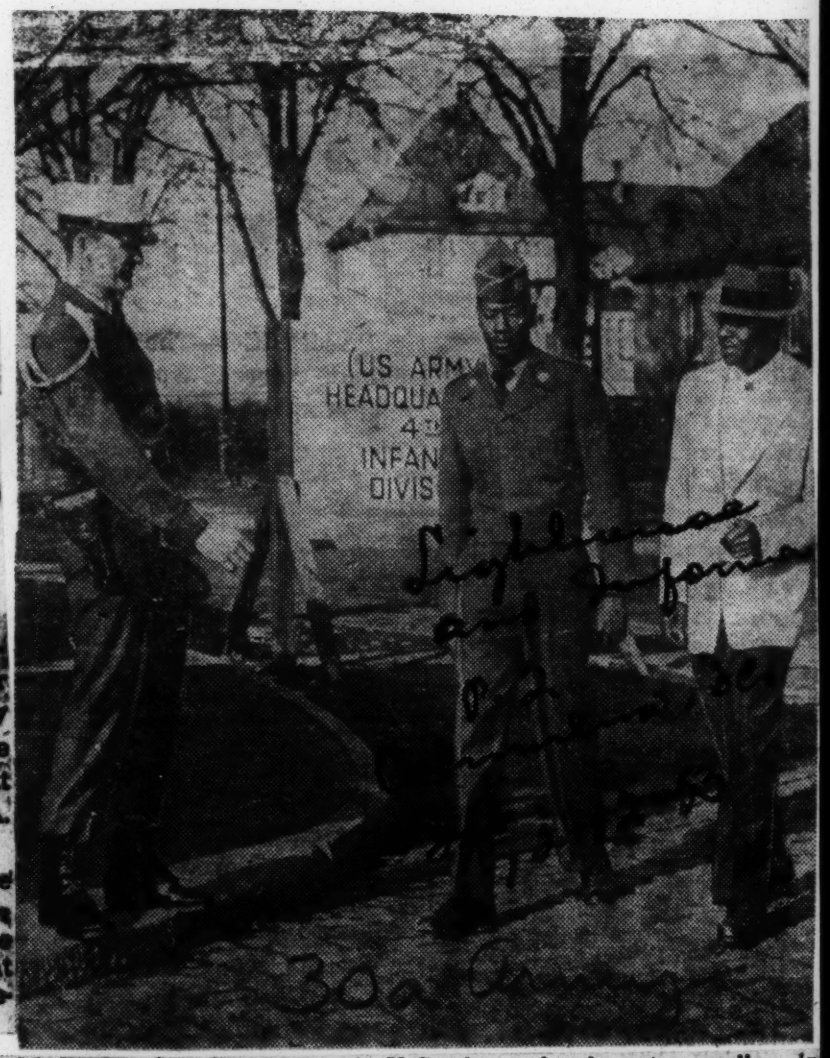
A I do not recall the exact number, but about 13 per cent of the Army is colored.

Army Termed 95 Per Cent 'Mixed'

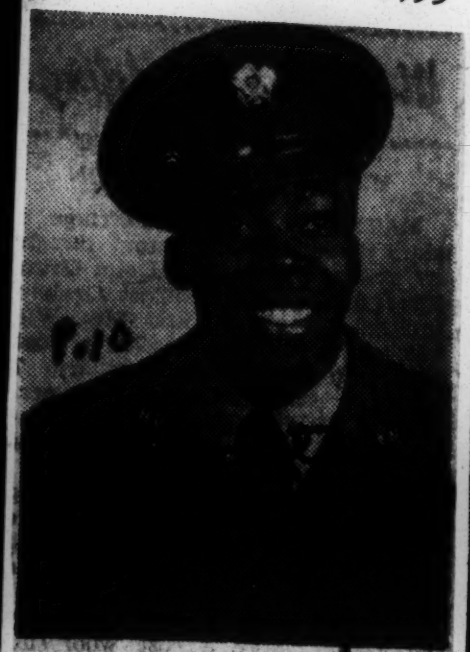
30th Army

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Army is now about 95 per cent integrated while the Navy and Air Force have complete integration, declared Assistant Secretary of Defense John A. Hannah, last week.

He admitted that there are still a few colored units in the Army but they are being done away with rapidly. In eight months there will be no unintegrated units in the Army.



MATTER OF CHOICE — A U.S. Army headquarters ruling in Germany, allowing American soldiers to wear civilian attire when off duty, is being acclaimed by GIs throughout Germany. However, the soldiers will not be permitted to wear "teen-age" attire like blue jeans, shorts and sweat shirts. First to take advantage of the new ruling was Pfc. Laurie J. Sanders of Barnwell, S.C. (right), shown here with Pvt. Fletcher McLymore, who just can't get away from the uniform.



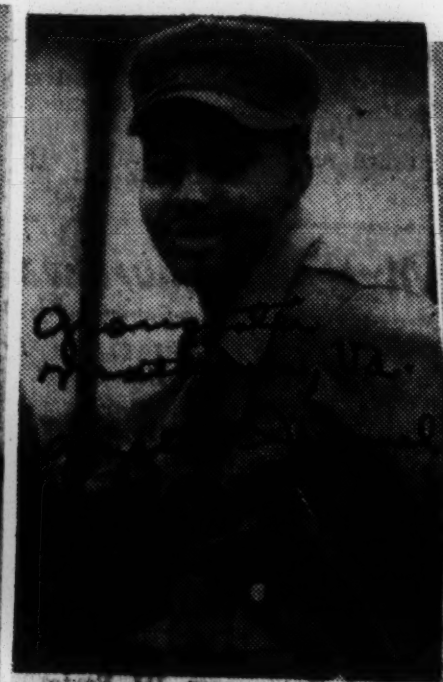
PVT. HOWARD GREGORY

GREGORY RECEIVES ARMY INDOCTRINATION

Pvt. Howard L. Gregory, 22, son of Samuel Gregory, of White Marsh, has arrived at the 2053rd Army Reception Center, Fort George G. Meade, Md., where he will receive his initial indoctrination into the Army.

He will receive his uniforms, be classified as to skills and aptitudes, and will be selected for that branch of the Army for which he is best qualified. From here he will be sent to an Army installation for basic training in that branch of the Army for which he is selected. After basic training he will receive advanced training at installations of the Army Technical Services or schools; or he may be assigned to the Army Field Forces.

The 2053rd Reception Center is part of Fort George G. Meade, Md., Col. F. M. Harris, Commanding.



CPL. ROBERT H. DAVENPORT

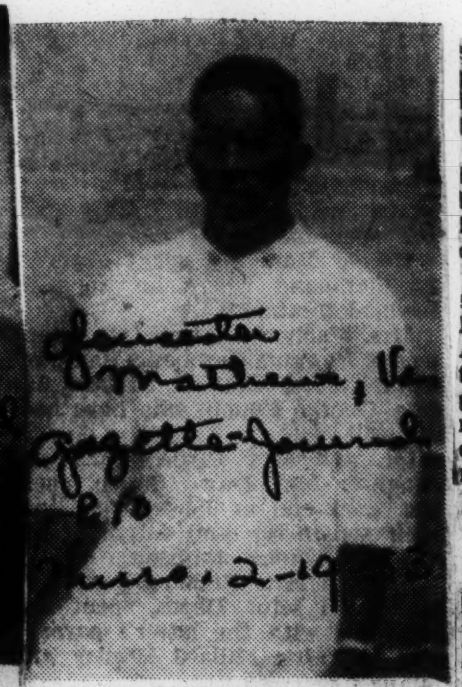
CORPORAL DAVENPORT RETURNS FROM KOREA

Cpl. Robert H. Davenport, son of David L. Davenport, of Woods Cross Roads, has returned home after serving with the Army in the Far East Command.

In 1950, he saw duty with the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea. While there, he suffered with frozen feet and was later evacuated to Valley Forge Hospital, in Pennsylvania. Later he was sent to the Brooks Army Medical Center, for surgical and medical treatment.

He was returned to Japan and assigned to the 141st General Hospital. He returned to the States for separation last month.

He is holder of the Purple Heart Medal, Korean Service Medal with three battle stars, Medical Combat Badge and the United Nations Service Medal.

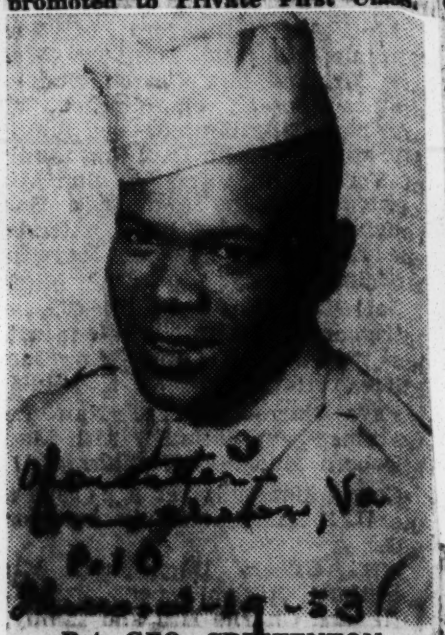


PFC. HILTON HUNTER

PRIVATE HUNTER IS ON DUTY AT HOSPITAL

MATHEWS — Pfc. Hilton L. Hunter has returned to his duties at the Post Hospital, Fort Jay, New York, after spending 15 days leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter, of Port Haywood.

Private Hunter completed his medical training at Camp Pickett in June 1952 and has recently been promoted to Private First Class.



Pvt. GEO. CRITTENTON

CRITTENTON FINISHES ARMY MEDIC TRAINING

Private George T. Crittenton, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Taliferro, Gresitt, King and Queen County, completed basic training recently at the Medical Replacement Training Center at Camp Pickett.

At MRTC, the Army's basic training school for medical enlisted men, he has received eight weeks of basic infantry training and eight weeks of medical training.

The infantry training covered subjects given to all new soldiers. Medical subjects studied included: Anatomy, physiology, military sanitation, method of evacuaion, emergency treatment, administration of medicines, ward management, hypodermic injection, and operating room technique.

The Cardinal Sin

Columbia University has announced that it is dropping from its staff, Dr. Gene Weltfish, the internationally known anthropologist.

The announcement gave no reason for the university's action.

The reason might be found in Dr. Weltfish's refusal last September to tell Senator McCarran's inquisitors whether or not she had ever been a member of the Communist party.

Or it could stem from the fact that Dr. Weltfish is author of a book, "The Races of Mankind."

Certain members of the McCarran committee like Mississippi's Senator Eastland could easily forgive her if she had once been a Communist and repented.

But in writing that:

1. Color has nothing to do with an individual's ability;
2. All scientific research disproves the theory of inherent racial superiority;
3. All races have made their contributions to human knowledge, culture and civilization, Dr. Wetfish committed the cardinal sin.

There can be no forgiveness for those bold enough to puncture such a big hole in the bubble of white supremacy.

Negroes In The Service

Pvt. James W. Lovejoy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee Lovejoy, of Eclectic, Ala., has volunteered for parachute training.

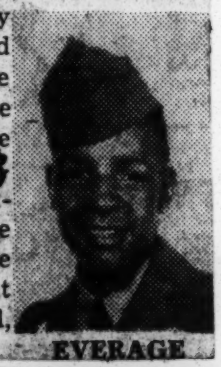
LOVEJOY

Pvt. Eddie McBride, son of Mrs. Susie McBride, 107 Peach St., has volunteered for parachute training.

McBRIDE

Pvt. Clarence L. Everage, son of Mrs. Annie Everage, 1050 Early St., city, has volunteered for parachute training.

Upon completion of basic training, they will be assigned to an airborne school where they will be taught the techniques of making a parachute jump. They are now stationed at Ft. Campbell, Ky.



EVERAGE

Spends Furlough Here

PVT. SCOTTIE ROLAND

Pvt. Scottie Roland, enroute from Camp Chaffee, Ark., to Ft. Lewis, Wash., spent a ten-day furlough here recently with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Scottie J. Roland, 1157 Third stret.

In the services for four and one-half months, Private Roland is with the Fifth Army division.

Capt. McLaughlin Wins Silver, Bronze Star Medals

Capt. Frederick C. McLaughlin, son of Mrs. Betty McLaughlin, 5635 SW Fifth ter., has been awarded the Silver Star and Bronze Star Medals for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy" in Korea.

The Miami Marine won the high combat awards while serving as a company commander with the 3rd Marine division.

The citation accompanying the medals said that "though painfully wounded, he voluntarily remained in a forward position to acquaint the relieving forces with the tactical situation."

Herald

Sgt. William A. Dwars, husband of Mrs. Edna Dwars, 157 NW 28th st., is serving with the 17th infantry regiment in Korea. Assigned as a baker in the officers mess, he has been in Korea since May, 1952. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dwars, also live at the Miami address.

★ ★ ★

Perry L. Cohen, second class petty officer, is spending a leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leo R. Cohen, 150 SW 22nd rd. He is stationed aboard the USS Yellowstone, and was recently awarded the Occupation medal for duty in Europe. He is a former student at Northwestern University.

Herald 4-11-53

Pfc. William J. Cureton, son of Mrs. Thelma S. Cureton, 6232 SW 21st st., is assigned as a stenographer for the inspector general at communication zone headquarters in Korea. He is a graduate of Miami Senior High school and a former student at Furman University musical school.

KING

JARVIS

McLAUGHLIN

COHEN

GRIFFIN

CURETON

DWARS

CAMUS

WEIER

KEHS

Weier, 24, husband of Mrs. Joanne A. Weier, 3150 Elizabeth st., Coconut Grove.

30 ★ ★

Steve Camus, airman first class, of 51 SW 11th st., has been serving as a tail gunner aboard a B-29 Superfort in action over Korea. He recently completed his final combat mission, and is en route to the United States for re-assignment at Carswell Field, Tex.

★ ★ ★

Pvt. Harry Griffin, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Griffin of Hialeah, is serving with the Army in Korea.

★ ★ ★

Henry H. Kehs, aviation cadet son of Mrs. Gertrude Kehs, 132 NE 22nd st., has been graduated from the naval pre-flight school at Pensacola, Fla. A former University of Miami student, he entered the Navy last October. He is now assigned to the naval auxiliary air station at Milton, Fla., for primary flight training.

★ ★ ★

Three Greater Miami youths have completed basic indoctrination training with the Air Force at Lackland Field, Tex. They are Harold Jarvis, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jarvis, 2214 SW 16th ave.; Julius King, 20, son of Mrs. Beatrice Johnson, 2031 NW 166th st., and Paul L.

★ ★ ★

Kenneth E. Boucher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn N. Boucher, 321 Alesio ave., Coral Gables, is spending a furlough with his parents after completing basic training and a leadership course at Fort Jackson, S.C. He will be assigned to duty at Fort McPherson, Ga. He is a graduate of Coral Gables High school and a former student at the University of Miami.

★ ★ ★

Capt. Matthew A. Boonstra recently spent a weekend with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Boonstra, 1736 NW 114th st., after serving in Korea with a troop carrier wing for 18 months.

★ ★ ★

Sgt. Edward M. Markley, 2256 SW 16th ct., and Airman 2-c James T. M. Story, 1520 SW 10th st., have successfully completed the officer candidate correspondence course of the USAF Extension Course Institute at Gunter Air Force Base, Ala. Commissions are not granted to graduates of this course, but instruction is given to enable students to develop careers as non-commissioned officers.

★ ★ ★

Seaman Apprentice Frank E. Torres, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Torres, 6447 SW 14th st., recently completed the basic boat training course at the Landing Craft Control School of the Amphibious Training Command, Norfolk, Va.

★ ★ ★

Pfc. James L. Neuman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Neuman, 695 NE 85th st., and Sgt. John F. Galler, whose wife, Marguerite, lives at 73 NW 2nd ave., took part in a recent ceremony marking the 200,000th round fired by the 25th Infantry division's 69th field artillery battalion in Korea.

★ ★ ★

Pvt. James T. Smith, son of Cassander N. Smith, 335 SW Sixth ter., Homestead, recently joined the Army's 21st transportation medium port in Korea. Smith was employed by a gas and oil firm in Homestead before entering the Army six months ago.

★ ★ ★

Salvador Fleming, whose wife, Hazel, lives at 653 Glenridge rd., Key Biscayne, recently was promoted to sergeant first class while serving with the United States forces in Trieste. He is a member of headquarters company, 7101st Army unit.

Thelma Taylor Williams New College Women Pilot

GARY — Nearly 400 college women from 11 state convened in Gary last week and elected Mrs. Thelma Taylor Williams of Chicago, president of the National Association of College Women, during their 30th annual convention. The NACW represents 17,000 college women holding higher degrees.

Herald 4-26-53

President of the Chicago Branch of the association, Mrs. Williams succeeded Mrs. Inez Brewer of Gary, to the national post. A member of the Special Libraries association. Mrs. Wiliams attended Heideberg college, Ohito; Middlebury college in Vermont and was a Rosenwald fellow at the Western Reserve university in Cleveland Ohio, her home.

OTHERS ELECTED

Other officers elected at the convention, held in City Methodist church, were Mrs. Lucinda Ward, New York City, vice president; Portia Bullock, Washington, D. C., recording secretary; Mrs. Lavinia J. Banks of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Frances Gregory, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Orra Spivey, Washington; Mrs. Esther Parker, New York, all executive members.

In the closing hours of the two-day conference, the delegates went on record to encourage the appointment of more Negro women to key government positions.

To that end, the NACW is to make a survey of the outstanding women eligible for federal appointment. This list will be presented to the association for endorsement, and will be sent to President Eisenhower.

The NACW also pledged its support to the National Civil Defense program; recommended that the association's three-year study on "The Status of Women in a Changing World" be compiled in booklet form to be available to the public by 1954.

It also recommended the appointment of a committee to cooperate with the University of Chicago committee on education for American citizenship. The theme of the convention was "Today's College Woman Faces Tomorrow's World."

At the banquet Saturday, April 4, concluding the convention, the guest speaker was Dr. Sunder Joshi, assistant professor of philosophy at Indiana university. His topic was "Where is India Going?"

Eighteen Senators Sponsor New Bill Protecting Servicemen From Violence

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —Four Republicans, 13 Democrats and a lone Independent joined together last Thursday in sponsoring a bill to make it a Federal offense to commit "unprovoked violence" against uniformed members of the armed forces while they are in a duty status.

Efforts to get existing law amended so as to include members of the armed forces in the classes of Federal personnel protected by law against violence have been made since 1944 when the late Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Army, asked Congress to pass such a law.

The proposal grew out of violence committed against soldiers who were stationed at camps in the South during World War II. In some instances, there were unprovoked killings of soldiers, including a military policeman by State troopers in Louisiana.

Louisiana Killing

After Mr. Stimson was unsuccessful in getting the Governor of Louisiana to take any action to bring to trial the State trooper who killed the military policeman while the latter was on duty, Mr. Stimson asked Congress to protect service personnel by including them in existing provisions of law making it a Federal offense to kill or assault a Federal officer while he was performing his duty.

The bill was offered last Thursday by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, (Dem., N.Y.) for himself and Senators William Langer of North Dakota, Guy Cordon of Oregon, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Republicans.

Also, Earl C. Clements, Kentucky; Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico; Warren G. Magnuson, Washington Guy M. Gillette, Iowa; Matthew M. Neely, West Virginia; Theodore F. Green, Rhode Island; James E. Murray, Montana; John O. Pastore, Rhode Island Paul Douglas, Illinois; John F. Kennedy, Massachusetts; Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia; Hubert Humphrey, Minnesota; Thomas C. Hennings, Missouri; all Democrats, and Wayne Morse, Independent, Oregon.

FATHERS MAY BE DRAFTED HERSHEY SAYS

BY JOHN BOOTH

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — Selective Service Director Hershey declared last night that fathers may be inducted in the next eight to 14 months and said women can be drafted if national survival requires it.

The General said a call-up of women should not be ignored on the planning level but quickly added that such a step "just simply is one of the things I don't believe we're going to do—granting we stay in our present situation."

Hershey said "when you start inducting fathers, you've got to start six months ahead of time processing them" and he warned that the public should gain accordingly.

The draft chief asserted also in a Mutual Broadcasting System interview that "a sizeable chunk of very pertinent manpower" is tied up by educational deferments and indicated strong belief that the number can be reduced.

On the question of calling up fathers, Hershey commented:—

"The only way you have men at a given time is by having concern well before, because we get men by law and by regulation. Neither of these processes is fast. Congress has got to have some inkling of what the public thinks...

"Now possibility isn't necessarily a certainty, but at least it's got to be announced and the public's got to have time to think about it and react to it. If they don't want to do the things that I think we must, then obviously they won't do it. But they've got to do something else. And they ought to know about the alternative.

"It seems to me, the responsibility of Selective Service is to keep before the public the fact that we are using up men.. and that perhaps eight months, 12 months or 14 months from now, we're going to have to invade areas we are not now invading. It seems that the public has a right to know that's likely, and to make their plans accordingly."

A House Armed Services Committee source said no change in the present law would be needed to permit a draft of fathers between the ages of 18 and one-half and 26.

Hershey said he foresees the possibility of a draft of women only if the nation is in dire need from the standpoint of survival.

He commented: "I don't think there's any question that the Federal Government has not only the power but the responsibility for claiming the services of everybody it can use. And drafting is one of the ways of procuring them.

"However, that (a draft of women) is not an immediate, or next to immediate problem, and while I don't think we ought to ignore it, on the planning stage we ought to do something about it..."

Asked if enough men are reaching draft age each year to fill the gap, Hershey said the answer is "very definitely no." He added that "we haven't gotten to the worst yet" because a small manpower surplus accumulated from 1946 to 1950 when no men were called up.

March and April draft calls totaled 53,000 a month and the expectation is that this rate will continue throughout 1953, with a goal for the year of about 620,000.

Hershey estimated that about 535,000 men currently have educational deferments.

He said: "I'm not convinced that we can afford continually to use that amount of our manpower for students. Now there's another factor to it; and that's rotation. You've got a million boys coming home this year who can go to school, and you may not have to keep on deferring people in order to have students."

Man claims he bolted Army 20 years ago

BY JOHN B. ATKINS
News staff writer

The story of a man who claims to have deserted from the Army 20 years ago was being investigated in Birmingham today.

He is General Johnson, a resident of 2821½ Sixth-av, s, and a janitor at Hillman Hospital, employed by the Medical College of Alabama.

He turned himself into Military Police last night and retold his story to military authorities today. This is his story:

HE ENTERED the Army in 1913 and served through World War I. He reenlisted for another year and was finally discharged in 1922.

Reenlisting in 1929, he served a hitch at Ft. Benning, Ga., and then began another enlisement.

Then one day, he was driving a small truck with a civilian lineman under his directions. He drove the truck into a sand bank and wrenched off a wheel.

At the insistance of the first sergeant, whom Johnson feared, the captain put Johnson under arrest for wrecking the truck and confinde him to quarters.

Feeling he had bee unjustly accused and arrested, Johnson walked away from Ft. Benning. That was in 1933. He went north for a while and then returned to Birmingham in 1935.

SINCE 1935, he has lived in Birmingham or in Bessemer and has not been molested. The only time he feared he would be caught was when he applied for his World War I bonus in 1936. But he got the bonus without question.

Johnson worked at various places around Birmingham and with the Army Air Force here during World War II. He has been fingerprinted twice when jailed for traffic offenses, but apparently the fingerprints were not checked against those which were made in the Army.

World War II didn't bother Johnson much, although through the years at times he had a guilty conscience and couldn't sleep.

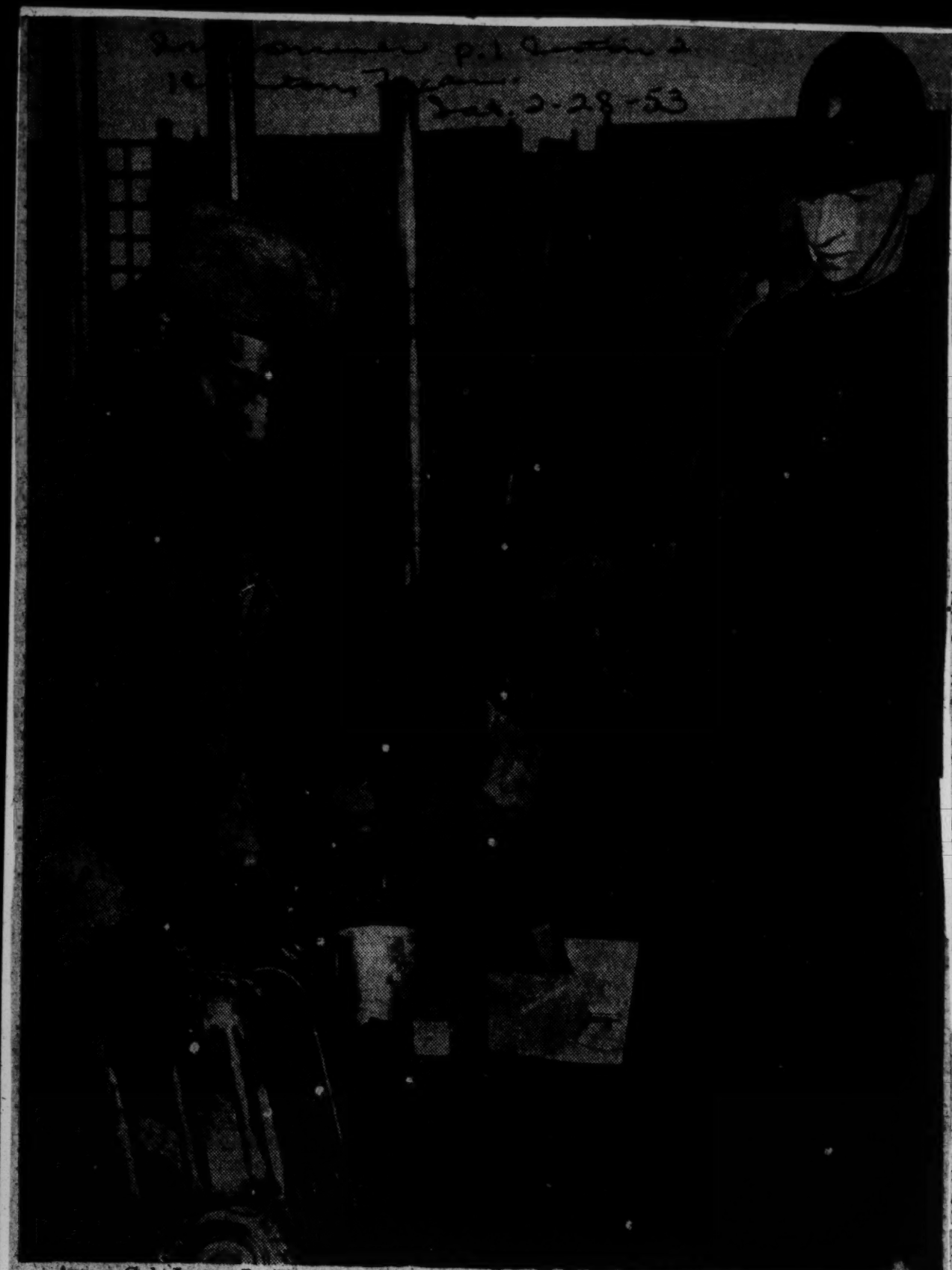
But the Korean war started him to thinking about his old outfit, the 24th Infantry Regiment. Some of his old buddies were still with the 24th and one of them was killed.

HE THOUGHT MANY TIMES of turning himself in, but he didn't act until last night. Reading of the exchange of prisoners, he suddenly put the paper down and called military police.

MPs heard his story last night and again today. Army officers say they have no reason to disbelieve his story. Military authorities have reported the story to Washington. If it is true, Johnson will be discharged from the Army.

Officers said if a deserter remains within the U. S. and makes no effort to conceal his identity by changing his name and so forth for seven years, no charge can be placed against him. Johnson apparently has done that for 20 years.

Clears conscience—General Johnson (right), who claims to have deserted from the Army 20 years ago, tells his story to Lt. Col. H. C. Smith, Alabama Military District adjutant. Listening is Capt. King, D. S. Pogue, civilian chaplain at Tuskegee Veterans Hospital and reserve Army chaplain.



Army Cpl. Leroy L. Hawkins of Houston, fills a field stove in an emergency kitchen set up to feed hundreds of British families flooded from their homes along the eastern coast of England. Hawkins, whose wife, Bessie, and mother, Mrs. Odeal Mouton, live at 2401 Sampson st., Houston, entered the Army in 1943 and has been stationed in England since December. A graduate of Houston's Jack Yates High school, Hawkins is a cook with Battery A, 39th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion of the 32d AAA Brigade, the U. S. Army's senior command in the United Kingdom. (U. S. Army Photo)

Will Call Women If Necessary—Hershey

By JOHN BOOTH
INS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Selective Service Director Hershey may be inducted in the next eight to 14 months and said women can be drafted if national survival requires it.

The general said a call-up of woman should not be ignored on the planning level but quickly added that such a step "just simply is one of the things I don't believe we're going to do — granting we stay in our present situation."

Hershey said "when you start inducting fathers, you've got to start six months ahead of time processing them," and he warned that the public should plan accordingly.

The draft chief asserted also in interview that "a sizeable chunk of very pertinent manpower" is tied up by educational deferments and indicated strong belief that the number can be reduced.

Hershey said he foresees the possibility of a draft of women only if the nation is in dire need from the standpoint of survival.

He commented: "I don't think there's any question that the Federal government has not only the power but the responsibility for claiming the services of everybody it can use. And drafting is one of the ways of procuring them.

"However, that (a draft of women) is not an immediate, or next to immediate problem, and while I don't think we ought to ignore it, on the planning stage we ought to do something about it. . ."

Asked if enough men are reaching draft age each year to fill the gap, Hershey said the answer is "very definitely no." He added that "we haven't gotten to the worst yet" because a small manpower surplus accumulated from 1946 to 1950 when no men were called up.

March and April draft calls totaled 53,000 a month and the expectation is that this rate will continue throughout 1953, with a goal for the year of about 620,000.

Gen. Wright Issues Order To Two Camps

All Flunkey Units To Be Integrated At McNair, Myer

WASHINGTON

To clarify certain queries from the press and various other media and in order to comply with the expressed desires of the President with respect to integration, Maj. Gen. Edwin K. Wright commanding the Military District of Washington, Thursday, issued the following statement:

"I have directed the commanding officers of Fort Leslie J. McNair, D.C., and Fort Myer, Va., to take the necessary action to discontinue the only remaining all-colored units at their installations and to integrate their personnel into existing organizations under their command."

AFRO Exposed Situation

General Wright's statement came exactly two days after the AFRO's expose in Tuesday's edition of the fact that the generals who were most directly concerned with making the Army's integration program work were more guilty of blocking the program than anyone else.

AFRO Reporter James Hicks, who made a study of the situation at Forts Myer and McNair, learned that the flunkey jobs at the posts were reserved solely for colored soldiers.

He further disclosed in his article that in the housing and handling of these troops, the Army maintained a strict policy of segregation.

Took Report To Pentagon

The AFRO took up the matter with top officials at the Pentagon and was promised that immediate steps would be taken to remedy the condition.

Hicks was invited to make another check of the bases in about a month — after officials have had an opportunity to change conditions.

To Requisition One-Tenth

General Wright further stated Thursday that the next requisition made by his command for replacements for the Third "Old Guard" Infantry Regiment will include the request that at least 10 per cent of the men selected be colored soldiers.

The Third, the Army's oldest active infantry regiment, is commanded by Col. Dennis M. Moore, a veteran of Bataan and Korea.

His Regimental Headquarters and 1st Batallion are stationed at Fort Myer and the 2nd Batallion is quartered at Fort McNair.

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL COUNCIL

ARMY

30a 1953

Negro Physician To Armed Forces Medic. Council

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Dr. W. C. Atkinson, president of the National Medical Association, announced last week the appointment of Dr. Wm. F. Nelson of Washington as NMA representative to the Armed Forces Medical Council.

The appointment followed a conference which President Atkinson who is from Coatsville, Pa., had with Dr. Melvin A. Casberg, chairman of the Armed Forces Medical Policy Association. Other groups who are represented in the Council are the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association and the American Medical Association.

The Armed Forces Medical Council decides all questions of medical policy affecting the Army, Navy and other arms of the national defense.

ARMY
DISCRIMINATION

GI'S ARE FLUNKIES

Army Admits Situation Bad, But Promises Immediate Correction

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON

Two of the Army's highest ranking generals, whom the President has ordered to end racial discrimination in the military service, actually tolerate more segregation and discrimination in their own military home bases than can be found at any other installation in the Army.

In fact, a study of integration at Fort McNair, Washington, D.C., and Fort Myer, Va., where the Army's top-ranking officers live — including General J. Lawton Collins, army chief of staff, and General Omar N. Bradley, head of the joint chiefs of staff — shows that the men who are most directly concerned with making the integration program work are more guilty of blocking the program than anyone else.

For, in truth, the integration program at the two bases is working beautifully with the exceplon of those troops at the two bases who are called upon to serve as flunkies for the Army's top brass.

Jobs Are Reserved

In these cases the flunkey jobs are reserved strictly for colored soldiers and in the housing and handling of these troops the Army maintains a strict policy of segregation with all its accompanying evils of discriminaton.

Briefly here is the picture as this writer found it on a tour of both bases in the company of a public information officer from the Military District of Washington and officers at Fort McNair and Fort Myer who are immediately concerned with colored troops at those bases:

General Collins and some 13 other high ranking generals and admirals live in a swank section of Fort McNair known to enlisted men as "General's Row."

Never Seen Regulation

Although this writer has never been shown an Army regulation which requires a soldier to serve as a flunky to anybody, officials at Fort McNair say that each general is entitled to at least two such flunkies to serve in his home as a man servant.

There is no definition as to the duties of these flunkies whom the Army calls "orderlies." They simply do anything the general and his wife want them to do around the house from washing and ironing to changing the baby. One orderly at Fort McNair proudly boasts of "raising" a general's son.

These soldiers, if they can be called that, are paid according to their rank just as other soldiers are paid on the payroll of the Army Finance Officer. In addition they make a private agreement with the general to be paid an extra monthly sum for their services to him.

$15 To $30

Since these agreements are private, it could not be learned just what the monthly sum is but officials said it varies from $15 to $30 a month.

Now in order to provide the manpower provided through these orderlies, officials at Fort McNair and Meyer have set up the most amazing training program this reporter has ever heard of in any military service.

They have an "orderly trainee" program in which a soldier, often a combat veteran of Korea, is trained to be a flunkey for a general!

Lesser Brass Benefits

There is method in the madness of this amazing "training" program because it gives the lesser brass stationed at the posts an opportunity to benefit from it, too.

This comes from the fact that in order to reach the position as an orderly to a general, a soldier must first "graduate" through the "training" program by serving as a flunkey to a major or a colonel and their wives in their homes.

Thus, for every two men working on "General's Row" as flunkies, there is one soldier "in reserve" as a "trainee" in the home of a lower grade officer.

Is It Official?

Whether or not all of this, or any of this, is official and according to regulations is left to the reader and the Army to decide.

But one thing is certain: The housing and handling of these men from a military standpoint certainly is contrary to, and in direct opposition to the directive issued by the President to the generals when he called for the effective utilization of the Army's manpower through the elimination of segregation and discrimination.

Of this there can be no doubt. For in the first place, but for one exception, all of the soldiers serving as flunkies for the generals are colored soldiers.

In Segregated Units

Secondly, despite the fact that other units on the base are integrated, the orderly units are strictly colored, they live in barracks to themselves, and are provided convenient jim-crow recreational facilities.

Thus, at Fort McNair one finds an Army Service Unit broken down into two "Detachments." Detachment 1 is lily-white and concerns itself mainly with the more military housekeeping duties at the base.

Detachment 2 is all colored and concerns itself mainly with providing the men for "General's Row" and the "orderly trainee," program to work in the homes of the lesser officers.

Men "Very Happy"

Officials at the two bases stressed the fact that no man is assigned to a job as an orderly unless he agrees to accept such a job. They make much of the fact that the men are "very happy" to serve as orderlies and make the extra money paid them by the generals.

They contend that there is absolutely no discrimination because of race in the handling of the troops or the assignment of them to orderly posts.

But what they could not explain is why 99 per cent of the orderlies are colored, and why Detachment 2 is all colored.

Only Colored Volunteer

In answer to the first question. officials said, "It just seemed that the only soldiers who volunteered for the orderly jobs were colored soldiers."

"As to the question of segregation in Detachment 2, officials at Fort McNair said they felt the colored men "prefer" to serve and live together in Detachment 2 rather than be mixed up with Detachment 1.

At Fort Myer, when this last question was asked, officials said the separation of the two detachments was simply a carryover from the old days of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry when colored soldiers lived on one part of the base and white soldiers on another.

Praise For Some

In fairness to the commanding officers and their junior officers who run both bases, it must be said they apparently have gone as far as they officially can go in carrying out the integration program without getting into the hair of top ranking generals.

For instance, anyone knowing the Army knows that Colonel Duke, an excellent officer who commands Fort Myer, is not going to attempt to tell General Bradley, who lives at Fort Myer, that General Bradley can no longer demand a colored orderly, but instead must take a white one or no orderly at all.

By the same token, Colonel Campbell, commanding Fort McNair, can't tell General J. Lawton Collins, his boss and the Army's chief of staff, that it is unfair to have only colored men working on "General's Row," and contrary to the President's directives, to have Detachment 1 all white and Detachment 2 all colored.

Generals Have Responsibility

They wouldn't dare do these things because actually it's General Collins and General Bradley who are charged with the responsibility of seeing that the integration program is carried out.

It's inconceivable to think that Generals Collins and Bradley and other high ranking brass living at the two bases do not know what is happening right under their very nose.

Actually, when this writer visited the two bases, the only embarrassing questions raised with the two commanding officers concerned the orderly programs which are so closely tied in with the generals.

Finds One Exception

Other parts of the bases, with one exception, were found to be in good order so far as integration is concerned. The exception is the Third Infantry Regiment which has one battalion stationed at Fort McNair and others at Fort Myer.

This unit, which is called the "President's Guard's," is a select regiment of picked troops which performs ceremonial activities for the President and other high officials of state. This is an all-white unit.

Since the menial tasks apparently are reserved for colored troops, it seems to be a double dose of discrimination not to allow at least a few colored troops to serve in this regiment of honor.

Calls It Folly

It is folly to state that no colored troops can be found who are qualified to serve in the President's Guard of Honor.

Fort McNair is small and has few facilities. But Fort Myer is larger and has excellent facilities. Colonel Duke has made it plain, even to the men in the jim-crow units, that every facility on the base is open to them. There is integrated swimming, messing and interracial housing.

In fact, while on the base, a PIO officer said to the writer: "After seeing all the base won't you admit that everything else here is in good shape except the ASU unit and the orderly program?"

I was happy to admit that—and I did.

Army Moves To 'Correct' Conditions At Two Bases

WASHINGTON

Top officials of the Pentagon said Friday that there is a "situation at Fort McNair and Fort Myer which needs correcting and which is going to be corrected."

The statement came after the AFRO called the Army's attention to certain conditions of segregation and discrimination found among colored troops at the two bases.

The AFRO went to the highest Pentagon level and sought interviews with Army Chief of Staff J. Lawton Collins and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, after learning of conditions which are pointed out in the accompanying story.

General Bradley, who lives at Fort Myer, was in Paris and unavailable for comment. A summary of the AFRO's findings, along with a list of questions, was submitted to General Collins, who lives at Fort McNair.

General Collins' office said the General only lives at the Fort, had no responsibility as to its operation and, therefore, had no comment on the AFRO's findings.

The spokesman said, however, that the findings had been called to the attention of the Army's G-1 Section and that immediate steps are being taken to remedy certain conditions there.

"There is a situation existing over there which needs correction and it is going to be corrected." the spokesman said.

The AFRO was then invited to make another check of the bases in about a month—after officials have had opportunity to change conditions.

"SEGREGATION IS BEST FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT"—This was what 1st Sgt. R. L. Bowen told AFRO Reporter Jimmy Hicks at Fort Myer, when asked to comment on fact that men of his unit are segregated at base. Mission of unit is mainly to serve as source of housekeeping details at base.

Segregation Ban Nulled By Hobby?

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Rep. Powell (D-NY) asserted today that Secretary of Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby has "virtually countermanded" President Eisenhower's order abolishing segregation of white and Negro school children on U. S. Army posts.

Powell also charged that Secretary of the Navy Anderson has declared the Navy will continue to maintain segregation" in the Charleston and Norfolk shipyards.

WIRES HIS PROTEST

The New York Negro legislator made his protest in a telegram to Eisenhower in which he declared there is "insubordination" in the official administration family. He urged the President to assert "strong leadership" in ending racial discrimination.

Powell said Mrs. Hobby had acted counter to the President's order by "issuing a memorandum" to Secretary of Defense Wilson telling him "not to follow your directive."

AIDE DENIES CHARGES

A spokesman for Mrs. Hobby's Department of Health, Education and Welfare told a reporter that the woman cabinet member has not written an expression of her views on segregation to the Defense Department.

The spokesman said she had written the secretary of defense, however, in regard to a survey the military is making in regard to segregation in schools on Army reservations.

Army Post Commanders Hold Key To Running Of Non-Segregated Schools

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA Where a school is built on an Army post, the commander can refuse to permit local school authorities to operate it unless they do so on a non-segregated basis.

This admission was made last week by Rall I. Grigsby, acting commissioner of education, before the House Education and Labor Committee in testimony on proposed legislation for Federal aid to education in federally affected areas.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, asked Dr. Grigsby whether he felt anything canbe done to integrat schools under Public Law 874, which provides for federal school districts, where attendance has been increased by federal activities and communities are deprived of local revenues because federal properties are tax exempt.

Under Defense Control

If the school facility is built on federal property under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, the Defense Department has control of the property, Dr. Grigsby explained.

Before a local school district can come in and operate such a school, the United State Office of Education is given a "use" permit, permitting access to the property on behalf of the school district.

If the Army commander denies use of the property except on an integrated basis, Dr. Grisby said he supposed the local school authorities would say they were sorry but they could not operate the school on an integrated basis.

If the local educational agency is unable to provide free public education for children residing on Federal property, Dr. Grigsby said, the United States Commissioner has the responsibility of making arrangements for their education.

B. Alden Lillywhite, director of the division of school assistance in federally impacted areas United States Office of Education, who accompanied Dr. Grigsby, stated that there were 21 operated by the Federal Government in states which require racial segregation.

Lillywhite testified that all agencies on federal property are operated on an integrated basis where the commanding officer of the base has determined that they should be so operated.

Lillywhite In Agreement

Asked by Powell whether he was in disagreement with Dr. Grigsby, Lillywhite said he thought there was no disagreement whatsoever.

If a base commander refused to permit a school on his post to be operated on a segregated basis, Lillywhite said, then the commissioner is required to make arrangements for the education of children living on the post.

Powell said he was asking his questions because President Eisenhower had directed a study to be made of state - operated schools on Army posts with a view toward having them operated on an integrated basis, "and this to me is the key to the whole situation."

Segregated Schools on 21 Posts

By TRAZZVANT ANDERSON

WASHINGTON — Everyone's been talking about the swell job of integration which the U. S. Air Force has done.

But when the veil shrouding school segregation on U. S. armed forces installations was lifted, the Air Force led all the rest!

There are segregated schools on twenty-one military posts, and ten of them are operated by the U. S. Air Force!

The figures were disclosed last week as the House Education and Labor Committee held hearings on a bill aimed at [illegible]ject.

* * *

ON THURSDAY this committee approved a bill to extend the life of Public Law 874, "providing financial assistance to school districts affected by Federal activities." The bill also applies to Public Law 815.

It was during hearings on the measure that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y) and Clarence Mitchell, NAACP watch dog here in the capital, showed that twenty-one spots are still operating segregated educational units in spite of President Eisenhower's directive.

AIR FORCE installations operating segregated schools are: Maxwell Field, Ala.; Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida; MacDill Field and Elgin Field in Florida; Shaw Air Force Base in South Carolina; Randolph Field, Reese Air Force Base and Sheppard Air Force Base, all in Texas; Langley Field, Va., and Andrews Field in Maryland.

Army installations with segregated schools are: Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas; Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Hood, Fort Bliss and Fort Sam Houston in Texas; Fort Belvoir, Va., and Fort Monroe, Va.

Navy installations still operating segregated schools are Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.; Naval Air Station, Patuxent, Md., and the Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Md.

The legislation which is expected to reach the floor of the House on Wednesday of this week will place the responsibility of carrying out President Eisenhower's orders on the shoulders of the commanding officers of each of these installations.

In order to evade the prospects of Southern interference with the program, the measure provides that U. S. Commissioner of Education Lee M. Thurston may make an arrangement only with the local board, or "with the head of the Federal department or agency administering the Federal property on which the education is to be provided." The "head" on military installations, of course, is the commanding officer of the installation.

Just how far any officer of the armed forces will go to carry out the President's non-segregation order remains to be seen, but it is construed here that failure or refusal to do so will constitute insubordination to the Commander-inChief, President Eisenhower.

Army Post Commanders Hold Key To Running Of Non-Segregated Schools

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Officers Set Policy For Posts

Congressman Powell Brings Out Answer At House Hearing

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — The base commander has the power to determine policy for the operation of schools on military bases, according to officials of the office of education.

Dr. Rall I. Grisby, acting commissioner of education, and B. Alden Lillywhite revealed this fact last week while testifying before the sub-committee of the house committee on education and labor. The admission was made in reply to direct questions raised by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.).

The office of education had previously contended that the federal government had no authority under the law to dictate policy for the operation of schools on army installations supported partially by state funds in those states where segregation is required by law.

The education officers based their contention on Section 6 of the act which declares it a federal responsibility to provide free education for children living on federal property through federal operation of schools on such property where no local agency can accept responsibility for the education of such children.

According to testimony, there are 95 schools partially supported by federal government on military bases scattered throughout the United States and its territories. Of this number, 21 are operated on a segregated basis.

Although it was not explained further in the committee it was assumed that the balance were either located in states where segregation is not required or even in the southern states where no objection was raised to mixed schools.

Wants To Be Sure

Powell claimed that if this law, which expires on June 30, contained any provision which prohibited the federal government from abolishing segregation in these schools on military bases, he wants to make sure that no such provision will be incorporated in the new proposed law.

It was the 21 segregated schools on which the President ordered an investigation to determine what could be done to bring about an orderly integration.

Just Carry Out Orders

Rep. Powell implied that if base commanders have the power to determine the policy of these schools and the President of the United States is commander-in-chief over all commanding officers, no further investigation is necessary. The commanding officers have only to

carry out the orders of their chief, he said.

Mr. Eisenhower's order specifically stated that all school operated entirely by federal funds on army posts must be integrated by September.

The federal-assisted schools were constructed throughout the nation under public law 874 which states in part:

"In recognition of the responsibility of the United States for the impact which certain federal activities have on the local educational agencies in the areas in which such activities are carried on, the Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance . . . for those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens by reason of the fact that—

"1. The revenues available to such agencies from local sources have been reduced as the result of the acquisition of real property by the United States; or

"2. Such agencies provide education for children residing on federal property; of

"3. Such agencies provide education for children whose parents are employed on federal property; or

"4. There has been a sudden and substantial increase in school attendance as the result of federal activities".

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attacked this problem of segregated schools several years ago and last year brought their complaint to the attention of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, then assistant secretary of defense.

Mrs. Rosenberg expressed her disapproval of this policy and brought it to the attention of the office of education. The latter office tossed this "hot potato" right back into the lap of the defense department.

At last week's hearing Rep. Powell read into the record a letter sent to Mrs. Rosenberg by the then Commissioner of Education McGrath, that said in effect that the commissioner of education has neither the authority or responsibility to dictate the policy of these schools.

"Is this still the feeling of your office, asked Powell.

The acting commissioner Grisby replied, "Yes."

The commissioner of education only makes arrangements to transfer federal money to the Departments of Army, Navy, or the Air Force, continued Grisby, and they operate the schools on the bases.

Lillywhite added that the policy of schools assisted by federal agencies on military bases is determined by the commanding officer. The office of education, he continued, has no authority to dictate to the states how schools constructed on their property should be operated.

Rep. Graham Barden (D., N. C.) claimed that Mrs. Rosenberg was unfair when she released the letter sent to her by McGrath. Declaring that the letter was written strictly in accord with the law, he implied that Mrs. Rosenberg must not have known the law.

Barden raised the question of providing more federal funds for education in Puerto Rico, stating that he was not in favor of this money into other countries and neglecting the education of citizens in the United States and its territories.

Congressman Cleveland M. Bailey (D., W. Va.) spoke out against separate schools for Indians. The only way to educate and civilize Indians, he said, is to allow them to attend white schools.

On the Puerto Rican situation, Lillywhite said the government had built two schools there and it could do more in the future than it had done in the past.

President Free To End Segregation

Federal Aid For Schools In Military Areas Continued

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Two laws extending for two years laws enacted in 1950 to provide federal assistance to schools in federally-affected areas leave the Eisenhower Administration unshackled in its efforts to end segregation in such schools.

President Eisenhower signed the two bills before leaving Washington for a vacation in Colorado.

One of these laws provide financial assistance for the maintenance and operation of schools in areas where federal activities have brought a heavy increase in the school population.

THE ACT of Congress, which Mr. Eisenhower approved, extends the provisions of this law for an additional two years, making the new expiration date June 30, 1956. It also makes various changes in the old law.

The other law authorizes further federal assistance in meeting school construction needs in localities overburdened by school enrollment increases since June 30, 1952, and up to June 30, 1954, which are due to new or increased defense and related federal activities.

It also authorizes school-construction assistance in other federally-affected areas, chiefly those with large Indian populations.

CONGRESS IN 1951 passed a bill to amend these two laws, but President Truman vetoed the bill on Nov. 2, 1951, because it "would require a group of schools on federal property which are now operating successfully on an integrated basis to be segregated."

The vetoed amendments would have accomplished this "by requiring federal schools on federal property to conform to the laws of the states in which such installations are located."

Mr. Eisenhower sent to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson last March 25, a memorandum stating that the "process of integration" in all schools operated by the Army will be concluded prior to the opening of the schools in September.

* * *

THE ACT OF Congress providing school construction assistance in federally-affected areas recognizes a special federal obligation with respect to the education of children residing on federal property where, under state law, no tax revenue of the state or any of its political subdivisions may be expended for the free public education of such children, or where no local educational agency is able to provide "suitable" free public education for such children.

Interesting enough, Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, had reservations to both bills although he voted against neither one.

He voted in favor of the bill providing operating expenses of school districts affected by federal activities, he said, because not to do so would hurt 400,000 school children in such districts and, indirectly, 4,000,000 more who are attending schools built and operated under the two laws.

IN A STATEMENT of his individual views, Mr. Powell said the bill providing operating expenses of schools in federally-affected areas "clearly leaves integration up to the heads of the federal department or agency which may be involved.

"In other words, where there is federal property and a school is built and maintained on that property, the head of that property may proceed to set up a school system on the basis of integration as long as the free public education which is provided is equal to that of comparable communities within the state.

"This section, therefore, directly implements the announced purpose of the President of the United States to do away with segregation in schools built and operated with federal funds on federal property."

Mr. Powell also said the bill did not "in any way condone segregation and is so worded that if and when the Supreme Court abolishes segregation by judicial verdict this bill will be just as valid."

* * *

THE NEW York Congressman criticized the bill providing school construction assistance in federally-affected areas because "the funds allocated to the critical areas for the construction of schools are not in any way controlled by the States office of Education." He buildings for whites does not help a single Negro child. In non-segregated areas, the building of one building does ease the entire educational picture."

All schools operated on Army posts by the commanding officer, except the one at Fort Benning, Ga., are run on a non-segregated basis. The Army Adjutant General has reported that the school at Fort Benning will be non segregated begining with the school year 1953-54.

Of the 21 segregated schools on military installations but operated by local school authorities for the children living on the reservations, eight are on Army posts, three are at Navy installations and ten are at Air Force bases.

added:

"This means that schools can be, have been, and are being built for white only in areas where there are large numbers of new Negro workers and therefore large numbers of new Negro school children.

"There is absolutely no guaranty in this bill that new construction will aid the problem of the children of Negro workers coming to these critical areas.

* * *

"FURTHERMORE, there is no language which states that the new school buildings must be used for any of the workers, Negro or white. New school buildings can be built in sections where there are absolutely no defense workers and defense workers must still use the overcrowded and old buildings which were there before they arrived."

McGrath says he can't stop race segregation at Army post schools

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — (AP) — Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath says he is forbidden by law to interfere with racial segregation of school pupils on Army posts.

This is a local practice, he said, and out of his jurisdiction.

Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.) had protested such segregation ta Ft. Sam Houston and Ft. Bliss in Texas, Ft. Sill in Oklahoma and Ft. Belvoir in Virginia.

Asst. Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg said segregation violates Pentagon policies. She put the matter up to McGrath.

The schools are operated by community authorities with the help of federal funds granted upon approval of McGrath's office.

Ft. Campbell School Lacks Segregation

Breckinridge Children Attend In Morganfield

Special to The Courier-Journal

Fort Campbell, Ky., Jan. 16.—Authorities at Fort Campbell today denied there was any segregation at the post school.

Earlier this week in Washington Earl J. McGrath, commissioner of the United States Office of Education, was quoted as saying segregation was permitted in federally aided schools on three Southern Army posts, Fort Campbell and Camp Breckinridge in Kentucky, and Fort Benning, Ga.

McGrath explained that it was a matter of long-established principle by the department of permitting local control of educational policies.

Answers Senator's Charge

The commissioner made his statement in answer to a question raised by Senator Humphrey (D., Minn.) who made public a letter to the Office of Education which said there was no excuse for racial segregation in schools on federal posts.

A check of the rosters at the post school here, Fort Campbell officials saoid, shows 36 Negro children in the kindergarten and elementary classes. Also one of the 33 teachers at the school is a Negro, they said.

(Major F. G. Fisher, public-information officer at Camp Breckinridge, said there was no school on the post for children of military personnel and that children were sent to Morganfield schools.)

Humphrey Hits Segregation in Army Schools

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) wants to know why racial segregation is practiced in schools financed by federal funds at 4 Army posts.

The U. S. Office of Education has been requested to explain the situation at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Bliss in Texas; Fort Sill, Okla., and Fort Belvoir, Va.

Local Practice

Humphrey wrote to Dr. Earl J. McGrath, U. S. Commissioner of Education, that "this is the first time that the practice of local communities is being extended to federal property. If this is allowed to stand, there is no limit to the possibilities for other local invasions and we may shortly be confronted with a situation in which the commanding officer of a post would be subordinate to a local mayor or city council in administering other regulations."

Humphrey told McGrath that "segregation is not only undemocratic but, in my judgment, a violation of federal policy. There is no excuse for segregation of schools on federal establishments."

Bill Was Vetoed

Humphrey pointed out that President Truman vetoed a bill which would have permitted segregation in federal schools at military bases in states which have segregated public schools.

He also released a letter written to Dr. McGrath by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, assistant secretary of defense, who said school segregation at the 4 posts violated the policy of the Department of Defense as well as the President.

Jim Crow In Texas Blamed

DUNCANVILLE, Tex. — Negro GIs attached to the 147th ACW Squadron at this air base claimed this week that a Negro elevator operator at a swanky Dallas hotel was fired for riding them in the guests' elevator instead of directing them to the service car.

The airmen, attending a squadron party in the Baker Hotel's "Peacock Room," claimed that their squadron commander had entered into a private agreement with the assistant manager of the hotel whereas they would not use the public elevator in the hotel lobby.

* * *

THE GIRL operator, they stated, was dismissed immediately for violating this agreement.

The GIs stated that there were various other segregation policies enforced at the thriving air base located about fourteen miles outside Dallas.

Sore spots, they charged, include the lack of free tickets to the local stock car races, which can be easily obtained by white airmen; lack of transportation for the Negro airmen to pick up their dates when the squadron throws a party, and the exclusion of tan airmen from blanket squadron invitations to attend affairs outside the base.

Separate Post Schools Barred By White House

FORT BENNING, Ga. — (INS) — Racial segregation in Fort Benning's five elementary schools for the children of post personnel was ended Wednesday by order of President Eisenhower.

The order issued by the White House, ending segregation in all army-operated schools next September, in effect applies only to Fort Benning, which is located in Georgia where law requires segregation in the public schools.

There are no high schools at Benning, since children of high school age attend classes off the post.

The Public Information Office at Fort Benning said there are four white schools on the post and one Negro schools. The schools for white students accomodate 1,063 pupils and 45 teachers. The Negro school has 31 students and two teachers.

The post officials said it would be just as convenient for Negro students to attend the white schools. The Negro children are not segregated in living quarters on the Federally-owned post.

Eisenhower's memorandum to Secretary of Defense Wilson said that all army posts schools will be operated on an integrated basis next term. The memorandum noted that segregation exists at schools operated by state authorities on federally owned property at other posts.

The president's order noted, however, that army commanders are now discussing with local authorities the ending of segregation in these schools.

"If such integration is not achieved," the President said, "other arrangements in these instances will be considered."

The President indicated he would take this action after ANP Correspondent Alice A. Dunnigan, who also represents the Atlanta Daily World queried him at his last press conference. He replied that he could not see how any American could justify legally, logically, or morally, discrimination in the expenditure of federal funds.

This was Eisenhower first move to implement his campaign promise to ban segregation in the armed forces.

High school students, attending classes in Muscogee County, outside the reservation. will not be affected natives; housing and utilities are no where equal to those for whites.

In handing down the decision, Chief Justice A. Van De Sandt Centlivres said that an act giving railroads segregation powers did not intend that facilities for different races should be different.

Mr. Lusu's attorneys had contended that facilities at the station, as is universal, is far inferior to the white facilities. The government could scarcely take any other stand, since the whole of South Africa's economic system and standard of living is based on inferior wages, and inferior facilities for the Negro majority.

The decision also brought forward the election campaign under-way at present, the issue of the Nationalist Party's determination to empower parliament to overrule the constitutional functions of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and in effect do away with a constitutional form of government and replace it with a sovereignty of Parliament

Ike to End Segregation In Schools on Army Posts

Memo to Wilson Discloses 2 Steps Are Being Taken To Abolish System

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

The White House yesterday announced plans to end segregation in schools on Army posts, including those operated by Virginia and other Southern States.

President Eisenhower yesterday sent a memorandum to Defense Secretary Wilson. It disclosed that two major steps are being taken to wipe out this tag end of segregation still remaining in the Armed Forces.

I. The Army is surveying State-operated schools on Army posts with the intention of seeking agreement with local authorities to end segregation. If this fails to achieve integration, the Administration will consider "othre arrangements."

2. By the start of the 1953 fall term, all Army schools operated entirely with Federal funds will be integrated. Only the post schools at Fort Benning, Ga., figure in this conversion.

Mr. Eisnehower's note to Wilson was released yesterday by James C. Hagerty, Presidential Press Secretary. Hagerty recalled that during a news con-

ference last Thursday the President Eisenhower yesterday wrote Wilson he was awarde that "complicating factors" are present where Army schools are operated with State funds. His memorandum said that "the process of making a survey relative to this question designed to bring about agreement with local authorities for integrating

operates segregated system schools for 700 white students and 52 Negro students, all children who reside at Fort Belvoir. Fairfax officials have stated they would withdraw from operation if schools, according to the Virginia State Department of Education and school law.

Segregation at Belvoir

The Fairfax County School Board was integrated, according to mandates of the Virginia law.

schools. If such integration is not achieved, other arrangements in these instances will be considered."

Mr. Eisenhower's message to Wilson was based on information the President requested from the Secretary of the Army and the Bureau of the Budget on the subject of segregated Army schools.

The President failed to refer in his memorandum to Army children who attended segregated schools outside military posts in the South, according to Defense Department sources. In most cases tuition is paid by the Army.

Travel by Bus to D. C.

For example, 354 children who live at Fort Myer, Va., are transported by bus to District public schools. The District is reimbursed for education of these students by Arlington County, which in turn is reimbursed by the Army. Arlington County does not have sufficient schools to accommodate the pupils. Pupils who live at Fort McNair attend the District's segregated schools as non-tuition paying residents of Washington.

The Army reported yesterday that segregation has been eliminated in Federally-operated schools on all but one of six Army posts—Fort Bening, Ga. Other defense sources yesterday reported that plans for an integrated school at Benning had been in the works before the presidential inquiry.

Racial Bars At Benning Schools Go

Child Segregation Doomed by Ike

Thurs. 3-26-53

WASHINGTON, March 25—(AP). The White House announced plans today to end racial segregation in Army schools in President Eisenhower's first move to back up his promise of equality in the armed forces.

Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty disclosed these two major steps:

1. Schools for children of Army personnel at Fort Benning, Ga., the last Army post with segregated schools operated entirely with federal funds, will be "integrated" by the start of the 1953 fall term.

ONE WAY OR ANOTHER

2. The Army is seeking agreement with local officials aimed at ending segregation of Negro and white children in state-operated schools on Army posts. If this fails, the administration will consider "other arrangements"—possibly asking Congress for money to let the government itself operate all Army base schools on a racially-mixed basis.

Hagerty, in a formal statement, recalled that Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference last Thursday he did not know of school segregation on Army posts but would have a study made immediately. The question was raised by a Negro woman reporter.

The President told her he had said again and again he did not see how any American could legally, logically or morally justify discrimination in use of federal funds for any purpose.

Some Southern Democrats in the House reacted angrily.

IN SUPPORT

Rep. Arthur Winstead (Dem., Miss.), a member of the House armed services committee, said, "We'll not take it lying down; we'll fight it," but did not know how.

He recalled that Mr. Eisenhower told a Senate committee before the 1948 election campaign he opposed ending military segregation.

"I had quoted him in support of our fight against President Truman's orders against segregation in the armed forces," Winstead said, "and now Mr. Eisenhower goes even further than Mr. Truman."

Representative Forrester (Dem., Ga.), whose district includes Ft. Benning, called the President's action a "mistake."

The American Veterans Committee said the President "is to be commended."

Hagerty's announcement today made no mention of Army children who attend segregated schools outside military posts in the South. Defense sources said most Army children in the South attend such schools. They added federal funds are used to help pay the costs of educating those children.

Senator Humphrey (D., Minn.) complained Jan. 14 of segregated state-directed schools on Army posts in the South. He asked the U. S. Office of Education why it permitted them. The education office said it was barred by law from interfering with state-run schools on Army posts.

Former assistant defense secretary Anna M. Rosenberg contended the education office had "responsibility" for the schools.

The Army said schools on six Army posts, with an enrollment of about 6,100 students, are maintained entirely by federal funds—at West Point, N. Y.; Fort Campbell, Ky.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Bragg, N. C., and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The White House said segregation has been eliminated in all these except at Fort Benning.

SCHOOLS SEGREGATED ON 20 MILITARY POSTS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 26—A list furnished the Office of Education today by the Army, Navy, and Air Force showed that twenty segregated schools on defense installations, all of them Federally-aided, were a part of the school systems of the states in which they were located.

President Eisenhower, at his news conference last week, reiterated his conviction that Federal funds should not be spent on any project that practiced discrimination because of race or creed and said that he would have a study made.

The result was that James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, made public a statement yesterday by Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army, that said by the opening of school next fall, all schools owned and operated entirely by the Army would be integrated.

He noted, however, that those operating with state funds but on Federal property and in Government-owned buildings presented "complicating factors." He added that a survey would be made "designed to bring about agreement with local authorities for integrating the schools."

The Army installations on which segregated schools are operated as a part of the state school systems are Fort Jackson, S. C.; Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Belvoir, Va., and Fort Hood, Fort Sam Houston, and Fort Bliss, Texas.

The Navy installations are the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.; Naval Air Station, Patuxent, Md., and Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Md.

The Air Force installations are Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.; MacDill, Eglin and Tyndall Air Force Bases, Fla; Shaw Air Force Base, S. C.; Randolph, Reese and Sheppard Air Force Bases, Texas; Langley Air Force Base, Va., and Andrews Air Force Base, Md.

Discrimination Worst Near Military Posts

ST. LOUIS — Measures to fight growing racial and religious discrimination in public places in the West were announced this week in a report to Scovel Richardson, president, National Bar association, by the association's committee on human rights for the western states.

The report cited increasing numbers and dispersal of minority groups, including Spanish-Americans, Philippinos, Chinese and Japanese, as well as Negroes, as contributing to the spread of discrimination.

Ten states of the western area were cited as having no civil rights legislation to fight the problem. They are Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming.

OREGON PASSES LAW

Oregon however has just passed an anti-discrimination law which becomes effective July 21. Similar legislation was recently defeated in Montana, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming.

According to the report, the situation is particularly bad in areas surrounding military posts. It said most of these places have no accommodations for Negro servicemen and their patronage is openly discouraged.

OPPOSITION GROWS

Public opposition to these practices is growing in many states, the report said. It suggested organized protests and action could bring a quick remedy.

The situation for Negro servicemen was cited as worst in Great Falls, Mon., and Cheyenne, Wyo.

Other reports from those areas said the situation was creating a serious morale problem among servicemen and could lead to violence.

Race Hatred Costs Millions, Oveta Says

By United Press

DELAWARE — Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby said Monday racial prejudice is costing the nation 'astronomical amounts" each year.

In a commencement address at Ohio Wesleyan University, she said some economists estimate the total cost of discrimination "at from $15,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000 a year."

She said the estimate takes into account the losses that result from "people not allowed to reach their full potential, not permitted to earn the salaries their work merits, and therefore not able to expand the domestic market for the goods we produce or to pay the taxes they would be paying were they realizing their potential."

Mrs. Hobby told the graduating seniors that there is one safe rule for avoiding proejudice. "If you are presented with a straonger, don't reject him on the basis of his nationality, his color, his religion, his accent or his clothing. Look at him for his qualities of character as an individual and as an individual, judge him for what he is."

A JOB WELL DONE — Lt. Col. Clarence F. Jones, retiring commanding officer of 644th Engineers, is shown at his desk in the National Guard unit headquarters at Ogontz and Somerville aves., Philly. Standing (from left to right) are Major Harry M. Foos Jr., Lt. Ernest L. Bailey Jr. and Capt. Wilbur E. Hobbs.

National guard integrated, colonel feels free to retire

By EDWARD PINCKNEY

PHILADELPHIA

Lt. Col. Clarence F. Jones, of 6054 Aspen st., is resigning from the 644th Combat Engineers, National Guard unit, which he commanded. The discharge will become effective at noon Nov. 1.

"Now that integration has become a reality, instead of just an order, I think it is only fitting and proper that I should retire and leave the job to younger men," he declared.

Col. Jones has devoted 25 years to military service. He is eligible to retire on a pension. Even then he will have one full time job — he's a homicide detective.

644th's First Commander

He has commanded the first all - colored national guard unit since July, 1948. It was activated under him. At that time, he was a major.

Regarding the mixing of the unit, Col. Jones said:

"Integration, to me, is not forcing colored citizens into a white unit, or forcing white citizens into a colored unit. It is letting the citizen decide for himself where he wishes to serve and allowing him the 'right' to serve there."

Born In Savannah, Ga.

He was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1904. That was the same year people came from all over the world to see Louisiana Purchase Exposition (a world's fair, held in St. Louis, Mo.)

The following year, his family left the South and came to Philadelphia, where they have lived ever since. Papa Jones (Clarence's) found employment with the post office department, from which he is now retired.

Mother Died In 1922

Clarence (Col. Jones) and his brother, Reynolds, did odd jobs as they studied at West Philadelphia high. Their sister, Lillian, helped mother (Mrs. May Jones) around the house and also attended school.

Tragedy struck in 1922. His mother died.

In 1925 he entered Wilberforce University as a freshman. While there, he distinguished himself as captain of the football team; was a track and baseball star, earning letters in all three.

He was an honor student, president of the senior class and president of his fraternity.

His Sister Killed

It was during his university days in 1927 he recalls, that the nation became excited over Charles A. Lindbergh's nonstop flight across the Atlantic to Paris (33 hours and 21 minutes). "A great triumph for our country," he reminisced.

There was the second family tragedy in 1929. His sister, who at that time was Mrs. Lillian Neal, a school teacher, was killed in a fall down the stairs at Martha Washington school where she taught.

At the end of that year, after having served as cadet major and commanding officer of the cadet corps at Wilberforce, Jones, upon graduation, was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was assigned to 428th Infantry reserves with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Bride From Camden

In 1931 he became a patrolman with the Philadelphia police department. In 1933 he was transferred to crime prevention department.

The next year he married Miss Edna Loving of Camden, N.J. He had met her three years earlier, when she played on a basketball team that he managed. They have two daughters, Sydney, 12, and Jeanne, six.

Two months after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Jones was called to active duty as a first lieutenant. Throughout the war, he remained at the Air Base Squadron, Tuskegee, Ala., training men.

Special Thanks

In 1943 he earned the rank of captain. Three years later he was discharged with the rank of major. For a while he served as technical air force inspector at Reading, Pa.

Lt. Col. Jones, said he wished to thank former Gov. James H. Duff for the 644th Combat Engineers. Gov. John S. Fine, he said, deserves credit for making it possible for men to join the unit of their choice. Lt. Gen. Frank C. Weber who carried out the order is to be lauded, he added.

He is proud of his unit. He is confident that men can work together in peace, and he has faith in the continued progress of all people; North, South East and West.

Army Reports 90 Percent Integration Of Negro Troops

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—More than 90 percent of the Negro troops in the United States Army are assigned to integrated units, according to a recent memorandum issued by the army to Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R., Ohio) of Cleveland.

Signed by Col. R. C. Bing, a deputy chief of the army general staff, the memorandum declared that since the outbreak of the Korean war, the army has undergone a radical change which has seen a "gradual" changeover from general segregation of Negro troops to integration and "equal opportunity."

THE REPORT TO-DATE

Highlights of the report, up-to-date as of May, 1953, included the following points:

There are 4,110 officers, 567 warrant officers and 200,074 enlisted men for a total of 204,184 Negroes in the Army. Of this total 47 percent are regular army personnel.

Negro officers held the ranks of second lieutenant to full colonel. There are 218 regular army officers compared to 126 in October, 1950. Of the total army personnel, Negroes comprise 13 percent. They are 16 percent of regular army enlisted men.

NEGRO WOMEN

There are 13 Negro cadets attending the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Negro women in the army total 191 officers (41 WAC, 144 nurses, 6 WMSC) and 1,198 enlisted. Highest rainking officer is lieutenant colonel. (Only the chief nurse and director of the WAC hold higher posts—the rank of colonel.)

Col. Bing explained the army integration story as follows:

WORLD WAR I

"The selection of personnel for army service either through enlistment, induction or reenlistment is accomplished without regard to race. This procedure is a change from that of World War I and the period immediately following World War II which placed certain quota restrictions on Negroes enlisting or reenlisting in the service . . .

"Equal opportunities for advancement in the army have resulted in the assignment of Negro personnel to any army school for which they are qualified and to duties with any unit in which school training or civilian experience can be utilized.

KOREAN HOSTILITIES

"Promotion is therefore in accordance with procedures and standards applicable to all other personnel." On this basis 28 percent of Negro enlisted men were non-commissioned officers—5.6 percent of these being master sergeants; 14 percent, sergeants 1st class; 20.5 percent, sergeants and 50 per cent, corporals.

"Prior to the outbreak of Korean hostilities," the army reported, "Negroes were asssigned generally to units comprised largely if not entirely of Negro personnel. Integration had not progressed beyond training installations, schools and some post overhead installations. In July, 1951, when integration was implemented in the Far East Command there were approximately 385 Negro units throughout the army.

PROGRAM PROGRESSES

"The progressive and gradual expansion of integration, which is under way or completed in every major army command, has reduced the all-Negro units to 96 in August, 1953.

"These will be eliminated as the program progresses. The number of Negroes now serving in integrated units is slightly more than 90 percent of the army's total Negro personnel."

The memorandum was an answer to a request by Congressman Bolton. It was dated August 17, 1953.

Only 88 Segregated Units Left As Army Speeds Integration

By the United Press

The Army's program of wiping out racial segregation is ahead of schedule and today at least 90 percent of the Negroes in the Army are serving in nonsegregated units, it was disclosed yesterday.

Official figures made available for the first time showed the number of all-Negro units in the Army had been cut from 385 in June, 1950, prior to start of the nonsegregated program, to 88 on August 1 this year.

In round numbers, only 15,000 of the Army's 199,000 Negroes still were in segregated units in August.

In three years nonsegregation, or "integration," had been completed in almost all combat units in the Far East, Europe, Alaska and the United States. The bulk of the remaining all-Negro units are service-types concentrated in Europe. Army officials said these would be integrated as rapidly as possible.

"The Army policy is one of complete integration and it is to be accomplished as soon as possible," Assistant Army Secretary James P. Mitchell said.

Mitchell made it possible to reveal the facts and figures of one of the most hush-hush programs in the Army's history.

Three years ago, at the start of the Korean war, the Army was still following a basic policy of segregating Negroes, although a long-range program of nonsegregation was under way. The war hastened the process immeasurably.

Mitchell, who is in charge of manpower, said he himself was "amazed" at the extent of the Army's success.

"It is seen not only in the small number of remaining nonsegregated units but in the acceptance of Negro officers and noncommissioned officers by white soldiers," he said. "There is no apparent recognition of color."

He said he had visited several Army posts in the North, South, and West and found Negro and white service families living happily side by side.

He denied some claims that Negroes who train in integrated units or serve in mixed outfits overseas, are forced to serve in segregated units later.

"There is no necessity for Negroes to serve in segregated units in this country," he said. "They come back from overseas and they are given whatever assignment would be normal, regardless of their race."

ARMY IS HASTENING SEGREGATION'S END

Only 15,000 Now in All-Negro Units—Official 'Amazed' at Success of Program

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UP)—The Army's program of wiping out racial segregation is ahead of schedule and today at least 90 per cent of the Negroes in the Army are serving in non-segregated units.

Official figures show the number of all-Negro units in the Army has been cut from 385 in June, 1950, prior to start of the non-segregation program, to eighty-eight on Aug. 1 this year.

In round numbers, only 15,000 of the Army's 199,000 Negroes still were in segregated units in August.

In three years non-segregation, or "integration," had been completed in almost all combat units in the Far East, Europe, Alaska and the United States. The bulk of the remaining all-Negro units are service-types concentrated in Europe. Army officials said these would be integrated as rapidly as possible.

"The Army policy is one of complete integration and it is to be accomplished as soon as possible," James P, Mitchell, Assistant Army Secretary, said.

'Amazed' at Progress

Mr. Mitchell made it possible to reveal the facts and figures of one of the most hush-hush programs in the Army's history.

"Remaining progress is a matter of time," he said in an interview.

Three years ago, at the start of the Korean war, the Army still was following a basic policy of segregating Negroes although a long-range program of non-segregation was under way. The war hastened the process immeasurably.

Mr. Mitchell, who is in charge of manpower, said he was "amazed" at the extent of the Army's success.

"It is seen not only in the small number of remaining non-segregated units but in the acceptance of Negro officers and non-commissioned officers by white soldiers," he said. "There is no apparent recognition of color."

He said he had visited several Army posts in the North, South, and West and found Negro and white service families living happily side by side.

He denied some assertions that Negroes who trained in integrated units or served in mixed outfits overseas, were forced to serve in segregated units later.

"There is no necessity for Negroes to serve in segregated units in this country," he said. "They come back from overseas and they are given whatever assignment would be normal, regardless of their race."

Revise Earlier Figures

Other Army officials explained that the Army's figure of eighty-eight "no definite assignment remaining all-Negro units policy of Negro was revision of an earlier estimate

showing ninety-six all-Negro units on Aug. 1 Of the eighty-eight, the Army said, forty-nine are in Europe and thirty-nine in this country.

A breakdown on the ninety-six all-Negro units showed they were composed of six battalions, seventy-five companies, three medical detachments, ten bands and two fire-fighting platoons.

The battalions, normally numbering from 500 to 1,000, were composed of one infantry battalion, four engineer combat battalions, and one engineer construction battalion.

Of the companies, usually numbering 100 to 200 men, forty-eight were transportation corps, eleven medical, nine quartermaster, three engineer, three ordnance, and one signal construction.

Army officials said that while there was no fixed time limit for ending segregation, the program had proceeded well ahead of schedule in most areas.

The one major difficulty, they said, was integration of transportation and other service units, chiefly in Europe. The trouble here was lack of comparable white units to absorb the Negroes.

The Army generally has followed a policy of mixing a small proportion—preferably not more than 20 per cent—Negroes into previously all-white units. It has avoided, where possible, breaking up all-Negro units by putting a small number of whites into such units—"reverse integration" as it is called.

Officials said the whole purpose of the program was to end all-Negro and predominantly Negro outfits. The officials maintained, such units, for the most part, had proved unsatisfactory for numerous reasons.

Therefore, they said, to integrate by putting a small percentage of whites into all-Negro units, would defeat the whole program, which is aimed at increaing military efficiency.

Reporter Finds Integration At Work in 103rd Reserve Division at Camp McCoy

BY MARIE ROSS

Camp McCoy, Wisc.—When the Iowa Military District's "press-lift" landed at the Camp McCoy's airport last Wednesday morning, meeting the plane with the white civilian post information officer, Roger Extil, was a Negro official photographer, Cpl. Claude E. Downs of Chcago, who immediately went into action to take pictures of the Iowans.

From the airport on into the headquarters of the 103rd Iowa-Minnesota army reserve division, and out onto the training grounds, where men were serving the last two weeks of the summer reserve training period, Negro men were integrated in many of the units.

Assigned to the headquarters as one of the flight mechanics was Sgt. Eugene Davis of Des Moines.

In the headquarters of the 103rd infantry division working as motor sergeant was Sgt. First Class R. J. Nichols of Des Moines.

Information officer in the military police office of the 103rd division was Second Lt. Robert A. Wright of Des Moines. Wright is a member of the Des Moines police department in civilian life. All three Iowans, until this year had been members of an all-Negro company, made up of Des Moines men.

Another Iowan was First Lt. Norman Lintz of Ottumwa, who was assistant mess officer for A-division mess.

Atterbury Men

Some of the Negro men at the camp for the summer training period were regular army men from Camp Atterbury, Ind. Driving one of the two two and one-ton trucks was a former Iowan, Pvt. Everett T. Snowden, now of Minneapolis, Minn. He entered the military services last February and is a member of the 87-th Trucking Company at Camp Atterbury, Ind.

One of the jeep drivers assigned to headquarters was a Negro sergeant, Charles Chalmous of Chicago. He was sent from Camp Atterbury for the summer training period at Camp McCoy.

When a Wisconson National Guard plane landed at the airport with injured veterans, one of the doctors on the three ambulances that arrived at the field was a Negro doctor, First Lt. Houston D. Snowden of Boliver West Va.

Negro men were scattered throughout—mess halls, rifle ranges, on fields learning combat training with new recruits, driving trucks and jeeps about the camp.

Encouraging One

The picture of gradual integration was an encouraging one—and the men, themselves, some of whom had been restricted in former all-Negro army reserve training units, praised the jobs they had—and the officers of the camp.

One Negro, regular army man, who had been sent down from Camp Atterbury, Ind., with a group of soldiers to help relieve the shortage of men in some of the jobs, was driving a truck. He said he "belonged" in the administrative offices, but because of the shortage of truck drivers, he came to Camp McCoy for the summer period.

One of the Negro jeep drivers attached to the headquarters, was anxiously awaiting the end of the summer training period at Camp CcCoy, which takes place on Sept. 6. He desired to go back to Camp Atterbury where he would begin training for a hospital technician.

Somewhere on the spacious camp of 63,000 acres was an all-Negro outfit from Arkansas, one of the Iowans said, but a crowded schedule in the general tour of the camp, did not permit the reporter time to find the men.

In Command

In command of the 103rd army reserve division is Major Gen. George Olmstead of Des Moines, with Col. Harold E. Pride of Ames, Ia., assistant division commander. In civilian life, he is director of the Memorial Student center at Iowa State college.

Maj. Gen. Olstead greeted the Iowa press group and told of division's plans for the mobilization of more men in the army reserve and some of the problems of recruiting. A "new experiment" was being tried this year—the inviting of 200 wives to be guests of their husbands at the camp last week end.

The 103rd division was formerly commanded by Maj. Gen. Hanford Mac Nider of Mason City.

A get-acquainted talk to the press group was made by Colonel Pride and then the group took waiting jeeps for a tour of training grounds and special military projects and problems on the vast reservation.

Following the tour, over 1,800 troops stood at attention during retreat.

Maj. Gen. Olmstead was host, following retreat, at what might have been a stag for the men—but what he called a "few refreshments"—with the presence of one woman member of the press.

After a cool night's rest at one of the camp's guest houses, the Bystander representative joined the officers and visiting Iowans at breakfast, then departed on a tour of the camp to run down Iowans.

The "press-lift" left Camp McCoy at 10 a.m. Thursday and was back in Des Moines at 11:45 o'clock that morning.

2 GREAT GENERALS; 1 WINS BATTLE:

Ft. Bragg story is saga of Americanism vs. Racism

By JAMES L. HICKS

FORT BRAGG, N.C. (NNPA) —This is the Fort Bragg story. It's an All-American story.

It's the story of how a great American military base was floundering in the throes of racial segregation and the discrimination that always goes along with it — and how two great American generals decided to do — and did something about it.

There are two parts to the Fort Bragg story. There is the old part and the new.

Old Part Reviewed

The old part was told by this correspondent after a visit there in 1951. It was an old story of trying to make first-class fighting men out of Americans who were being trained under second-class conditions because of their race.

It was the story of Spring Lake —a jim-crow housing area on a federal reservation.

It was the story of an asterisk in a War Department order written up on an All - American division and the asterisk cited, "The third battalion of this division will be composed of N— personnel."

It was the story of federal funds being used to build new houses on a federal reservation — and of a colonel named Mallonee who said colored people couldn't live in them.

The old Fort Bragg story was a disgraceful un - American story.

New Replaces The Old

But this is the new Fort Bragg story. The All-American story. It began sometime after the cold light of publicity had been thrown on conditions at Bragg. It reached its climax early in March of this year when troops stationed at Bragg were preparing for "Operation Snowfall."

Fort Bragg at that time, even as it is now, was the home of the famous "All American" 82nd Airborne Division.

Truly All-American

This is the fighting paratroopers division in which one out of every five men is a colored man, one out of every 50 is a Mexican, one out of every 250 is a foreign-born soldier and one out of every 500 is an Indian.

The division also has its share of Chinese and Japanese-American soldiers. It is truly an All-American division.

But the War Department orders, which established this division, carried with it an asterisk which directed that one battalion of this division would be made up of colored personnel.

In the old Fort Bragg story, a general who did not have the courage of his convictions had shown this order to the writer and said, "I'd like to change all this, but you can see where the orders came from — Washington. I can't touch it."

There Was Another General

But there was another general. His name was Major Gen. Gerald J. Higgins of Chicago. He wanted to do something about that "colored" battalion, too.

The only difference between the two generals is that General Higgins DID do something about it.

He wrote to Washington. In no uncertain terms, he said, "I want authority to mix up the colored and white men of my division."

The order came back down, "Go right ahead."

General Higgins moved with the dispatch of a military man. The division was already in the midst of getting ready for "Operation Snowfall." Things were busy around Fort Bragg. Sudden changes could mean interruptions of other plans.

But General Higgins didn't hesitate.

Chaplain Remembers

Chaplain Captain L. A. Thigpen, a friend of AFRO publisher Carl Murphy, remembers the change well.

He was chaplain of a jim-crow church over in Spring Lake. He didn't like it. He was glad to see the order come down to integrate.

When the order came, Maj. Lawrence Corrley, a white officer of the Third Battalion of the 505th Airborne Regiment, sent out an order directing that a list be made of all the military occupational specialists in the unit.

He then assigned the colored men into the white units and vice versa according to what they could do and without regard to what they looked like or what their race happened to be. It was the All-American way.

No 'Cream Skimming

"There was no skimming off the cream in any units," the major said. "Some units lost some good men in the shuffle and others got some. Some commanders hated to lose some of the men, but we couldn't help that."

The men were broken down into cadres of about 20 each and scattered throughout the division.

As each man was reassigned by the MOS qualifications, he literally picked up his bed out of the jim-crow Spring Lake housing area and moved over into the area where the rest of his division was — where he should have been living all the time.

Soon Spring Lake was empty —a mute cluster of empty barracks standing there as a monument to integration.

Other Changes Come

Other changes came about. Capt. Herbert J. Taylor of Columbus, Ohio, who had been forced to serve in the jim-crow, situation suddenly found himself the commanding officer of an All-American company in which there were more white men than colored.

Chaplain Thigpen, who up to that point had been forced to teach men about the brotherhood of God and the fellowship of man in a jim-crow chapel, suddenly found himself baptizing and marrying white men as well as colored.

The men who had been held down on promotions because there were no more left in the all-colored unit went into the integrated units and found that if one soldiered hard enough there were opportunities for all.

In this connection, a corporal, who had been a corporal for a long time in the all-colored unit, became a sergeant after three weeks in the white unit.

Only Question "Will He Jump?"

New colored recruits came into the division. General Higgins, backing up his integration to the hilt, told his command, "Put him where his qualifications meet the job."

In typical, tough paratrooper language, General Higgins asked only one question about any new man: "Will he jump?" The 82nd is a jumping outfit.

Colored officers found places in the division based on their skills.

They found homes in Mallonee Village, the new Wherry housing development built with federal funds and named for a colonel who once told this writer that you just couldn't have colored people living next door to whites in North Carolina.

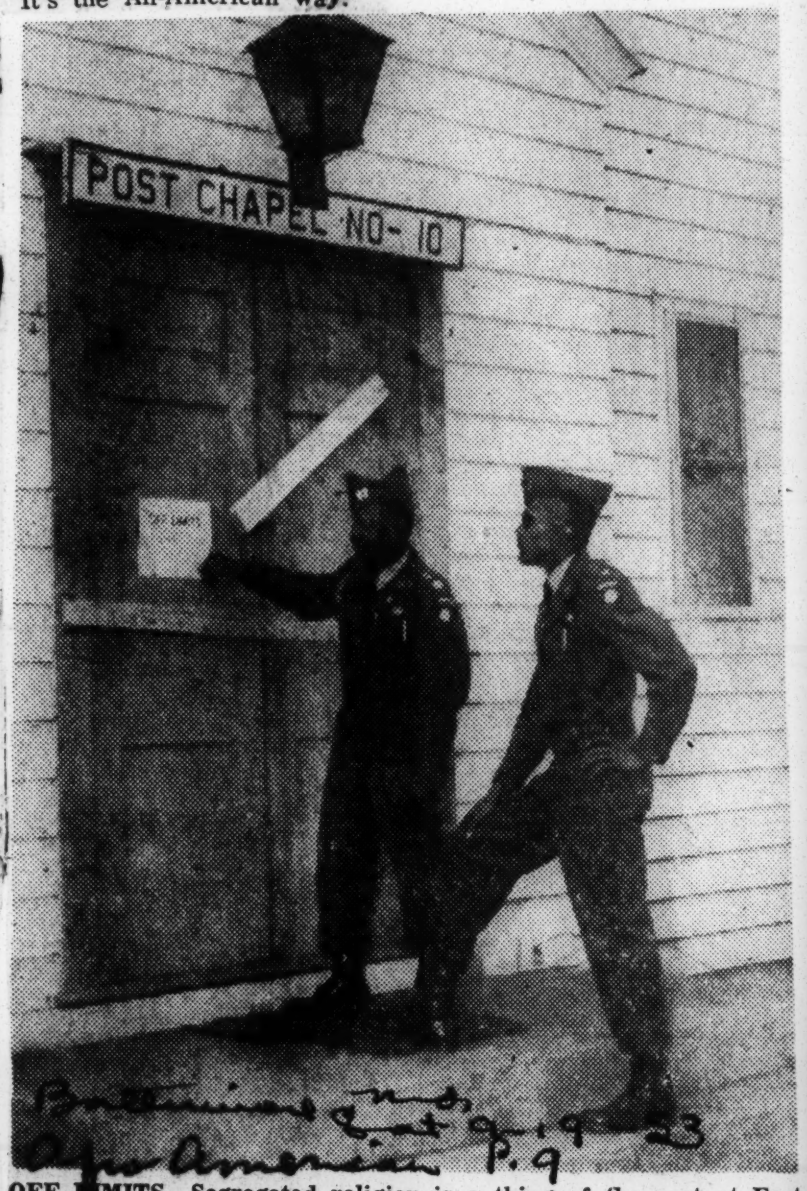
It "Couldn't Be Done"

It came time for the kids at Fort Bragg to go to school. At the old Fort Bragg there were colored and white school children. Someone said you couldn't send colored and whites to school together in North Carolina.

But the commanding general built a school on the base and all the colored and white children suddenly became just "pupils" going to school together. They hired both colored and white teachers to come in and teach.

The Fort Bragg story today is there for all to see. They live together, eat together, swim together, play together, work together, jump together — they are together.

It's the All-American way.



OFF LIMITS—Segregated religion is a thing of the past at Fort Bragg, N.C., says Chaplain (Capt.) Lee A. Thigpen, Protestant chaplain for the 505th Airborne Infantry, as he inserts the final thumbtack in the sign on the door of the 3rd Battalion's former chapel. The battalion has moved from the area and is integrated in the entire 82nd Airborne Division. 1st. Lt. Charley S. Dannelly, hand on hip, is approving the sealing of the door.

This is the general who did it at Fort Bragg

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — Maj Gen. Gerald J. Higgins, present commander of the famed 82nd Airborne Division, was born in Chicago in August of 1909. He enlisted in the regular Army in 1927 and served with the infantry and engineers in Hawaii.

He was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy from the Army and entered West Point, July 1, 1930. Upon graduation June 12, 1934, he was commissioned in the infantry. He served at various posts and stations during the pre-war years, and attended the infantry school in 1937.

Served Overseas

The general joined the 501st Parachute Battalion soon after

its activation. When the 101st Airborne Division was formed, he was reassigned there and served successively as the G-3, chief of staff and assistant division commander from 1944 until the end of World War II.

Upon return to the United States following the war, he was designated commandant of the

Maj. Gen. Gerald J. Higgins

parachute school at Fort Benning, Ga. In 1946, he became commandant of cadets at West Point. From there he went overseas to be assistant division commander of the 24th Infantry Division in Japan.

Following this foreign service, the general became chief of the organization and training division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Washington, D.C., until Oct. 1, 1952, when he assumed command of the 82nd Airborne here.

America's best in wholly integrated 82nd Airborne

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — Among the soldiers of the 82nd Airborne Division (formerly the old 3rd Battalion), which is now completely integrated, are these stalwart men who consented to being photographed and interviewed:

Pvt. Nash

Pvt. Cornelius N. Nash Jr., 552 W. 160th st., New York, whose mother is Mrs. Charlotte Nash. He entered the Army on Jan. 29, 9153.

Henry L. Winder, 11815 Imperial ave. Cleveland, whose mother is Mrs. Dorothy Lewis. He entered the Army on Jan. 29, 1953, also.

Pvt. Alva H. Simms, 940 5th ave., Tampa, Fla., the son of Ottilee Simms.

Several From Detroit

Pvt. Willis R. Coleman, 9536 Cameron st., Detroit, the son of Mrs. Hazel Coleman, who entered the Army on Dec. 4, 1952.

Pvt. Robert H. Boyd, 990 Navahoe st., Detroit, whose father is George Boyd. He entered the Army on Feb. 9, 1953.

Pvt. James Brown Jr., 3400 Benson st., Detroit, son of Mrs. Modell Anderson. He was enrolled on Feb. 10, 1953.

Pvt. Charles A. L. Bussey, 2249 Gardner st., Augusta, Ga., son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mason. He entered the Army on Feb. 11, 1953.

Pvt. Sammy Logan Jr., 3725 Lafayette st., Detroit, son of Mrs. Ollie Green.

Alabaman In Group

Pvt. James C. Clay, 1813 Avenue I, Birmingham, Ala., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Clay. He entered the Army on Feb. 3, 1953.

Pvt. John W. Copeland, 45 Northside Drive, Atlanta. Miss Willie Mae Copeland, is his sister. He was enrolled on Jan. 18, 1953.

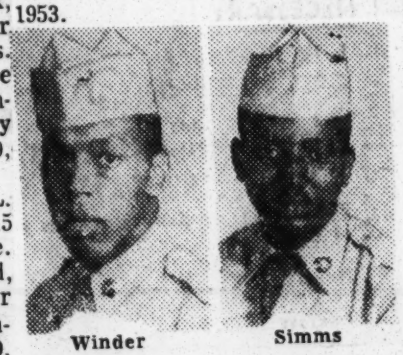
Pvt. Eugene W. Robinson, 814 Mariner st., Norfolk, Va., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, entered the Army on February 2, 1953.

Pvt. Carl E. Mayes, 45 John st., Pittsfield, Mass., son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Mayes. He began his military career on Feb. 4, 1953.

Pvt. William C. Stewart, Route 3, Box 337, Charlotte, N.C., son of Mrs. Myrtle E. Stewart, entered the Army on Feb. 4, 1953.

Pvt. Hassie Shumate Jr., 605 E. McBee Avenue, Greenville, S.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Hassie Shumate. He has been a soldier since Jan. 26, 1953.

Pvt. William Saunders, 1033 N. Somerset st., Baltimore, son of Mrs. Nellie Holliday, who entered the service on Feb. 10, 1953.



Winder Simms

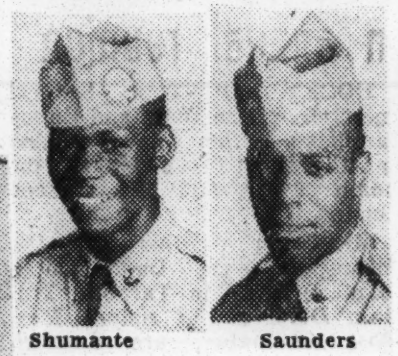
Coleman Boyd

Logan Clay

Mayes Stewart

Brown Bussey

Copeland Robinson



Shumante Saunders

Segregation of Negroes In Army Is 90% Ended

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UP). —The Army's program of wiping out racial segregation is ahead of schedule and today at least 90 per cent of the Negroes in the Army are serving in non-segregated units, it was disclosed today.

Official figures made available to The United Press shows the number of all Negro units in the Army had been cut from 385 in June, 1950, prior to start of the non-segregation program, to eighty-eight on Aug. 1 this year. In round numbers, only 15,000 of the Army's 199,000 Negroes still were in segregated units in August.

In three years non-segregation, or "integration," had been completed in almost all combat units in the Far East, Europe, Alaska and the United States. The bulk of the remaining all-Negro units are service types concentrated in Europe. Army officials said these would be integrated as rapidly as possible.

"The Army policy is one of complete integration and it is to be accomplished as soon as possible," Assistant Army Secretary James P. Mitchell said. "Remaining progress is a matter of time."

Three years ago, at the start of the Korean War, the Army was still following a basic policy of segregating Negroes, although a long-range program of non-segregation was under way. The war hastened the process immeasurably.

Mr. Mitchell, who is in charge of man power, said he himself was "amazed" at the extent of the Army's success.

"It is seen not only in the small number of remaining non-segregated units but in the acceptance of Negro officers and non-commissioned officers by white soldiers," he said. "There is no apparent recognition of color."

He said he had visited several Army posts in the North, South and West and found Negro and white service families living happily side by side.

The Army's figure of eighty-eight remaining all-Negro units was revision of an earlier estimate showing ninety-six all-Negro units on Aug. 1. Of the eighty-eight, the Army said forty-nine were in Europe and thirty-nine in this country.

Praises Negro Soldiers; Says Integration Is Working Well

SEOUL—(INS)—The U. S. Army has effected a major social revolution in Korea by abolishing racial segregation and the troops today are fighting better because of the change.

Social significance is more or less secondary since the Army is mainly interested in increasing military efficiency and that has been achieved.

In some quarters it was predicted that there would be trouble when the army ordered white and Negro soldiers mixed indiscriminately but this has not been the case

Everyone from private to general rank agrees that abolition of segregated units has raised the over-all fighting effectiveness of the Allied Eighth Army in Korea.

Maj. Gen. Wayne C. Smith told International News Service:

"We're getting better service out of Negroes."

And a frontline private commented:

"When the colored start moving in, you don't care whether a guy is black or has two heads—all you care about is, can he fight? These boys are fighting."

At present there is only one all-craft outfit which arrived three Negro unit in Korea—an anti-aircraft outfit which arrived three months ago and is in process of being broken up.

Col. R. T. Finn, personnel chief for the Eighth Army, said the program is working out very smoothly

Colonel Finn reported:

"The integration policy has worked exceptionally well. We do not even keep track of a man's race any more, except to see that the authorized ration of 13 per cent Negroes is maintained.."

The figure of 13 per cent was set to approximate the proportion of Negroes in the United States civilian population. The only disproportion is in officer ranks where there are many fewer than 13 per cent Negroes.

In bunkers on the front line, Negroes and whites live side by side. White privates take orders from Negro sergeants and officers.

And the new system works.

The first anti-segregation order came out of Washington in the spring of 1950.

It was based on practical considerations.

One officer with long service in Korea explained:

"All Negro units required all sorts of special handling that was uneconomical in the long run. And men in those units were more than likely to fight like class two soldiers. They didn't see what they had to fight for."

The necessity of throwing the men into combat prevented the eighth army from carrying out the order immediately. It was the spring of 1952 before the gradual process of breaking up all-Negro units really got going.

But now the process is just about completed and a company commander said:

"Now is squad on the line looks like a cross-section of the United Nations. There are guys with names like Jones and Gezinsky there are Kims and Lees (South Koreans), Negroes and Puerto Ricans all mixed up. And they are better fighters for the mixing."

Integration In Third Army Is Rapid--Gillem

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem defended his report on utilization of Negroes in the army yesterday and revealed that President Dwight D. Eisenhower, then chief of staff, gave his committee "steadfast support."

Pointing out that the Gillem report was "cleared with Eisenhower," the retired general objected to attacks on his recommendation that a ceiling of 10 per cent should be placed on Negroes in the army. This figure, Gillem averred, was an "initial line of departure."

He said that many army units today have a larger percentage of Negroes and announced that integration in the Third Army area is proceeding rapidly, especially at Fort Jackson, S. C.

Gillem, who is now director of the March of Dimes Georgia division, spoke at the Hungry club of the Butler Street YMCA. He was introduced by William Fowlkes, Hungry club co-moderator.

ROUND FIGURE

Gillem said that the committee had recommended a ceiling of 9.6 per cent based on the top ratio of Negroes and whites during World War II. When this recommendation was presented to Eisenhower, the chief of staff, Gillem said that Ike asked him:

"How in the world will I remember a figure like that. Make it a round figure."

Gillem said the committee adopted a recommendation of 10 per cent and pointed out, "We had to have some figure to use as a planning guide."

The general said that the report met stiff opposition in the Defense department, particularly one section which urged no segregation in the use of post facilities. Gillem noted that Eisenhower "stood by the recommendations of the board."

During the question and answer period, Gillem said he did not know what Eisenhower's position on integration is today. The Gillem report, adopted in 1945, urged the intergration of Negroes into army units up to platoon level.

"Our guiding principle," Gillem said, "was to efficiently use what manpower we had."

The retired general also called for tigher draft regulations and observed, "Every young man should know that he has a responsibility to serve his country." He urged a re-evaluation of present rules under which college students receive limited deferments.

Gillem said that the major recommendations of the Gillem report were that:

1. Ten per cent of army personnel should be Negroes.
2. Major army headquarters should have a selected group of officers qualified to deal with minority problems.
3. Negro experts in specialized fields such as chemistry should be used in their specialties.
4. "Experimental" units of Negroes and whites be organized.

Send GIs Overseas To Balk Integration

Afro-American p.1 Sat. 1-31-53

By JIMMY HICKS

WASHINGTON

One hundred and thirty - five top ranking colored non - commissioned officers of the 82nd Airborne Infantry Division have been ordered transferred to Korea and Europe in what colored men of the division are now calling a policy of "integrated discrimination" to prevent them from holding command positions over white troops, as the division is integrated.

The 135 men are now at Fort Bragg, N.C., awaiting shipment. Fifty one of them are scheduled for shipment to Europe. The remaining 84 are scheduled for shipment to Korea.

The AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers are in possession of copies of the special orders giving the names of the men who are to be shipped and the dates of their departure from the United States.

The orders, issued at Fort Drum, N.Y., by Maj. Gen. Gerald J. Higgins, 82nd Airborne commander, are not marked "classified" or "secret" in any way; but the AFRO will not publish this information because of security reasons.

The 82nd Airborne, one of the last division holdouts in the integration program, ordered by then-President Truman, still has three all - colored battalions in direct violation of the President's integration order.

These battalions are the Third Battalion of the 505 Airborne Infantry, the 98th field Artillery battalion and the 80th Airborne Anti-Aircraft Battalion.

Policy Hit By NNPA

In April, 1952, these three battalions were from 50 to 90 percent overstrength in colored personnel because the division stubbornly refused to transfer the colored men to white battalions, many of which were understrength.

The NNPA sharply criticized such a policy as being discriminatory and leading to inefficiency in the division; and orders were issued transferring the surplus colored men to white battalions.

This was done, however, in such a manner that the three colored battalions remained all colored since no white troops were exchanged for colored personnel.

Recently, the division was ordered to integrate colored and white men throughout, by placing white men in the all-colored battalion under a quota policy which would leave the division 85 per cent white and 15 per cent colored.

Had this policy been followed in a non-discriminatory manner, it would have meant that each unit of the division would have its share of senior colored non-commissioned officers in charge of smaller units such as platoons and echelons in which white men would have served.

Instead of following such a policy, however, orders were issued calling for the transfer of 135 of the top ranking colored NCO's out of the division for shipment overseas.

This means that while the ratio of white and colored in the division will be roughly 85 per cent to 15 per cent of the ratio of senior white NCO's to senior colored NCO's in the division, it will be approximately 98 per cent white and two per cent colored.

Gross Injustice

This further means that when the strength of the colored battalions is cut to make way for white personnel, the transfer of the colored NCO's out of the division will pave the way for white men to come and take the senior NCO's positions vacated by them.

If the colored NCO's had been transferred to other units within the division, they would have, because of their rank, fallen into positions where they would be in charge of many white as well as colored men.

Personnel of the division are not as reported to feel strongly that the entire move is designed to prevent them from holding command positions over white soldiers in the normal ratio that would have held if a true integration policy was followed.

Fear Loss Of Pay

Many of the men also fear they will end up losing the additional "jump pay" given to paratroopers if they are assigned to airborne units when they reach their new station. There are a limited amount of such units in Europe and the Far East.

It was also learned that colored officers of the next lower rank are not being moved with the division.

There are three all-colored battalions in the division. There is only one colored commanding a commanding officer company and two company; two service unit. a headquarters company and one commanding a service unit. There are two colored officers in the division headquarters.

Armed Forces Integrated Policies Drawing Praise

NEW YORK (ANP)—How well has integration in the Armed Forces worked out?

That is the question which colored and white officers and airmen at Mitchell Air Base discussed last week. The consensus was that what was looked upon as a social experiment some four years ago, today is "just what the doctor ordered" for the Armed Forces.

Those officers and airmen praised integration as having worked well in all phases, with probably the weakest aspect being recreation. Here the two groups have found difficulty in adjusting to one another.

At Mitchel, colored noncommissioned officers and airmen are at home in the same messes as the whites. Their bunks in the barracks are side by side. They compete for responsible jobs entirely on the basis of equality.

27 Tan Officers

There are 27 colored officers and 448 colored airmen among Mitchel's military complement of 8,000. Many of them hold key positions.

Maj. W. A. Banks, commanding officer of the Motor Vehicle Squadron, was cited as the base's outstanding example of a colored officer doing a good job. His squadron includes 300 to 400 officers and airmen in the motor pool and mortor vehicle maintenance units.

Colored officers at the base were high in their praise of integration at Mitchel. One of them, Maj. Oscar J. Chapman, former president of Delaware State college, offered a comparison of conditions at Mitchel with those at Maxwell Air Force Base at Montgomery, Ala., where he had spent seven months before being assigned to Mitchel.

"I went out of my way looking for segregation, but could find it in no form whatsoever at either base," he said.

Others who lauded integration at the base included Maj. Wesley E. Scott, surgeon at the base; 1st Lt. F. Jane Cotton, colored WAF, and Sgt. George Campbell.

Sgt. Campbell, however, was disappointed over recreation offered both groups at the base. He said:

Like Different Music

"Recreation is the part that hasn't worked out for most of us. We like to dance to a certain type of music and the white people like to dance to another type," he said.

The New York Times, in an editorial, also praised the manner in which integration has worked in the Armed Forces. Among other things, the editorial said:

"The only mystery is why it ever had to be newly adopted as a policy, for the federal statutes and the Constitution contain nothing that could possibly justify open and avowed segregation."

At Fort Knox

Segregation Nearing End

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Maj. Wayne W. Ransom announced last week that the Department of the Army is planning a careful, orderly integration of the Women's Army Corps detachment at Fort Knox, Ky.

This statement was made in reply to an inquiry raised by Rep. J. K. Javits (R., N. Y.) regarding the segregation of the Wacs at the Kentucky post. The situation had previously been brought to the attention of the New York Congressman by a colored Wac stationed there.

Major Ransom informed Representative Javits a a letter that **the delay in integrating the detachment was due to the housing situation at Fort Knox, but this will soon be corrected.**

Army Moves to End Segregation at Post Schools

By United Press

WASHINGTON — The Army, prodded by President Eisenhower, moved Wednesday to end racial segregation at schools on Army posts.

The White House said that by the fall term all schools operated by the Army would be on a "completely integrated basis."

A spokesman said the only segregated school now financed entirely by federal funds is at Fort Benning, Ga.

The Army said schools on posts maintained entirely by Army funds are also at West Point, N.Y., Fort Campbell, Ky.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Bragg, N.C. and at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The six schools have a total enrollment of about 6,100 students.

Other schools on Army posts are operated partly with funds contributed by the Federal Security Administration to the local government.

The announcement also said that military officials are studying ways to end segregation in schools operated by states on army installations.

The President sent a memorandum to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson saying that if segregation is not ended in state-operated schools on federally-owned property "other arrangements . . . will be considered."

Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said that one possible answer to ending segregation in schools now operated by states on Army posts might be a request to Congress for increased funds for Army school operation.

Mr. Eisenhower told a news conference last Thursday he would look into segregated schools on military posts. The question was raised by a Negro woman reporter.

The President told her that he has said again and again that wherever federal funds are expended for anything he does not see how any American can justify, legally or logically or morally, a discrimination in the expenditure of those funds.

Dixie Reacts Angrily To Ike's Mixed School Order

WASHINGTON — Some southern Democrats reacted angrily to President Eisenhower's announcement last week that he had ordered an end to segregation in schools on army posts.

Rep. Arthur Winstead (Dem., Miss.), a member of the House Armed Services Committee, asserted "We'll not take it lying down; we'll fight it (the president's order), but he admitted that he didn't know how to begin the fight.

The Dixie congressman recalled that Mr. Eisenhower told a Senate committee before the 1948 campaign that he (Eisenhower) was opposed to ending segregation in the armed forces.

Used Ike Against Truman

"I had quoted him in support of our own fight against President Truman's orders against segregation in the armed forces," Winstead declared, "and now Mr. Eisenhower goes even further than Mr. Truman."

Rep. E. L. Forrester (D., Ga.) whose congressional district includes Fort Benning, called the Eisenhower segregation - killing order a "terrible mistake." On the other hand, the American Veterans Committee said the President was to be "commended" for his action.

Some southerners took comfort in the fact that the president's order made no mention of army children who attend segregated schools outside military areas. Most army children in the south attend such schools, according to Defense Department officials.

It was admitted that federal funds are used to help pay costs of educating those children.

School officials at Columbus, Ga., which adjoins Fort Benning, announced that the one colored and four white grade schools on the post will be integrated for the fall term. There are in the schools 1,063 white and 31 colored pupils, they reported.

W. H. Shaw, Moscogee county school superintendent, said that high schools in the county system, which army children attend through a system of army-provided federal financial aid, will remain segregated.

Lehman Disappointed

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (Dem., N.Y.), one of several senators who have urged abolition of segregation in schools on army posts, expressed disappointment Wednesday that the army is still maintaining segregated schools.

Commenting on the White House announcement that segregated schools on army posts would be integrated by the beginning of the next school term, Senator Lehman said:

"I have been following up this matter energetically for the last two years with the Department of Defense, and keeping in touch with the progress that has been made. I had hoped by this time all these schools operated by the army were or an integrated basis.

"As far as the operation of schools on federally - owned property is concerned, I am glad the president is aware of this situation and has promised to do everything within his power to remove the blemish and shame of segregation.

NAACP Praises Move

"I very much hope that he will follow up the matter energetically so that his interest can be implemented by action."

Full implementation of President Eisenhower's directive against segregation in schools on military posts "will climax . . . the long and persistent drive" to that end by the Washington bureau of the NAACP, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, declared in NYC.

30a 1953

ARMY- INTEGRATION

ARMY'S ALL-AMERICAN DIVISION DESERVES NAME

Fort Bragg Example Boosts Integration

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Correspodent)

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—This is the Fort Bragg story.

It's an All-American story. It's the story of how a great American military base was floundering in the throes of racial segregation and the discrimination that always goes along with it—and how two great American generals decided to do—and did something about it.

GEN. HIGGINS

There are two parts to the Fort Bragg story. There is the old part and the new.

The old part was told by this correspondent after a visit there in 1951. It was an old story of trying to make first-class fighting men out of Americans who were being trained under second class conditions because of their race.

PENTAGON ORDER

It was the story of Spring Lake —a Jim Crow housing area on a federal reservation. It was the story of an asterisk in a War Department order written up on an All-American division and the asterisk said "The third battalion of this division will be composed of Negro personnel."

It was the story of federal funds being used to build new houses on a federal reservation and of a Colonel named Mallonnee who said colored people couldn't live in them.

The old Fort Bragg story was a disgraceful un-American story.

But this is the new Fort Bragg story. The All-American story. It started sometime after the cold light of publicity had been thrown on conditions at Bragg.

BEGAN IN MARCH

It reached its climax early in March of this year when troops stationed at Bragg were preparing for "Operation Snowfall."

Fort Bragg at that time, even as it is now, was the home of the famous "All American" 82nd Airborne Division.

This is the fighting paratrooper division in which one out of every five men is a colored man, one out of every 50 is a Mexican, one out of every 250 is a foreign-born soldier and one out of every 500 is an Indian.

The division also has its share of Chinese and Japanese American soldiers. It is truly an "All-American Division."

JIM CROW UNIT

But the War department orders which established this division carried with it an asterisk which directed that one battalion of this division would be made up of colored personnel.

LEFT TO RIGHT, Pvt. James Brown, Detroit; Pvt. Alva H. Simms, Tampa, Fla.; Pvt. Charles A. L. Bussey, Augusta, Ga.; Pvt. Carl E. Mayers, Pittsfield Mass.; Pvt. Hassie Shumate, Greenville S.C., and Pvt. James C. Clay, Birmingham, Ala.

LEFT TO RIGHT, Pvt. Sammy Logan, Detroit; Pvt. John W. Copeland, Atlanta, Ga., Pvt. Eugene W. Robinson, Norfolk, Va.; Pvt. William G. Stewart, Charlotte, N. C.; Pvt. William Saunders, Baltimore, Md. and Pvt. Willis R. Coleman, Detroit.

In the old Fort Bragg story a general who did not have the courage of his convictions had shown this order to the writer and said, "I'd like to change all this, but you can see where the orders came from—Washington. I can't touch it."

But there was another general. His name was Major General Gerald J. Higgins of Chicago. He wanted to do something about that "colored" battalion too.

The only difference between the two generals is that General Higgins did do something about it.

WRITES WASHINGTON

He wrote to Washington. In round terms he said, "I want authority to mix up the colored and white men of my division."

The order came back down "Go right ahead."

General Higgins moved with the dispatch of a military man. The division was already in the midst of getting ready for "Operation Snowfall." Things were busy around Fort Bragg. Sudden changes could mean interruptions of other plans.

But General Higgins didn't hesitate.

Chaplain Captain L. A. Thigpen remembers the change well.

LIKES CHANGE

He was chaplain of a Jim Crow church in Spring Lake. He didn't like it. He was glad to see the order come down to integrate.

When the order came, Major Lawrence Corley, a white officer of the third battalion of the 505 Airborne regiment, sent out an order directing that a list be made of all the Military Occupational Specialists in the unit.

He then assigned the colored men into the white units and vice versa according to what they could do and without regard to what they looked like or what their race happened to be. It was the All-American way.

"There was no skimming off the cream in any units," the major said. "Some units lost some good men in the shuffle and others got some. Some commanders hated to lose some of the men, but we couldn't help that."

The men were broken down in cadres of about 20 men each and sprinkled throughout the division. As each man was reassigned by his MOS qualifications he literally picked up his bed out of the Jim Crow Spring Lake housing area and moved over into the area where the rest of his division was.

Soon Spring Lake was empty—a mute cluster of empty barracks standing there as a monument to integration.

Other changes came about. Captain Herbert J. Taylor of Columbus, Ohio, who had been forced to serve in the Jim Crow situation suddenly found himself the commanding officer of an All-American company in which there were more white men than colored.

Chaplain Thigpen, who up to that point had been forced to teach men about the brotherhood of God and the fellowship of man in a Jim Crow chapel, suddenly found himself baptizing and marrying white men as well as colored.

GET PROMOTIONS

The men who had been held down on promotions because there were no more left in the all-colored unit went into the integrated units and found that if you soldiered hard enough there were opportunities for all. In this connec a corporal who had been a poral for a long time in the colored unit became a sergea after three weeks in the white unit.

New colored recruits came into the division. General Higgins, backing up his integration to the hilt, told his command, "Put him where his qualifications meet the b."

language, General Higgins asked only one question about any new man: "Will he jump?" The 82nd is a jumping outfit.

BETTER HOUSING

Colored officers found places in the division based on their skills. They found homes in Mallonee Village, the new Wherry Housing development built with federal funds and named for a colonel who once told this writer that you just couldn't have colored people

a typical tough paratrooper

living next door to whites in North Carolina.

It came time for the kids at Fort Bragg to go to school. Some said you couldn't send colored and whites to school together in North Carolina, but they are doing it at Fort Bragg. Both Negroes and whites are employed as teachers.

Chaplain Thigpen's daughter, who lives with her family in Mallonee Village, goes to the Fort Bragg school as do all others of school age. Nothing happens. It's an All-American School.

The Fort Bragg story today is there for all to see. They live together, eat together, swim together, play together, work together, jump together—they are together.

It's the All-American way.

CHAPLAIN LEE A. THIGPEN, protestant chaplain for the 505th Airborne Infantry, inserts final tack in the "Off Limits" sign on the door of the 3rd Battalion's former chapel in the Spring Lake area. Looking on is the 505th T. I. & M. Officer, 1st Lt. Charley S. Dannelly.

What Other Papers Say

Integration: Beneficial Product

(A Reprint From The Tri-State Defender)

Whatever the political and military significance of the fighting recently ended in Korea, it has proven of tremendous benefit in the battle against racial segregation in the United States.

No one likes the idea of benefitting through war and the misery it brings to millions of people, but it is an undeniable fact that it took the Korean emergency to prove something many of us have known for years to the military and political powers that be, colored and white men can work and fight side by side to their mutual benefit.

It is true that necessity forced integration in Korea. Replacements were badly needed in all units and there wasn't time to worry about the color of a man's skin so long as he could handle a weapon.

But the success of integration on the battlefield paved the way for similar progress in the armed forces in the United States and other areas occupied by the American military.

Training centers, many of them in the heart of Dixie, now operate on an integrated basis from the squad level up. Negro and White GI's train, play, eat and sleep side by side day in and day out. And what's more there has never been a report of a major incident of violence as a result of the integration policy.

In a subtle way Army and Air Force integration is also having a beneficial effect outside of military establishments. The tendency of army service personnel to isolate themselves from the civilian community and spend their leisure time in the company of other members of the military has resulted in many interracial friendships that otherwise would not have been possible.

The obligation on commissioned officers to entertain and attend command social functions has made an Army post a center of interracial social activity.

It has also brought changes in the civilian communities around the posts.

Towns where social mingling of the races is outlawed have been forced to standby powerless and watch their laws flaunted. In many instances the townspeople themselves have eased their restrictions after seeing no harmful result.

Negro and white GIs "on the town" together have broken the segregation laws with impunity. In many small southern Army post town. Negro GIs can be seen drinking with their white comrades in bars where no Negro except the janitor had ever set foot before.

There have been minor incidents, of course, and the job is still far from complete. The Navy for instance has few Negroes outside the galleys and menial positions. The South and border states won't change their ways without a fight.

But a subtle, yet a definite encroachment has been made. And it took a war to do it.

Army To Be Completely Integrated In 8 Months

WASHINGTON —An announcement coming from the office of Assistant Defense Secretary John A. Hannah this week indicates that the Army's non-segregation program will be completed in about eight months and that at that time no more all-Negro units

Secretary Hannah's announcement marks the first time that the Army has put a termination date on its program of racial integration. The announcement said that 95 per cent of the Negroes in the Army at present are in integrated units and that all-colored units are being done away with rapidly and that "in eight months there will be no non-integrated units."

The announcement further explained that the Navy and Air Force are completely integrated with no Negroes in either service composing all-Negro units. Plans are afoot, Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson has revealed, for the integration of the almost all-Negro stewards branch of the Navy.

IS "DESIRABLE"

Speaking of the "remarkable progress" which has been made in the services integration program, Secretary Hannah says that military commanders feel that non-segregation is "desirable and works out well in spite of all contrary predictions."

He says that a "goodly number" of Negro officers command integrated units, but proportionately not as many as white officers. Of Negro officers commanding white troops, he said "there are a great many more than there used to be because, as the colored officrs begin to demonstrate ability, they move up."

General barks order; integration is fact

Revisit to once-discriminatory military post rewarding trip

By JAMES L. HICKS

Fort McNAIR, Wash., D. C. (NNPA)—When an Army general makes up his mind to change things, the changes come in a hurry.

And no better example of this can be found in the substitution of complete integration for discrimination and segregation at Fort McNair after a general grew tired of it.

The paper I work for, the AFRO, exposed the segregation and discrimination against colored troops at this base in its issue of April 26.

The story was immediately brought to the attention of Maj. Gen. Edwin K. Wright, commanding officer of the Military District of Washington.

Swift Action

General Wright acted with the stunning swiftness of a military man who had grown tired with the state of affairs.

The AFRO had scarcely hit the streets when the general issued a directive ordering that the conditions exposed in the article be rectified.

Last Monday this reporter, on a revisit to Fort McNair, picked up the threads of what happened when that order hit the segregated base directing that it be integrated at once.

CO Asked Reactions

It was learned that the commanding officer of the base had already given some thought to integrating the colored and white detachments into one unit.

But he had progressed no further than to call the first sergeant of the colored unit and the first sergeant of the white unit and their senior non-commissioned officers together to tell them that he was considering mixing the two units and to get their reaction to his new plan.

It was further learned that when the first sergeant of the white unit learned what the meeting was all about he told his CO, "Sir, I thought this meeting was called about something really serious. I didn't know that it was about integration."

Held Flunkies Jobs

Furthermore—it's much more fun to write the second story than it was to write the first.

In April we found that the non-military jobs of playing "orderlies" to the Army's top ranking general officers living on "General's Row" at Fort McNair, were reserved for colored soldiers stationed at the base.

Well the "colored only" label has been torn down at McNair. The generals still have their orderlies—generals will always have orderlies. But the generals and the colonels now have white orderlies as well as colored ones!

Intelligent Fellows

As a matter of fact, Joe D. Moss, new commanding officer at McNair, has a white orderly, a high school graduate with an IQ which entitles him to go to Officer Candidate School if he wishes—a married man with a wife and baby.

In April, colored orderlies were being assigned to such jobs whether they liked it or not.

That's all out today. A man has to agree to serve as an orderly before being assigned as one and he thoroughly understands that he can quit whenever he wants to.

Those who are holding such jobs—both white and colored — are holding them because they want them.

Jim-Crow Outfits

So much for the orderlies.

Last April, when I made the rounds of the base, I was taken first to "Detachment 2" of the 7021st Army Service Unit and then to "Detachment 1" of the same unit.

The difference was that Detachment 2 was the colored unit and Detachment 1, the white unit — all a part of the same unit, mind you but strictly segregated.

Monday I was simply taken to the headquarters of the 7021st Army Service Unit of the United States Army.

There was no Detachment 2 or Detachment 1. It was all just the 7021st ASU, as it should be.

Suddenly Finds Room

Last April, I visited a small crude little building hidden behind some taller buildings and was told that this was the barracks of Detachment 2, the colored detachment.

I was then shown a much larger and more modern building in the center of the post and told that it was the home of Detachment 1, the white detachment.

When I asked then why the colored men and the white men did not sleep in the same barracks, I was told that there was not enough room to house all the men in the larger barracks occupied by the whites.

Last Monday, however, I found that when General Wright issued his orders, the Army suddenly found room for both the colored and white men in the barracks formerly occupied by the whites.

Very Simple

It was very simple—they had simply told the men that from here on in they were going to sleep side by side in the same squad rooms without regard to race.

When I visited Detachment 2 in April, I had been introduced to a colored sergeant who was first sergeant of the colored detachment.

He stood straight and tall and told me he did not like the arrangement, but I knew he could do nothing about it.

I asked his superiors why didn't they try mixing the two detachments and they expressed fears of "trouble" and said they felt the colored men liked it better being segregated.

Topkick Keeps Post

Last Monday I asked for the same sergeant. I found him. He was seated in the position of first sergeant of the entire company of 729 men surrounded by two white assistants who were there to do his biddings.

Where he had previously commanded 91 colored men in his all-colored detachment, General Wright's orders had made him first sergeant of the entire unit.

I shook hands with M/Sgt. R. E. Cochran of 1929 D st., ne., Washington.

I was proud of him, for I remembered that unlike another first sergeant at Fort Myer, Sergeant Cochran had stood on his feet before his superiors and said he did not like segregation in the Army.

It made you feel good to see that four months later, instead of having his military head chopped off, he had been rewarded with the command of both colored and white men in his unit.

Not Any Trouble

I asked Sergeant Cochran how it was working.

"There has not been one minute's trouble," he said.

"We simply picked up our beds and moved over here with the white men. It makes for better teamwork; it has cut down the paper work; and the men are beginning to know and understand each other better."

"But how about the promotions?" I asked. "They told me that if the colored men were mixed in with the whites, the whites would grab all the ratings."

Sergeant Cochran laughed. "There have only been two promotions since the change was made," he said. "Cpl. Morford Jenkins and Cpl. Warren Madison were both made sergeants. Both of them are colored."

Mixed Social Affairs

I was elated, but I still searched for a flaw. "How about the social affairs?" I asked Colonel Moss, the CO.

"We are now holding mixed dances on the post," Colonel Moss said.

"We still have two service clubs, but both of them are open to all men on the post and while most of the colored men still go to what once was their club, many of them are now coming to what was once the white club dances. We haven't had any trouble."

Colonel Moss, who spoke in a thick southern drawl, admitted that he was a southerner whose forefathers fought in the Civil War on the south's side and who "were still living when I was a kid and passed on their prejudices to me."

Sees Integration Work

But in Southern frankness he said, "But I'm a proponent of this integration. I know it works because I see it working. And I'm here to make it work."

I was about ready to "surrender" to the Army at Fort McNair when I suddenly remembered a colored Wac who had just been assigned to the base on the day I visited back in April.

I wanted to see the Wac—to see how she was doing.

Major Lawrence, post adjutant, took me unannounced into her office in the offices of the post engineer.

Holds Skilled Job

Sgt. Doris Mackell is the only Wac at Fort McNair, white or colored. And she is one of the prizes of the base. She holds down the position of post draftsman.

When I entered her office she was busily working on drawing a set of blueprints for the amphitheatre at the Arlington cemetery which will enlarge the platform so as to accommodate more men on it.

Everyone knows, of course, that Arlington cemetery is the home of the United States' honored dead. And, naturally, anything concerned with Arlington has to be passed on by some pretty high people before it gets final approval.

Ike To Approve Work

The plans now being drawn by Sgt. Doris Mackell, will be sent for approval to a house up on Pennsylvania ave. There an ex-general will put the final OK on them.

His name is Eisenhower.

I asked the smiling Doris how she liked her new assignment: "I love it," she said.

I left Fort McNair with a broad, happy grin on my face and I thought about the order issued by General Wright and what that soldier had said when I came in:

"There's been a helluva lot of changes around here since you were here the last time."

Integration Brings No Regrets Or Hardships At Fort McNair

By JAMES L. HICKS

FORT McNAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C.—A colored sergeant walked up to me just inside the gates of Fort McNair and said, "There's been a helluva lot of changes around here since you were here the last time—and all of them have been for the best."

I was happy to hear it from the sergeant, but I was there to see it for myself.

I WENT ON in—and I saw the changes at Fort McNair and I'm ready to agree with the sergeant.

I came back to this quiet Army base on the Potomac River on the invitation of the Army itself. Last April the Journal and Guide in blasting headlines had condemned the racial segregation and discrimination found there on my first visit.

TWO DAYS after the Guide headlines hit the street, Major General Edwin K. Wright, commanding officer of the Military District of Washington, issued a directive calling for an end to the conditions pointed out by the Guide.

Simultaneously with the directive came an invitation to my boss from the Army—"Come back and take another look in a few weeks' time."

* * *

I TOOK THE look—and what I saw Monday can only add up to one thing:

The Army has wiped out segregation and discrimination at Fort McNair.

This article could stop right there—nothing more really need be said. The segregation and discrimination which was there in April simply isn't there any more.

* * *

BUT THE original story documented the actual cases of segregation and it seems only fair that the story of their eradication should do the same thing.

The sergeant is then said to have told his commanding officer, "I came here from a mixed unit. We didn't have any problems in it and I can't see that we'll have any problems in this one.

* * *

THE WHITE sergeant who is reported to have made the statement is First Sergeant Pentz of Baltimore, Md.

Despite his statement, however, the CO did not act immediately. While the colonel was hesitating, however, the general was acting and a few hours later General Wright's directive hit the base like a bolt from the blue.

* * *

I ASKED one of the men to tell me about it—the time the order hit the base.

"I was at home," he said when the weekly paper hit the streets. I got a phone call from a friend of mine at Fort Myer and he said, "Have you seen the Guide?" When I said I had not he said "You'd better go right out and get one."

* * *

"I SENT MY wife out to get one and when she came back I read it and went down to the base with it. I showed it to Major Burgess and he asked me to give it to him."

I gave him the paper and he showed it to Colonel Jackson (the CO at that time), and Colonel Jackson immediately sent out and got himself one.

* * *

"THAT WAS ON a Friday. The next morning that general's orders hit this place and by the time the next night rolled around we were fully integrated."

When General Wright changed conditions at McNair, he wiped the slate clean—he also made changes in command.

Everyone admits that the changeover from segregation to integration was accomplished without the slightest hitch.

* * *

COLONEL JACKSON was relieved, Colonel Moss took over. Major Burgess, who had told this reporter that there was not enough room in the white barracks for the colored soldiers, was retired to civilian life.

The new command of officers came in and found an integrated unit to command.

The general had ordered some changes—and what a change he made.

Integration: a beneficial by-Product

Whatever the political and military significance of the fighting recently ended in Korea, it has proven of tremendous benefit in the battle against racial segregation in the United States.

No one likes the idea of benefitting through war and the misery it brings to millions of people, but it is an undeniable fact that it took the Korean emergency to prove something many of us have known for years to the military and political powers that be, Colored and white men can work and fight side by side to their mutual benefit.

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But the success of integration on the battlefield paved the way for similar progress in the armed forces in the United States and other areas occupied by the American military.

Training centers, many of them in the heart of Dixie, now operate on an integrated basis from the squad level up. Negro and white GIs train, play, eat and sleep side by side day in and day out. And what's more there has never been a report of a major incident of violence as a result of the integration policy.

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The obligation on commissioned officers to entertain and attend command social functions has made an Army post a center of interracial social activity.

It has also brought changes in the civilian communities around the posts.

Towns where social mingling of the races is outlawed have been forced to standby powerless and watch their laws flaunted. In many instances the townspeople themselves have eased their restrictions after seeing no harmful result.

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There have been minor incidents, of course, and the job is still far from complete. The Navy for instance has few Negroes outside the galleys and menial positions. The South and border states won't change their ways without a fight.

But a subtle, yet definite encroachment has been made. And it took a war to do it.

U.S. to End Segregation At Service Post Schools

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UP).—The Defense Department, under Presidential prompting, has set the fall of 1955 as the "target date" for eliminating segregation in state-operated schools on military posts, it was learned today.

If the states fail to take this action in the next two years, officials said there is a strong possibility the Federal government will take over the schools and operate them on a non-racial basis.

This step, however, might run into opposition from Congress, which in the past has objected to any "federal interference" in local school systems.

At present sixteen Army and Air Force bases have segregated schools operated by the states assisted by Federal funds. The Navy has state-operated schools on three bases where local laws call for segregation, but it has avoided the issue by not assigning Negro personnel with children to these bases.

President Eisenhower last March ordered integration in all schools completely operated by the Federal government. The order only affected schools at Fort Benning, Ga., where segregation will be ended this fall.

The White House noted at the time, however, that there were "complicating factors" in schools operated by the states on military bases. It called upon the services to consult with local authorities about what steps could be taken to integrate the schools.

Informed sources said Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson has told the services to make a detailed survey on "the most feasible method" to end segregation.

1955 "Target Date"

And he took the added step of setting the 1955 "target date" for complete integration of the schools. This step had the effect of ending a long-standing impasse between the Defense Department and the Office of Education over which had responsibility for the schools, officials said.

The Office of Education handles financial aid for the schools but took the position it would not interfere with local administration unless directed to do so by the Defense Department, they said.

Gen. Wright Acts

End of Army Segregation Is Ordered in This District

Army racial segregation was ordered to end in the Military District of Washington yesterday by MDW commanding officer, Maj. Gen. Edwin K. Wright.

An Army spokesman said the order had been issued "to comply with the expressed desires of the President."

President Eisenhower has said he could not see how segregation could be allowed in any operation sustained by Federal funds.

General Wright's order marked the longest step yet taken toward complete integration of soldiers in the United States. An integration program has been under way in the Far East Command since July of 1951.

Yesterday's announcement said commanding officers at Fort Lesley J. McNair, D. C., and Fort Myer, Va., had been ordered to "discontinue the only remaining all-Negro units of their installations and to integrate their personnel into existing organizations."

General Wright also said integration is planned for the oldest active infantry regiment in the army, the "old guard" Third Infantry. This is the ceremonial unit which forms the Presidential Honor Guard.

General Wright said his next requisition made for replacements in the Third Regiment would include the request that at least 10 percent of the men selected be Negro soldiers.

An Army spokesman said there might still be segregated units at Fort Belvoir, Va., which is also in the MDW command. He added, that these units would be integrated soon although Fort Belvoir was not specified in the order.

The Army issued a regulation in January, 1950 calling for integration in Army units.

The regulation did not specify the level of integration; nor did it prescribe integration procedure.

In June of 1951, General Matthew Ridgway made a request for integration in the Eighth Army. The request was made for the purpose of increased "efficiency."

Integration has gone on slowly, but surely, in the Far East Command, a Pentagon spokesman said. Replacement troops have been assigned by Military Occupational Speciality number only.

The Pentagon spokesman said Negroes make up about 15 percent of the Army.

America's New Road To Democracy

Picture Courtesy Richmond T-D

(An Editorial)

THE above scene represents a little drama that is enacted almost daily now in many communities as the United States strengthens its defense against aggression.

This scene took place in Richmond, Virginia. It shows eight young men embarking for induction in the armed services. They are in the nineteen-year-old bracket, patriotic, intelligent, healthy, and happy to serve their country.

When they return—if indeed all of them do—they will have a better understanding of what the present world turmoil is about. They will have a better understanding of each other, and more respect for the rights of each other and of all men.

Although they have lived separately, and their lives have been regulated by restrictive laws intended to instill in one group the idea that the other group is inferior and not to be respected, they go now together, not separately, to live together and to fight together as one solid group for their freedom and security, and in defense of their common country. They go now from a state which has erected barriers of all kinds to impede the progress of the dark-skinned members, into America's largest melting pot, where they are all soldiers of the United States, fighting for one common purpose —to save the world from self-destruction because of men's hatreds of other men's religions, race and color.

In the army many of them will learn that these things are less important than the universal struggle for freedom. Many of them for the first time are traveling America's new road to full democracy.

Integration Works Fine, Soldiers Tell Reporters

The following story on a visit to Brush Bay, was written by the Nation's Jack Jamieson, who was the only reporter covering "Attack Problem" of Operation: "Brush Bay" in which 200 colored troops took the training in the Panama jungles. The colored were part of the 940 men of the 1st Combat Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division from Fort Bragg, N. C.

PANAMA CITY, RP — (ANP) —Attack Problem, Operation Brush Bay is ended; but the effect of this rigorous training on nearly a thousand Fort Bragg, N. C. troops will leave its mark in the history of military maneuvers on the Canal Zone.

For newsmen, the lull in aggressive activities provided a welcome respite and reason for moving about the rain-drenched, muddy tent-city to talk with the men from Fort Bragg, approximately 20 percent of whom are colored. The major question of course was the racial integration policy which all agreed, white and colored alike, works.

Great For Morale

"There has been no major friction among the men since the implementation of the integration policy," was the stock answer. One soldier remarked that it was the greatest thing that has ever happened in the history of the military for heightened morals and morality.

Lt. Col. Linnell who served for three years as an enlisted man before attending West Point in 1940 for officer training, and who had commanded the Third Battalion of the 505th when it was an all-Colored unit, was enthusiastic on the subject. Said he:

"The colored soldiers serving under me in the all-colored battalion were good boys. Integration is really the best thing that could have happened, giving the colored soldier a chance for advancement and to feel themselves part of the nation which they serve."

From white and colored soliers alike similar expressions. Among them were draftees and volunteers in the lower brackets including:

Sgt. Lewis E. Gilmore, 23 of Hoffman. N. C. who has served in Korea. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McCoy; Pfc. Harlem Lewis, 20 of Atlanta, Ga., who volunteered 11 months ago Pfc. Roger Blake, 23, of Brooklyn, N.Y. who was drafted 21 months ago and is the son of William Blake, 132 Decatur st.

Army Mixes WAC Units At Fort Knox

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —The Department of the Army has advised Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican, of New York, that a colored WAC detachment at Fort Knox, Ken., will be integrated "as rapidly as circumstances permit."

Mr. Javits had raised the question of racially separate WAC detachments at Fort Knox after he had received a letter from a colored WAC complaining of racial discrimination.

In a letter to Mr. Javits, Major Wayne W. Ransom of the Legislative Liaison Division, Department of the Army said:

Plans Not Overlooked

"Plans for the integration of the WAC detachment at Fort Knox have not been overlooked.

Some delay in accomplishing this, however, has resulted from a housing situation which will soon be corrected and permit the contemplated changes to be made.

"This matter has been discussed by the Department of the Army with the command concerned and a carefully planned orderly integration will be accomplished as rapidly as circumstances permit."

The WAC, whose identity Mr. Javits did not disclose, wrote him that she had been told when she joined the WAC's that she might get an assignment in the South which she might not like.

"I understood that," she wrote. "Being from the North didn't hinder my knowledge of the South and its policies. However, I was not told that the military installations would have the same ideas about their personnel."

She informed Mr. Javits that there are two WAC detachments at Fort Knox—one white and the other colored. She admitted that her detachment was inferior to the white detachment and said she understood that Fort Knox was the only post "in the whole Army" that segregates WACs.

She requested Mr. Javits to look into the situation, "If for nothing else except the common dignity of every man who breathes and the building of the morale of a person in service."

INTEGRATION IN THE ARMED FORCES

Lee Nichols, United Press Washington Correspondent, is preparing a book dealing with the racial integration program of the United States Armed forces. The book will tell of the progress already made in eliminating segregation in the military, what that means in terms of military efficiency, and how it will effect the solution of the race problem in the nation and in the world. The tentative title for the book is "Breakthrough On The Color Front" (not a very good one, I think). Random House will be the publisher.

Army Promises To Halt Knox WAC Searegaration

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Segregation ended in most armv units

WASHINGTON

Integration in the Army has moved at a faster clip in the Continental United States than in oversea commands, despite initial fears of Southern reaction to the end of segregated units.

This was reported last week by high Army officials who also said that integration of colored troops into white units is 90 per cent complete.

At present there are only 96 remaining all - colored units and few of them contain more than 300 men. Fifty - six are abroad, mainly in Europe. Of the 40 in the States, ten are band units of 25 men each.

Started At Airlift

The history of Army integration began in earnest at the time of the Berlin airlift and again after Korea, when the Army discovered that it was enlisting more colored troops than the existing all-colored units could absorb.

Set up to take colored troops in proportion to their strength in the total population- about ten per cent - the Army found that its colored personnel had swelled to 13.5 per cent.

With this problem to contend with Lt. Gen. Maxwell, who was then in charge of training and organization, established new units to take care of the excess men.

The process was eventually halted and colored personnel began to pile up in existing all-colored units, until some of them grew to double and almost triple their enlisted strength.

Had To Go

By June of last year the general staff made up its mind that segregation had to go.

The Far East command had already integrated during the first half of 1951, being convinced that colored trops could not function effectively under segregated conditions.

The European command had started integrating in April, and the Alaskan and Austrian commands were starting the job.

Fla. Airmen, Waves segregating selves

Jim Crow officially ended, but integration unattained

By JAMES L. HICKS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(NNPA) — From the standpoint of integration, there is nothing wrong with the Naval Air Training Station here that colored people, including military and civilian, cannot correct if they desire.

The last time this reporter visited this base it had to be classified as a segregated installation, although integration among military personnel was well under way. The base was bowing to the will of the South.

Today, however, the Navy has bowed to the directives of the President, which call for an end to all segregation on the base, and there is no rule or regulation on the base which violates those directives.

On my last visit, I saw signs marked "colored" and "white" over toilets and drinking fountains. There was a colored service club.

Jim Crow Signs Down

All the signs have come down. The colored service club is on its way out. The base commander has directed that there be no segregation anywhere on the base.

But there is segregation at the station brought on by colored people themselves.

There are two phases of it and it will be easier to take them one at a time. The two phases involve the military and the civilians.

Little Excuse For Military

There seems to be little excuse for the military. Even before the issuance of the latest directives on segregation, the military side of Jacksonville Air base was in fairly decent shape.

Colored waves and colored seamen eat, work and sleep together with other members of their particular unit and all interviewed admitted that they are not barred from anything on the base.

Promotions are earned on a Navy - wide system of examinations and a man gets the rating he passes the test for and is given the position his rating demands.

Recreational facilities are open to all but, up to this time, there is still "Club 804" which is the colored sevice club.

I asked a group of colored Waves about Club 804 and why it existed. Four said they would gladly see it abolished, a fifth said she felt it was all right.

GIs Shun Mixed Dances

But all the girls said they were in for a rather rough social time when the club is abolished because it is like pulling teeth to get the colored seamen to come to the integrated dances.

To the credit of the women, they go to the integrated dances. But they do not hesitate to tell anyone how difficult it is to go and find as many as two or three colored men with whom to dance.

Executive Officer James Armstrong and other top officials at the base have grown tired of being criticized for the existence of Club 804 and are already planning to abolish it.

This is as it should be. But they know that they are in for some howling from their own colored personnel which keep telling them "We want our club."

I am happy to report that, despite the howls, the club will go by the board as a colored club.

Other than this, one can find nothing military which violates the letter or the spirit of the directive calling for integration at the base.

When the colored military personnel there, particularly the men, is willing to wipe the slate clean, segregation in its last form will end that day at the base.

That's the military side.

The colored civilians at Jacksonville cannot be criticized as sharply as the military for the reason that integration to them is only two weeks old and most of them at the base live and have lived for many years in a segregated community and have accepted the segregation of civilians on the base without official protest.

Civilians Benefit Most

But the signs which have been taken down at Jacksonville concern them more than anyone else. There has never been signs for colored military personnel at the base.

Thus I find this type of situation: All of a sudden one morning, the colored civilians came to work and found the colored signs either ripped off or blotted out with paint on the toilets and drinking fountains they have been using for years.

The signs were also taken down from the 'white' toilets and drinking fountains.

Action Without Words

If criticism can be levelled at the top officials in the Navy at Jacksonville, it would center around the fact that in taking the signs down they said nothing to either white or colored personnel. They simply took them down.

In New York, this would have been enough for colored people.

But in the South, where the colored man has to walk a thin straight line still, this mere ripping down of a colored sign was not cue enough for him to walk into a toilet which had been marked "white" for the past 10 years.

So, as of now, nothing has happened. Colored people are still using the same toilets they always used and whites are using the ones they always used.

They're Still "Waiting"

I talked with many of the civilians working in the various warehouses. They had read in the papers that the signs were to come down and they had seen them come down.

But no one had said nothing official about it on the base. They were happy about the whole thing, but were still holding back and waiting to see what would happen when one of them got bold enough to go into the toilets formerly reserved for whites.

I could tell them what is going to happen — nothing. Top naval officials at the base are going to see that nothing happens, for they understand that Eisenhower means that the signs must come down and stay down.

But it seems to be asking too much to expect naval officers to stand by a toilet and insist that a colored man go into it instead of using the one he has used all the time.

Idea Must Soak In

Commander Armstrong, the base executive officer, feels that it will take "some time" for the idea to soak into his colored employees, but he feels that eventually the whole idea of separate facilities will be forgotten.

I'm not so sure. I still believe that if one doesn't use his right arm it will grow useless and it is to be hoped that the Navy would issue some official directive to the employees, telling them of their rights.

The cafeteria for civilians is another point.

Up to two weeks ago, there was a special dining room for colored and two for whites. Commander Armstrong sent a directive to the cafeteria concessionaire a few days ago telling him that no colored person was to be refused permission to eat no matter which dining room he entered.

Not Official To Them

But, here again, no directive was sent to colored civilian personnel.

I walked into the cafeteria with a naval commander who escorted me around the base. I asked a waitress who was working there "What dining room is this." She immediately replied,

"This is the colored dining room." The commander who had been telling me all the time that there was no such thing, said "You don't mean this is for colored people only do you?"

To which the waitress replied "This is where the colored people eat and the only place they eat."

'They Like It That Way'

I went to the cook. He said the same thing. We sought out the manager of the cafeteria. He said he had been given the order and that he would not bar colored people from the other dining room.

But he added: "They like to get back here together and kick up a rumpus and they know they couldn't do that out front, so they all just come back here and eat."

Here again I feel that, although some colored people will continue to go to the jim-crow dining room as long as one exists, there are others who if allowed to read the directive of the base commander would go into the white dining room, assert their right to eat there, and eat there.

But, in the absence of something official, I doubt if this will be done.

Moral Courage Needed

It all boils down to backing up official policy with a little moral courage. Commander Armstrong and others at the base have many white civilians breathing down their necks over the policy.

But they are standing firm. It remains for colored civilians at the base to also have the courage to be willing to walk in and test the policy and see if the commander and the Navy are practicing what they are preaching.

The civilian employment picture appears to be rather good from the standpoint of colored people. I visited four of the major installations at the base and found colored people holding down all types of jobs from laborers to electronics workers and supervisory positions.

Job Picture Good

In the supply section of the base, there are roughly 181 colored workers out of 243 employed there. In the ordnance and repair section, there are 452 colored workers performing all types of jobs.

Among those with whom I talked were Jeff Brunson of 1329 Pippin st., Jacksonville, a foreman who has been at the base 13 years. Mr. Brunson made it plain he was glad to see the signs come down, but said he wished that he could get something on paper to read to the men under him.

In the maintenance section, I found William E. (Buster) Ford busily working on some electronics equipment with three white men. Mr. Ford is a radio personality around Jacksonville by night, being heard over WHRC.

Order 'Worked Wonders'

Seb Chester, an assistant supervisor of the metals sections in the supply division, said conditions had changed greatly for colored workers since the order came down and it had "done wonders for morale" of the men under him.

Among the colored Waves with whom I talked at the base were Misses Karla Stine of 1506 Franklin ave., St. Louis Louis, daughter of an interracial couple; Druzella Hig of Acru, Miss., Wilhelmenia Grant of 150 W. 126th st., NYC, Laura V. Brown, New London, Conn., and Helen Turner of Frankfort, Ky.

They all reported excellent treatment on the base, but had no good word for the surrounding community.

TAIL NO LONGER WAGS THE DOG:

Ft. Benning integration moves toward completion

30a

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Pool Correspondent)

FORT BENNING, Ga. (NNPA)—The tail is not wagging the dog any more at Fort Benning, Ga.

Afro-American

The Army's military installation at Fort Benning, one of the world's largest, has always been a dog and the neighboring city of Columbus, Ga., has always been the tail.

In previous years the city of Columbus, the tail, has wagged Fort Benning, the dog, in whatever direction it wanted to.

And, of course, Columbus, being a dyed-in-the-wool southern city, has always wagged Fort Benning into the winds of strict racial segregation and abject discrimination for colored soldiers stationed there.

Moves To Integration

But that's all over now at Fort Benning. The dog is now wagging the tail and every movement is toward the complete integration of the races at Fort Benning.

It's not complete yet—but it is well on the way. The colored and white signs have come down; the swimming pools no longer have segregated swimming hours; the officers clubs are open to all.

Colored and white persons are living side by side in government housing on the post and when the beautiful post school opened this fall, colored and white tots tucked their books under their arms and toddled off to an integrated school less than 200 miles from the Capitol seat of Gov. Herman (Hummon) Talmadge.

And the dog keeps wagging its tail.

One of the best illustrations of the effect of the dog wagging its own tail can be found in the City of Columbus, itself.

The last time I visited Fort Benning, General Church, its then commanding general, now retired, told me of how he had to detail a full colonel to do nothing but go to the city of Columbus each morning and plead with a civilian judge to release colored soldiers from civilian custody, after white policemen had picked them up on flimsy charges and beaten and thrown them into jail.

To A Minimum

A white judge would sit on the bench and say to the colonel 'We don't know whether to turn this n---r over to you or not. How do we know the Army knows how to treat this n---r? We know how to handle them in Columbus."

That was two years ago, when many colored soldiers preferred to stay on the base rather than go to Columbus and get into trouble over nothing.

But today, with integration in full bloom at Fort Benning, colored MPs ride the streets of Columbus with white MPs and cut racial friction to a minimum.

And, surprisingly enough, when the military came up with colored MPs, the city of Columbus came up with colored policemen.

Idea From Captain

The dog is wagging its tail. The idea of integrating the military police at Fort Benning came from Capt. Daniel D. Simmons, white, a former Washington, D.C., policeman.

Captain Simmons had been assigned to Washington's well known 13th precinct at Ninth and U sts., nw, and while there he worked under Washington's only colored police lieutenant, Charles Pittman.

He learned the facts of integration there and when he came to Fort Benning he asked permission to mix colored and white MPs.

Afro-American

Fort Benning's commanding general, Maj. Gen. Guy S. Meloy, a West Pointer with a 1953 outlook on things, told him to go right ahead.

Lat. 10-17-53

"It improved our military police unit 100 per cent," Captain Simmons said in telling this reporter about it. "We are all just one big family here now and it makes our job much easier."

A Proud Tour

Captain Simmons then proudly conducted me on a tour of his company.

The MPs were mounting guard for the night. A colored soldier was sergeant of the guard. Sergeant of the guard is the highest and most responsible position an enlisted man can hold in the all-important guard mount.

General Meloy had said, "Mr. Hicks, look around as closely as you can and if you find anything wrong, please write it and also tell me about it."

I took him at his word. I looked—but hard. I found very little wrong that colored personnel could not right themselves. The door is open at Fort Benning. The dog is wagging its tail.

I talked with Sgt. Hearold K. Sammons, battalion motor sergeant of one of the integrated field artillery units. Sergeant Sammons lives at 6 Schively row, Jenkintown, Pa. I asked him to give it to me straight on this integration.

"Personally, I'm for it," he said. "Under integration the men get to know each other better and when you need help you can get it. I get to know every unit on the post and I get what I want for my trucks because now I'm dealing with everybody."

First Tan Officer

Second Lieut. Chatley Bronson, platoon leader of an integrated unit of 80 men who had just received a special commendation for the work of his platoon, was asked how he felt on being the first colored officer to command an integrated platoon.

Lieutenant Bronson, who is from St. Matthews, S.C., said: "I figured a man was a man, so I just took over."

First Sgt. Lewis A. Diamond of 89 Bell st., Atlanta, is the top kick of Able Battery of the 198th Field Artillery. He has 60 white men and 34 colored men under him. How's it working sergeant?

"I was surprised, more or less, that things worked so smoothly when the change came," he said.

"We've had no trouble at all. There is no comparison between the old and the new. It appears that the morale factor is different in an integrated unit. A man seems to feel he is just a soldier with no special privileges."

When I was at Fort Benning two years ago, they said they couldn't integrate the 30th Infantry—the show troops of Fort Benning who put on demonstrations for dignitaries from all over the world.

The Picture Changes

But the 30th is integrated now. First Sgt. Isham W. Alexander of 938 Booker st., Columbus, is top man in Company M, Second Lt. Otto C. Sampson, one of the company's platoon leader.

There are 16 officers assigned to the company. Only three can be platoon leaders. Lt. Sampson is one of them.

Said he: "I look forward to integration as being a success. I expect the same of all soldiers."

I moved on to the special troops command. I knew what I was about. Special troops usually involve housekeeping duties at most bases and usually mean segregated units.

I found Sfc. Pasteur D. Glenn of 186 Wellington st., Atlanta, working in headquarters preparing charge sheets and handling correspondence on court martials. He is assistant chief of his section.

'Down The Drain'

He told me that once the special troops had been segregated but that all of that was down the drain now. There was once two sections of the "casual company" one colored, one white. Now there is one.

I went to a unit of the 508th Airborne Regimental Combat Team. I found it was still all colored. I went straight back to General Meloy. "How about this? I asked. He reached in his desk, came out with a detailed plan.

The plan called for the complete integration of the unit beginning Sept. 1. I went back to Col. Frank Elder, commanding officer of the combat training command. Did he know about the plan? He had a copy on his desk and was just waiting for the date.

How're you going to do it. "There's only one way," he said. "Straight across the board, every company, every platoon, every squad."

Already Integrated

Other units in Colonel Elder's command have already been integrated. In his own headquarters, Pfc. Walter B. Johnson of 37 High st., Westwood, N.J., serves as his secretary. He lives with his wife on the post.

Over in operations section of the combat training command of the 508th I found Sgt. George O. Prince of Mitchell Village, Tuskegee, Ala., serving as operations sergeant with one colored and five white soldiers working under him.

In the same section and second in command was S/Sgt. John H. Haynes of Route 1, Box 23, Edison, Ga.

In the 198th Field Artillery Battalion I talked with the following men, all of whom were high on the integration setup at Benning:

Cpl. Edward Lindsay, 6065 Sanford, Detroit; Pernell Adams, 1102 Avenue C., Fort Pierce, Fla.; S/Sgt. Vail Adkins, Rt. 1, Box 164, Learned, Miss.; Cpl. Charles E. Jordon, 935 Grand ave., Davenport, Iowa; Sgt. Sandy Walker, 422 Walker st., Waynesboro, Ga.

Jordan and Walker are veterans of the Korean fighting.

Out Of Kentucky

I then picked up an interesting sidelight. Before integration, the 198th Field Artillery had been the all-white Kentucky National Guard out of Louisville, Ky. Now it's about 40 per cent colored.

I hopskipped all around the base and had two conferences with General Meloy. When I told him that there were other military bases which still contend that they cannot mix their schools, he asked, "Why not?" I couldn't answer—and neither can they.

I left Benning convinced that if their dog will insist on wagging its own tail—it can do anything!

Personnel No Longer Classified By Race

Washington (ANP).—Full integration of Negro troops with whites in the Air Forces is becoming a fact, according to a statement by Maj. Gen. E. S. Wetzel, assistant deputy chief of staff in personnel, to Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, congresswoman from Cleveland.

Personnel in the Air Forces no longer are classified according to race, according to Gen. Wetzel. As of May, 1953, there are 1,140 commissioned officers, 60 warrant officers, 186 aviation cadets and 69,990 enlisted men, for a total of 71,376 Negroes in the Air Forces, he reported.

As of Sept. 15, 1951 among flying personnel these were the Negro statistics: 173 pilots, 34 rated officers and 486 non-rated officers for a total of 693.

Top ranking Negro officer in the Air Forces is Col. Benjamin Oliver Davis Jr., 40, native of Washington, D. C. and son of retired Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis Sr. A graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point June 12, 1936, Col. Davis currently is assigned to the Far East Air Forces. He is rated a senior pilot.

In his letter to Rep. Bolton, Gen. Wetzel said in part:

"As you know, integration has proven to be successful in the Air Force. All personnel receive equality of treatment and opportunity. There are no restrictions because of race, color, creed or national origin.

"The on-base facilities for messing, billeting and recreation activities are the same for all military personnel. Off-base, in some areas, the civilian population has not accepted certain groups of military personnel into their communities.

"In these areas the Air Force is pursuing a vigorous community services program with the able assistance of representatives of the National Recreation Association and the National Council of Churches. . . .

". . . Both (Negro) officers and airmen are performing duties in nearly all career fields in the Air Force. The lack of any such personnel in any one particular area is not due to any restrictive measures because of race, but rather a lack of skill qualification of such individuals to perform duty in that area.

"The Air Force stresses the policy of classification and assignment to provide maximum utilization of all personnel in accordance with their skill and qualifications."

AFTER LABOR, "BROTHERS" FEAST TOGETHER AT THE TABLE—ESSLINGEN, Germany—(SNS)—It was a big day for these three American soldiers (above), who did their day's chores and then went out on a memorable sight-seeing tour together. They are (left to right): Cpl. Joseph Connell, of 3742 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sergeant First Class Jessie Toney, of Hollins, Alabama, and Pfc. Wolfgang Rauh, a tormer German citizen, now of 1609 Myrtle Avenue, Canton, Ohio. Rauh, who acted as interpreter and guide for the men, is shown ordering weiner schnitzel and the trimmings from the charming German waitress for them. This gaststatte (restaurant) was the last stop of their memorable tour. After a hearty German meal, the trio returned to their unit.—(U. S. Army Photo)

ALL CHANGES FOR BEST:

Segregation ends at Fort L. McNair

By JAMES L. HICKS

FORT McNAIR, Wash., D.C. (NNPA) — A colored sergeant walked up to me just inside the gate of Fort Lesley McNair and said, "There's been a helluva lot of changes around here since you were here the last time—and all of them have been for the best."

I was happy to hear it from the sergeant, but I was there to see it for myself.

I went on in—and I saw the changes at Fort McNair and I'm ready to agree with the sergeant.

Had Assailed JC

I came back to this quiet Army base on the Potomac river on the invitation of the Army itself.

Last April the AFRO, in blasting headlines, had condemned the racial segregation and discrimination found there on my first visit.

Two days after the AFRO hit the street, Maj. Gen. Edwin K. Wright, commanding officer of the Military District of Washington, issued a directive calling for an end to the conditions pointed out by the AFRO.

Simultaneously with the directive came an invitation to my boss from the Army—"Come back and take another look in a few weeks' time."

Segregation Ended

I took the look—and what I saw Monday can only add up to one thing:

The Army has wiped out segregation and discrimination at Fort McNair.

This article could stop right there—nothing more really need be said. The segregation and discrimination which was there in April simply isn't there anymore.

But the original story documented the actual cases of segregation and it seems only fair that the story of their eradication should do the same thing.

No Problems

The sergent is then said to have told his commanding officer, "I came here from a mixed unit. We didn't have any problems in it and I can't see that we'll have any problems in this one."

The white non-com who is reported to have made the statement is First Sergeant Pentz of Baltimore, Md.

Despite his statement, however, the CO did not act immediately. While the colonel was hesitating, the general was acting; and a few hours later, General Wright's directive hit the base like a bolt from the blue.

Stir Created

I asked one of the men to tell me about it—the time the order hit the base.

"I was at home," he said, "when the weekly paper hit the streets.

"I got a phone call from a friend of mine at Fort Myer and he asked. 'Have you seen the AFRO?'

"When I said I had not, he said, 'you'd better go right out and get one.'

"I sent my wife out to get one and when she came back I read it and went down to the base with it. I showed it to Major Burgess and he asked me to give it to him.

"I gave him the paper and he showed it to Colonel Jackson (the CO at that time), and Colonel Jackson immediately sent out and got himself one.

One Day's Accomplishment

"That was on a Friday. The next morning that general's orders hit this place and by the time the next night rolled around we were fully integrated."

When General Wright changed conditions at McNair, he wiped the slate clean—he also made changes in command.

Everyone admits that the changeover from segregation to integration was accomplished without the slightest hitch.

Colonel Jackson was releived; Colonel Moss took over. Major Burgess, who had told this reporter that there was not enough room in the white barracks for the colored soldiers, was retired to civilian life.

The new command of officers came in and found an integrated unit to command.

The general had ordered some changes—and what a change he made!

90% Negro Soldiers In Mixed Units

WASHINGTON — Of the 204,184 Negroes in the Army, more than 90 percent are serving in integrated units, according to a recent memorandum issued by the Army to Rep. Frances P. Bolton, (R. Ohio) of Cleveland.

Signed by Col. R. C. Bing, a deputy chief of the army general staff, the memorandum declared that since the outbreak of the Korean war the army has undergone a radical change which has seen a "gradual" changeover from general segregation of Negro troops to integration and "equal opportunity."

Highlights of the report, up-to-date as of May, 1953, included the following points:

There are 4,110 officers, 567 warrant officers and 200,074 enlisted men for a total of 204,184 Negroes in the army. Of this total 47 percent are regular army personnel.

Negro officers hold the ranks of second lieutenant to full colonel. There are 218 regular army officers compared to 126 in October, 1950. Of the total army personnel, Negroes comprise 13 percent. They are 16 percent of regular army enlisted men.

There are 13 Negro cadets attending the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Negro women in the army total 191 officers (41 WAC, 144 nurses, 6 WMSC) and 1,198 enlisted personnel. Highest ranking officer is lieutenant colonel. (Only the chief nurse and director of the WAC hold higher posts — the rank of colonel.)

Army Reports Ninety Percent Integration Of Negro Troops

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Col. Bing explained the army integration story as follows:

"The selection of personnel for army service either through enlistment, induction or reenlistment is accomplished without regard to race. This procedure is a change from that of World War I and the period immediately following World War II which placed certain quota restrictions on Negroes enlisting or reenlisting in the service. . .

"Equal opportunities for advancement in the army have resulted in the assignment of Negro personnel to any army school for which they are qualified and to duties with any unit in which school training or civilian experience can be utilized.

"Promotion is therefore in accordance with procedures and standards applicable to all other personnel. On this basis 28 percent of Negro enlisted men were noncommissioned officers — 5.6 percent of these being master sergeants; 14 percent, sergeants 1st class; 20.5 percent, sergeants, and 50 percent, corporals.

"Prior to the outbreak of Korean hostilities," the army reported, "Negroes were assigned generally to units comprised largely if not entirely of Negro personnel. Integration had not progressed beyond training installations, schools and some post overhead installations. In July, 1951, when integration was implemented in the Far East Command there were approximately 385 Negro units throughout the army.

"The progressive and gradual expansion of integration, which is under way or completed in every major army command, has reduced the all-Negro units to 96 in August, 1953.

"These will be eliminated as the program progresses. The number of Negroes now serving in integrated units is slightly more than 90 percent of the army's total Negro personnel."

The memorandum was an answer to a request by Congressman Bolton. It was dated Aug. 17, 1953.

Ike Orders 7 Army Post Schools Mixed

Liberal Senator, NAACP Laud Move; Dixiecrats Flabbergasted

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — President Eisenhower moved quickly to end racial segregation in schools on seven army posts and on federally-owned property.

Within a week after Mr. Eisenhower was asked at his press conference to comment on segregation in schools on army posts, the White House disclosed that all such segregation would be ended by the beginning of the next school year in September.

Schools run by state or local school boards on federally owned property are being surveyed and if agreements to abolish segregation in such schools cannot be worked out, other arrangements will be made, said James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary.

Hagerty emphasized that schools operated by the army on army posts will be run on a completely integrated basis by the opening of the next school year. He said there were only two posts where such schools are now run — Fort Campbell, Ky., and Fort Benning, Ga.

Insists There Are Only Two

Correspondence in January between Sen. Hubert Humphrey, (Dem., Minn.) and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, then an assistant secretary of defense, and Dr. Earl J. McGrath, U.S. commissioner of education, listed Fort Bliss and Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Sill, Okla., and Fort Belvoir, Va., as having segregated schools on the post.

Asked about the latter group of army posts, Hagerty said the Eisenhower administration was not responsible for what was said in correspondence between Mrs. Rosenberg and Dr. McGrath and insisted that Fort Campbell and Fort Benning are the only two posts now having segregated schools.

If state and local school boards will not run integrated schools on federally - owned property, Hagerty was asked whether the Federal Government will run them.

Promises "Other Steps"

"The only thing I can say," Hagerty replied, "is that if integration is not achieved, other steps will be taken."

A check with a Defense Department spokesman revealed the following school situations on army posts:

Fort Campbell has segregated schools.

The Defense Department spokesman was not certain whether segregation in the schools at Fort Campbell existed only from the kindergarten through the eighth grade, or whether the color line ran straight through high school. He said schools at Fort Campbell will be integrated.

Kentucky, Oklahoma

Camp Breckenridge, another army post in Kentucky, has segregated schools. He said a new school building is now being constructed at Breckenridge in preparation for integration.

Colored children at Fort Sill are sent off the post, although the U.S. Office of Education provides funds for the education of white children on the post. The post commander at Fort Sill has been contending that the post is providing for the education of colored children.

A similar situation is reported to exist at both Fort Bliss and Fort Sam Houston.

At Fort Belvoir, it is anticipated that a new grade school will be opened in September. No plans or commitments have been made about integration in schools on that post.

Bows To Virginia Law

After the Youngs Village PTA complained of inadequacies and inequities in school facilities for colored children on the post at Fort Belvoir, officials are said to have leased the Fort Belvoir post children's school to the Fairfax county school board.

This lease apparently was made to permit the Fairfax county board to run schools on the post on a segregated basis in conformity with Virginia state law.

The plan now is to operate the post children's school for white and colored pupils in the same buildings, but the buildings are leased to the Fairfax county board.

Hagerty's Statement

The text of Mr. Hagerty's statement Wednesday follows:

"At his news conference on Thursday, March 19, the president was asked if he had any comment concerning segregation in schools on army posts.

"The president replied that he did not know of such practices, but in line with his announced conviction that federal funds should not be spent on any project which practices discrimination because of race or creed, he would have a study made immediately.

"Following the conference, a request for details was made to the secretary of the army. The secretary, and subsequently the Bureau of the Budget submitted memoranda to the White House.

"Today (last Wednesday), after a study of these papers, the president sent the following memorandum to the secretary of defense:

" 'Subject: Segregation in Schools on army Posts

" 'At my request, following last week's news conference, a memorandum addressed to my press secretary was received from the secretary of the army relative to the above subject.

" '(1) It states that by the opening of the school term next fall, all school operated by the army under provisions of section 6 of Public Law 874, will be on a completely integrated basis.

" 'Consequently, the process of integration is almost completed, but in any event will be concluded prior to the opening of schools next September.

"Complicating Factors"

" '(2) The memorandum likewise discusses the operation of schools by state authorities on federally - owned property under the provisions of section 3 of Public Law 874. Since these schools are operated with state funds but on federal property and in federally - owned buildings, complicating factors are present.

" 'The secretary of the army's memorandum indicates that the army commanders are in the process of making a survey relative to this question, designed to bring about agreement with local authorities for integrating the schools. If such integration is not achieved, other arrangements in these instances will be considered.' "

Protest Delay In Ending Military School Jim Crow

Washington. — The announcement that the armed forces until 1955 to abolish segregation in schools on military posts is "profoundly shocking" and contrary to President Eisenhower's policy, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau, has informed Dr. John A. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense.

"Apparently, those who have been interested in thwarting the President's plan to end segregation in these schools now have the upper hand," Mr. Mitchell asserted in a letter to the defense official on September 18.

Mr. Mitchell made it clear that he believed "that much of the delay in changing practices of segregation can be traced to the United States Office of Education," which agency, he charged, "has been constantly hostile to any program of integration."

Protesting against the defiance of local school authorities and plans of military officials to build additional Jim Crow schools, the NAACP spokesman urged the adoption of "a more rapid plan for ending segregation."

"I have followed the course of legislation which makes funds available for the operation of schools on military posts and I can see no reason, under the law, which would prevent the military from taking over and operating all existing schools on military posts now," Mr. Mitchel asserted.

Military's Racial Integration Is Sabotaged, NAACP Says

By the United Press

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asserted yesterday that either "bungling or outright defiance by underlings" threatens President Eisenhower's program to end segregation in schools on military posts.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the NAACP, voiced the organization's complaints in a letter to Assistant Defense Secretary John A. Hannah and in a news release.

Mitchell centered his fire on "some" officials in the Defense Department and in the United States Office of Education. The latter agency administers Federal money for the operation of schools on military posts.

The Negro leader said he "firmly" believes Mr. Eisenhower is not backing down on his pledge to end segregation. He also said Hannah, the Defense Department's manpower expert, is the "kind of person whose record shows he does not intend to make the Government a party to racial discrimination."

But, he added, "the same cannot be said for some other Defense officials. . . . And it is apparent that certain officials in the Health, Education and Welfare Agency are hopeful that the program of integration will be delayed so long that it will get lost in a political shuffle."

He said the Temple, Tex., Daily Telegram reported October 28 that a new segregated school will be opened at Fort Hood late this month.

Mitchell said Maj. Edward R. Rodriguez, base adjutant at Perrin, confirmed the Sherman report.

Killeen is the home of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mitchell said, and has no school at all for Negro children.

Mitchell also recounted in his letter that a young Negro captain in the Army Medical Corps at Fort Belvoir, Va., sent his family back to their New Jersey home rather than send his child to a segregated kindergarten. He said the child was not allowed to attend the kindergarten on the post but had to go five miles to a school at Gum Springs, Va.

"We again strongly urge that this problem be handled with greater firmness and that all posts be instructed to end segregation in schools on military property," Mitchell wrote Hannah.

Army says it's 'helpless' about school

WASHINGTON

Pentagon spokesmen said Monday that the Defense Department is "helpless" to do anything about the situation which has colored school pupils from Fort Belvoir, Va. attending the jim crow Drew Smith Elementary School at Gum Springs, Va., in Fairfax County.

A Fort Belvoir spokesman told the AFRO on Tuesday that Fairfax County school officials made arrangements last summer for the pupils to attend the school at Gum Springs.

Meanwhile, it was reported, children of white service men at Fort Belvoir have not only the well-equipped building which they formerly attended, but a brand-new building as well.

Army school 'Jim-Crow' 'alibi' blasted

WASHINGTON

Sharply challenging the explanation that Uncle Sam is not in full control of schools on military posts, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP national bureau, called the idea "an illuson."

The Federal government does have control over the school at Fort Belvoir, Va. attended only by children of white military personnel, Mr. Mitchell contends.

"When they say the state board of education has control, they are creating an illusion," Mr. Mitchell told the AFRO.

Money Comes From U.S.

"The dollars which operate them come from the Federal treasury and are given to the states to use as they see fit. The school itself is on Federal property, as are all these schools throughout the country, and the government has jurisdiction, even though the state administers school," he added.

For several weeks Pentagon officials have claimed that the Army has no jurisdiction over the Fort Belvoir school, and cannot compel integrated student attendance, even though the school is on the post.

Other pupils must leave the post and travel to Gum Springs, Va. in Fairfax County, where they attend a jim crow school. According to Mr. Mitchell, these students have the same right to attend the school on the post as have others.

Army Opens Segregated Post School

FORT HOOD, Texas, Nov. 23 —A new segregated school for white pupils was dedicated by Major General William S. Biddle here today despite a vigorous protest to the Pentagon by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

General Biddle did not mention the protest, or the segregation, in his speech. He is commanding general of the First Armored Division, which is based at Fort Hood.

The protest against a general's participation was made by the NAACP in a telegram to Dr. John A. Hannah, assistant Secretary of Defense.

The telegram said "the presence of this high-ranking officer gives the impression in the Defense Department is fully in accord with this disgraceful form of humiliating colored personnel by excluding their children from educational facilities on Government property."

Defense Department sources said Hannah has asked for an Army explanation about the Fort Hood Elementary School, and has requested an Air Force explanation on why a new segregated school was erected at Perrin Air Force Base near Sherman, Texas.

The department said Hannah has ordered integration by the fall of 1955 of all schools operated by local authorities on military posts. The department's racial expert said the Fort Hood and Perrin schools fall within this category.

Col. Jones Ending Army Career

After 35 years of distinguished service to his country, Col. Richard Jones, is hanging up his hat —that is his military hat. As for the Homburg or the Fedora which he wears with equal distinction, he will be doffing and donning them as "Mr. Citizen of Public Affairs," former supporting role in which he will now take a full lead.

The walls of his office in the South Center department store Chicago, Ill., where he is director of public relations are lined with photographs and citations, including one for 35 years of service to the store.

His military medals and honors make a neat stack at his home, and last week Mayor Martin Kennelly added another responsibility by naming him to the slum investigation committee.

When he turns over the command of the 178th Regimental Combat Team which he organized and activated in 1947 to the new C.O., Lt. Col. Raymond Watkins on the 31st of October, he will have the satisfaction of knowing it is one of the finest units in the National Guard.

An exacting person, Col. Jones has always demanded the best of the men who have served under him, but never anymore than he has required of himself. If the order went out for a 10-mile hike during training, he led the march. As a result, the unit has piled up records in efficiency and fitness, has a spit and polish look which makes it stand out smartly. It is the only unit in the National Guard which can boast of a shoulder patch. The insignia is the halburd, a symbol of combat. Last summer during maneuvers, of the Illinois National Guard, the 178th had a higher efficiency rating than ever in history.

During Col. Jones' command, 88 percent of the officers have attended service school and over 500 enlisted men, a rare achievement, since it means that the men must obtain leave from their regular employment for a period of three months in order to do so. Jones has high praise for Lt. Col. Watkins, who served as his executive officer. He says that he has the utmost confidence in his capabilities.

COL. RICHARD L. JONES, (left) who organized the popular 178th Regimental Combat Team, Illinois National Guard, was given a testimonial dinner Sunday by officers of his command. He was presented a Longine diamond-dial watch by Captain George M. Murphy, president of the 178th RCT Officers club. Colonel Jones retires as commanding officer of the 178th RCT on Oct. 21.

The 178th now consists of the 178th Infantry Regiment; the 184th Field Artillery Battalion; the 169th Engineer company; the 154th Army Band; and the 184th Medical Collecting company; now on active duty. Col. Jones was the first Negro in history to command a major troop unit. The 178th is part of the Fifth Army command. In 1952, the unit went on active duty for flood relief in Southern Illinois.

"Dick" Jones was a law student at the University of Illinois when he was drafted in World War I. His first assignment was to the 317th Engineers in the 92nd Division stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. He was sent to Officer Training School. Upon graduation, he was given various assignments, but his most important post was command of the Military Police detachment for the city of Louisville, Ky.

When he was separated from service in 1919, he entered the Officers' Reserve Corps. In May, 1937, he joined the old Eighth Infantry and served on the staff of Col. Williams J. Warfield as assistant in S.-3, Plans and Training and S12, Intelligence.

In 1942, he entered on active duty in World War II and served as Public Relations officer and Special Services officer in the Sixth Service command. For the next four years he did duty in these capacities and as Educational and Vocational Guidance officer at Fort Custer and Camp Ellis.

He was appointed a Colonel in January, 1947. He assisted in recruiting personnel for the 99th Pursuit Squadron. In May, 1946, he was awarded the Legion of Merit medal for exceptional services rendered in behalf of the Negro soldier. Col. Jones regards the crowning achievement of his long military career to be the formation of the 178th.

As he closes one chapter of his life to move on to another, "Dick" Jones carries with him the same military bearing and dashing appearance of the young law student who laid his books down a few years ago to heed the call to duty.

Jones Made 5th General

JONES MADE A GENERAL

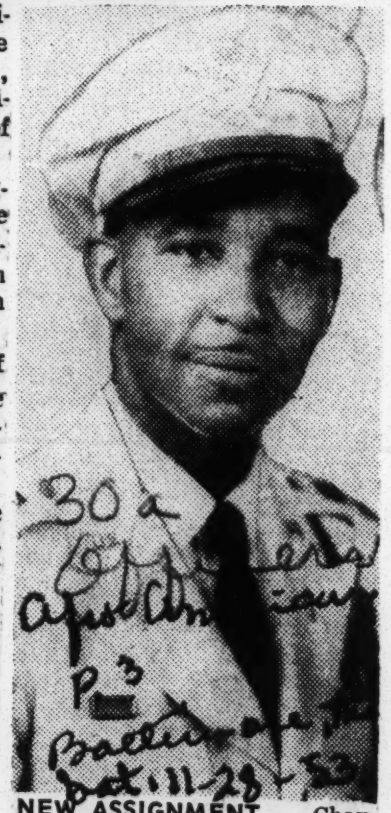
Richard L. "Dick" Jones, a Chicago department store executive who started life in Albany, Ga., became the fifth Negro in American hisory to attain the rank of general Friday.

Gleaming silver stars of a brigadier general were pinned on the retiring commander of 178th Regimental Combat team at an open house held in Chicago's Wentworth avenue armory.

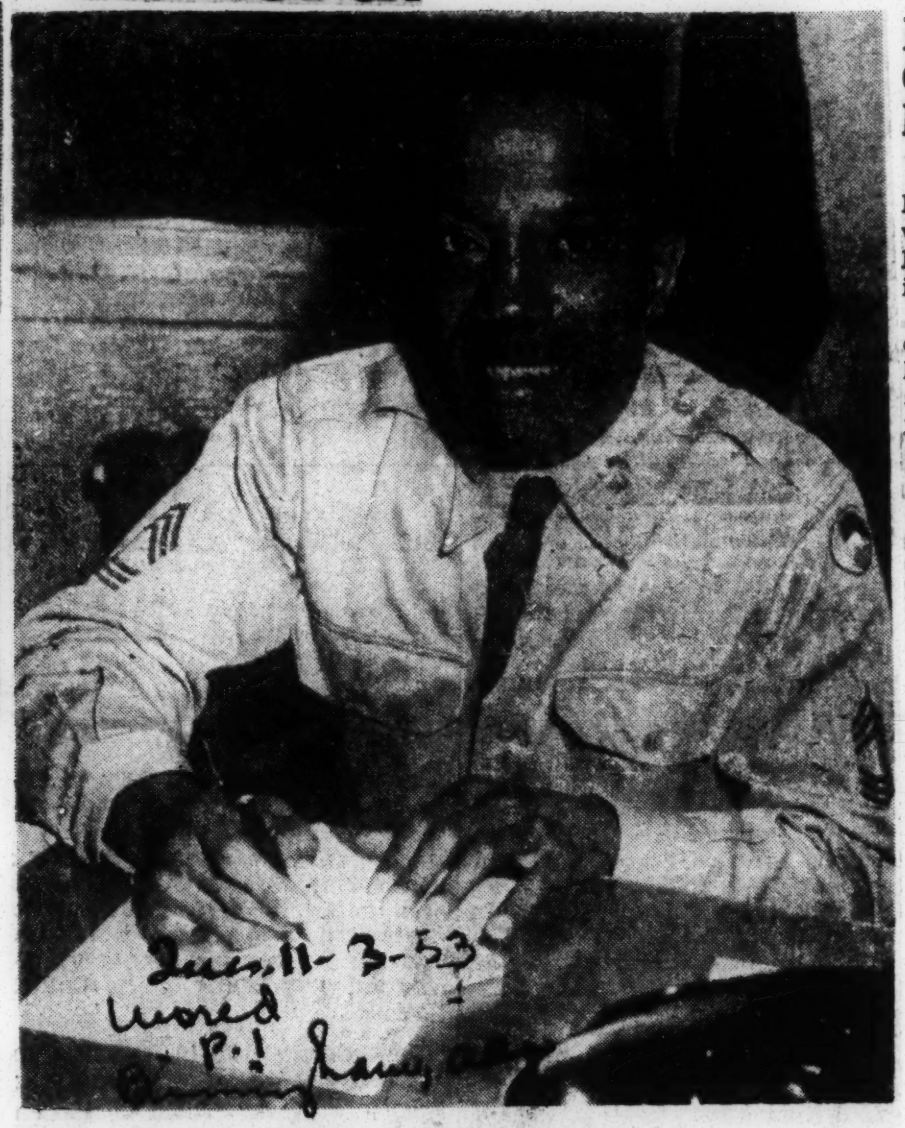
Command of the unit, a part of the 33rd Division of Illinois, will be taken over by Col. Raymond Watkins who served as executive officer under Gen. Jones.

Of the five Negro generals the nation has had only one, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis ever saw action in grade.

The other three, all from Illinois, were retired with the rank of brigadier general. They were William Warfield, Spencer C. Dickerson, and Julian Dawson.



NEW ASSIGNMENT — Chaplain (Maj.) Douglass Hall, son of Mrs. Laura Hall, Brooklyn, N.Y., who recently arrived on Olinawa, has been assigned to the Ryukyus Service Command. Major Hall holds the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart and the Commendation Ribbon. Hall's wife, Evelyn, who lives at 35 Elizabeth ave., Hempstead, N.Y., is a former AFRO correspondent.



M-SGT. JAMES A. WARD

FAR EAST FIRE-FIGHTER — Master-Sergeant James A. Ward (above), of Birmingham, is shown preparing a report at the Tokyo (Japan) Army Hospital, where he is a fire prevention inspector.

Sgt. Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ward, of 3334 North 31st Way, is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. He entered the Army in September, 1941, and served at Fort Eustis, Va., before arriving overseas in May, 1952. The Birmingham soldier wears the World War II Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal and the United Nations and Korean Service Ribbons. — (U. S. Army Photo)

Illinois National Guard Retires Negro as General

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Col. Richard L. Jones was retired last week as a brigadier general in the Illinois National Guard, culminating a 36-year military career.

Well wishers feted the 59-year-old Jones with a review and open house at the Wentworth avenue armory here. At that time, the 2,000 officers and enlisted men of the 178th regimental combat team which Col. Jones organized and activated March 31, 1947, passed in review.

Col. Jones' retirement closes an illustrious career. He was drafted Oct. 26, 1917 while a student of law at the University of Illinois. He later was commissioned a second lieutenant and trained other officer candidates.

During World War II, Colonel Jones served on the staff of several posts.

Married and the father of a son, Dickie, Col. Jones is the fourth Negro officer of the state guard to be retired as a general.

Courier P.16 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-10-53

New 'Tracks'—Jesse Holbert, 38-year-old former boxer and musician attached to the 709th MP Battalion in Hanau, Germany, was recently promoted from lieutenant to captain and here receives his shiny new double silver bars from Col. John E. Walker, left, of the Hanau Detachment, and Maj. Gus D. Wiethorn, right, provost marshal of the Hanau Detachment. Captain Holbert entered the Army in 1941. He hails from Orange, N. J.

It's Captain Jesse Holbert

Ike's 'Savior' Wins Railroad 'Tracks' in Promotion by Army

Courier P.16 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-10-53

HEIDELBERG, Germany—The Department of the Army last week announced the promotion of Lieut. Jesse Holbert, 38-year-old former boxer and musician who had the unique privilege of saving the life of the United States' next president—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—almost ten years ago, to the temporary rank of captain.

Captain Holbert is attached to Company "C," 709th MP Battalion in Hanau, Germany.

The husky officer, who once served as General "Ike's" bodyguard in North Africa, corralled a horde of Nazi spies making an attempt on the President-elect's life as he made one of his frequent crossings of the Bizerte Channel in 1943.

"I don't know for sure that they would have attacked the general, personally," Captain Holbert modestly admitted, "but they never got the chance."

Holder of the Legion of Merit medal, Captain Holbert prizes an autographed picture from "Ike" just as highly. He and the general have corresponded frequently in the past decade.

* * *

AT THE TIME of the incident, which could have cost America her future president, Holbert was a master sergeant. His fluent command of the Arabic language garnered from correspondence with Prof. Philip K. Hitti, then chairman of Princeton University's department of oriental languages, helped considerably in the capture of the Nazi espionage agents.

Sat. 1-10-53

"Ike" had just stepped into a boat for the Bizerte Channel crossing when Holbert noticed two "Arabs" closely studying the area and equipment.

Prized Possession

—This autographed photo of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, President-elect, is one of the most prized possessions of Capt. Jesse Holbert, now stationed with an MP battalion in Hanau, Germany. Holbert, then a master sergeant, saved "Ike's" life in North Africa in 1943, and has corresponded with the general ever since.

"They looked awfully white for Arabs," Holbert said, "I spoke to them in Arabic. When they couldn't answer, I grabbed them quick."

Holbert enlisted in the Army in 1941, breaking up his popular Dixie orchestra to don the khaki. In 1942, he was ordered to England and from there he was assigned to Oran and Bizerte.

For a long while, he was the only Negro MP in Bizerte.

* * *

AT THE END of the war, Holbert became the third American soldier and the first Negro soldier in the ETO to re-enlist in the Army. He was assigned to Frankfurt in June, 1946.

Captain Holbert received his Legion of Merit medal in October, 1944, in Naples, Italy, for "his unique ability in organizing, training and supervising Arab labor and later Italian prisoners of war in vital stevedoring tasks."

Displaying his adaptability, Captain Holbert learned to speak French in New Orleans and Italian in Italy.

He graduated from Officer's Candidate School in Seckenheim, Germany, and later attended MP School at Nelligan and the Constabulary School at Sonthofen.

Captain Holbert is presently assigned as executive officer in the 709th Battalion Personnel Office.

Atlantan Named Warrant Officer

FORT DIX, New Jersey — Lewis A. Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius B. Mitchell of 554 Simpson Street, Atlanta, Georgia, a member of the Armed Forces for the past ten years, has been promoted to the rank of Chief Warrant Officer, Grade Three.

A veteran of World War II, Warrant Officer Mitchell served in the South Pacific Theater of Operations, participating in the action in the Northern Solomons and the Philippines. In August, 1946, after a short tour at Fort McClellan, Alabama, he was assigned to duty as Adjutant of the 1315th Engineer Construction Battalion on Guam. Since his return to the states in August 1948, he has served here as Assistant Adjutant of the 47th Regiment of the 9th Infantry Division. He wears the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two Battle Stars and in 1950 was presented with the 9th Infantry Division Certificate of Achievement.

Warrant Officer Mitchell was graduated from Washington High School in Atlanta, and while in service completed a course at the Adjutant General School, Fort Eustis, Virginia, and attended Rutgers University Extension Course at Fort Dix.

Mr. Mitchell and his wife, Earlyne, are presently living at 205 Bellevue Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey. His brother, Master Sergeant James B. Mitchell is serving with the Army in Korea.

Dr. Selden Assigned To Germany By Army

NORFOLK—Dr. John S. Selden Jr., local physician, has been called to active duty in the U. S. Army Medical Corps where he has been given the rank of Captain.

Captain Selden has finished his indoctrination course at the Medical Field Service School at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and has now been assigned to the Medical Corp in Germany.

CAPTAIN Selden is a native Norfolkian and has practiced medicine in this city since 1946. He has been the city school physician for the same period of time.

While practicing here, he became active in several civic and social organizations. Among them are: the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Chi Beta Chi, Guardsmen's Inc., Aeolian Club, Frontiers of America, Kit Kats Club and the Norfolk Medical Society.

He resided, prior to entering the armed services, with his family at 1207 Merrimac avenue.

DR. JOHN S. SELDEN JR.

John D. Silvera, a Reserve captain, becomes first Negro to attend the Psychological Warfare School, Fort Bragg, N. C. Good! If we want opportunities in new fields, we must prepare to grasp them.

Sgt. Lipscombe Is No Flunkey

Sgt. LIPSCOMBE

WASHINGTON

Sgt. David Lipscombe, 1752 L st., nw Washington, represents the type of soldier who would not let segregation stop him, even though a member of a jim-crow unit.

Assigned as a janitor in one of buildings at Fort McNair, Sgt. Lipscombe taught himself the entire workings and operation of the key publications room at the fort.

The officials recognized his ability and gave him a promotion to sergeant.

Down South— John D. Silvera, consultant during the Presidential Campaign for the National Citizens for Eisenhower, is currently at the Psychological Warfare School, Fort Bragg, N. C., on a six week's tour. Mr. Silvera is a captain in the Army Reserves.

WINS COMMISSION — Douglas H. Mason of Plainville, Conn., has been commissioned a second lieutenant following graduation from the 26-week Engineer Officers Candidate School at the Army's Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Va. Lt. Mason's wife, Antoinette, and mother, Mrs. Alberta Mason, live in Plainville also.

Army 1st Lt. Albert B. Britton of Jackson, Miss., points out a dark spot on a plate as the 40th Infantry Division's 115th Medical Battalion's X-ray technician in Korea. With the battalion's Clearing Company, Lieutenant Britton holds a unique position, for the V-ray apparatus is the only such equipment with any divisional clearing company in Korea. A 1949 graduate of Howard University College of Medicine, Britton was in practice at 129 W. Church st., Jackson, where his mother Mrs. Frances Williams lives.

Captain James Bell Gets Discharge From Army

ST. ALBANS, L. I., N. Y.—Captain James M. Bell, formerly of Myrtle avenue, Norfolk, now of St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y., has recently been discharged from active duty in the Army.

Captain Bell received his B.S. degree from North Carolina College, Durham, N. C. in 1943; his M.D. degree from Meharry Medical School in 1947; and took his interne practice at Harlem Hospital in New York City. He spent three years at the Lakin State Hospital in Lakin, W. Va. as a psychiatrist. He also served one year at Lakin as a physician and a clerical director.

THE VETERAN psychiatrist entered the Army in 1951 and was assigned to the 98th General Hospital in Munich, Germany, where he was chief psychiatrist of the 98th Division. Dr. Bell had the distinction, at one time during his European tour, of being the only Negro doctor at the 98th General Hospital.

CAPTAIN JAMES BELL

Also serving in France, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, North Africa, Italy, Holland, Corsica and England, Dr. Bell helped establish a preventive psychiatric program in the 1st Infantry Division.

currently at the Winters Veterans Administration Hospital in Topeka, Kan., continuing his career in psychiatry at the Menninger School of Psychiatry. The entire Bell family formerly lived at 2429 Myrtle avenue in Norfolk.

Dr. Bell is a member of the American Psychiatric Association, the Menninger Foundation, the National Medical Association, the Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

THE SON OF Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bell, Captain Bell is

R.O.T.C. Unit Asked Again By Atwood

Negro-College Head States Case In Washington

By ROBERT L. RIGGS
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 19.—Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, today renewed in the Pentagon and on Capitol Hill his 10-year-old effort to obtain an R.O.T.C. unit for the Negro school at Frankfort.

His conferences here revealed that of the 15 states which have Negro colleges, only four do not provide opportunities for R.O.T.C. training. They are Kentucky, Georgia, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Fourteen Negro R.O.T.C. units are distributed among 11 states and the District of Columbia.

Acts In Two Capacities

In the light of that information, Atwood acted during his mission here in the dual capacity as president of Kentucky State and as secretary of the Association of Negro Land Grant Colleges, extending his efforts to assist Mississippi, Georgia, and Arkansas institutions.

Atwood said he has been working for some time with Senator Clements and with Representative Watts, Nicholasville, in the campaign to obtain a unit for Kentucky State.

He visited their offices today and conferred with Senator Cooper who, b yvirtue of his seat on the Armed Services Committee, deals with military-training matters.

Hopes Ike Will Get Word

Atwood hopes he got a message through to President Eisenhower about the importance of Negro youth of an opportunity for R.O.T.C. training.

He stressed that problem, he said, during a conversation he had in Cooper's office with Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, the President's liaison between White House and Congress.

He pointed out to Persons that only those colleges which have military units can be sure that their men students will be able to stay in class long enough to graduate. If Negroes in four states are denied the chance for R.O.T.C., he said, they also are denied the chance for college education.

Points to Shortage

He also reminded Persons that the Army is short of Negro officers because, while from 10 to 12 per cent of the Army's enlinsed strength is Negro, only 2.3 per cent of its officer roster is Negro.

Kentucky State, he told Persons, meets all the requirements for a unit. The minimum requirement for man power is 100 men in the basic course. The school has double that number in freshman and sophomore classes, he said, and has a total male enrollment of 350.

Although 55 colleges have started R.O.T.C. units since 1950, Atwood told persons, the last Negro unit was activated at Lincoln University in Missouri in 1950.

Talks to 2 In Pentagon

In the Pentagon, Atwood talked to Maj. Gen. Hugh M. Milton, II, executive for Reserve and R.O.T.C. affairs, and with James C. Evans, a Negro, who is a civilian assistant in the office of the assistant secretary of defense.

Negro Girl Graduates From Okinawa School

BY ANGIE MAYFIELD

OKINAWA—(ANP)— The American Dependent high school on the island of Okinawa included among its 18 graduates from many parts of the world one Negro girl, Ohio born Doris Faust.

The dependent schools here are operated by American occupying forces under the command of Maj. Gen. David A. D. Ogden More than 1200 dependent children from the United States, the Philippines attend.

Daughter of Warrant Officer and Mrs. Lucy Faust, Doris has been in and out of many schools in the United States and Hawaii since she first entered kindergarten in Rossford, Ohio, about 11 years ago. This is because Mr Faust has been in the Army since she was three months old. He is now a Chief Warrant Officer in the Regular Army.

Rossford, Ohio was only where Dorris happened to be when she started school; before her first year ended, her dad received orders for Ft. Dix, N. J. and found living accommodations for his family at Corona, Long Island Mr Faust remained at this station until the outbreak of World War II when he received orders for overseas and served in the European Theater of Action. Mrs. Faust and Doris remained in Corona until his return making this the longest period Doris has remained in any one school.

"Doris has been to so many schools that I can't remember them all," says her mother. Doris is an only child and even though her mother doesn't think she is a spoiled child, Mrs. Faust admits that she is the gem of the family.

Following World War II, Mr. Fausts next overseas assignment was Hawaii which was especially fascinating to Doris. She recalls her school days there with pleasure.

Fortunately, her father has usually received assignments in areas where schools are very adequate and non-segregated. However, her mother recalls one stretch in Texas when Doris remained behind in New York with her grandmother while she joined her husband.

By the time daughter Doris was ready for the ninth grade, dad was stationed at Ft. Lewis, Wash. where the family lived on the post. She attended the Clover Park high school there in what Mrs. Faust describes as an exclusive neighborhood.

Then came Korea for Mr. Faust. After school was out, the female portion of the Faust family moved to Oakland, Calif., where Doris attended Castle Mount High school in East Oakland. They joined Mr Faust on Okinawa in the middle of her senior year.

Moving to Okinawa certainly changed Doris' school plans because she had already received her class ring from Castle Mount High

U. S. Can Insist On Mixed Army Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —Where a school is built on an Army post, the commander can refuse to permit local school authorities to operate it unless they do so on a non-segregated basis.

This admission was made last Thursday by Earl J. Grigsby, acting commissioner of education, before the House Education and Labor committee in testimony on proposed legislation for federal aid to education in federally affected areas.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, asked Dr. Grigsby whether he felt anything can be done to integrate schools under Public Law 874, which provides for federal financial assistance to local school districts where attendance has been increased by federal activities and communities are deprived of local revenues because federal properties are tax exempt.

If the school facility is built on federal property under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, the Defense department has control of the property,, Dr. Grigsby explained.

Before a local school district can come in and operate such a school, the United States Office of Education is given a "use" permit, permitting access to the property on behalf of the school district.

If the army commander denies use of the property except on an integrated basis, Dr. Grigsby said he supposed the local school authorities would say they were sorry but they could not operate the school on an integrated basis.

Fort Benning Ending School Segregation By September of 1953

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga.—President Eisenhower's order to end segregation at Fort Benning schools hit Georgia officials like an atomic bomb last week, leaving the expected anger in its wake.

While the American Veterans Committee said the President "is to be commended" for the action, backing up his campaign promise of equality in the armed forces, Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge said the order was a "great mistake."

The Georgia executive, who has threatened to abolish state schools if the U. S. Supreme Court fails to uphold segregation in schools, said further:

"Truman's advocacy of such measures contributed greatly to Eisenhower's victory. Now Eisenhower is trying to go Truman one better . . . Non-segregation won't work in the South. The white people don't want it and the Negroes don't either."

But, down in Fort Benning itself, the news of the "complete integration by September, 1953" order was received with little or no reaction. There are one Negro and three white elementary schools on the huge Army post. Two Negro and forty-five white teachers serve thirty-one Negro and 1,063 white students. High school students from the reservation go to Muscogee County school, officials being reimbursed with federal funds by Fort Benning officials. Muscogee School Superintendant indicated segreagtion will be maintained in such schools next fall.

* * *

MEANWHILE AND Talmadge Georgia Assembly leader, Rep. John Greer of Lanier County, blasted Democrats who deserted their party last November to support Eisenhower. He said they share in the responsibility for the President's order, adding:

"You could expect Republicans to do something like this —they've always done everything they can to embarrass the South."

U. S. Representative Forrester (Democrat of Georgia), whose district includes Fort Benning, joined Governor Talmadge in calling President Eisenhower's action "a mistake."

Negro leaders in Georgia looked upon the President's order as a fulfillment of his promise to make democracy work at home as well as in the far corners of the earth.

Ike's Order Result of ANP Quiz

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower last week issued a directive to the Secretary of Defense outlining plans to end segregation in schools operated with Federal funds on Army posts, including those operated in Virginia and other Southern States.

The directive is the result of a question raised by Mrs. Alice Dunnigan, White House correspondent for the Associated Negro Press (ANP), and while it fails to cover conditions at every Army installation, it is considered a step toward the complete elimination of segregation.

Mrs. Dunnigan asked the President in his weekly press conference if he would comment on segregation in Army posts.

THE PRESIDENT replied that he did not know of such practices, but in line with his announced conviction that Federal funds should not be spent on any project which practices discrimination because of race or creed, he would have a study made immediately.

After a study of the reports submitted by the Secretary of the Army and the Bureau of the Budget, the President sent the following memorandum to the Secretary of Defense which sets up two major steps to be taken in eliminating segregation which still remains in the armed services:

"At my request, following last week's news conference a memorandum addressed to my press secretary was received from the Secretary of the Army relative to thhe above subject.

"(1) It states that by the opening of the school term next fall, all schools operated by the Army under provisions of Section Law 874 will be on a completely integrated basis. Consequently, the process of integration is almost completed, but in any event will be concluded prior to thhe opening of the schools next September;

"(2) The memorandum likewise discusses the operation of schools by state authorities on Federally owned property under the provisions of Section 3 of Public Law 874. Since these schools are operated with state funds, but on Federal property an in Federally owned buildings, complicating factors are present.

"The Secretary of thhe Army's memorandum indicates that the Army commanders are in the process of making a survey relative to this question designed to bring about agreement with local authorities for integrating the schools. If such integration is not achieved, other arrangements in these instances will be considered."

* * *

FOR SOME TIME the conditions of segregation at Fort Belvoir, Fort McNair, and Fort Myer, Va., have been sore points for Negro personnel of the Army. Presently, the county school system of Fairfax, Va., operates segregated schools for the fifty-two Negro students and 700 white students who reside at Fort Belvoir.

Three hundred and fifty-four children of Fort Myer are brought by bus to the public schools of Washington, their tuitions are paid by Arlington County, Va., which is reimbursed in turn by the Army.

Pupils who live at Fort McNair attend the segregated schools of Washington as non-tuition paying residents of the District of Columbia.

The new directive makes no provision for students who attend segregated schools outside military posts.

Virginia County authorities announced that they would have to withdraw from operation of non-segregated schools because of Virginia law and rulings of the Virginia Department of State.

Virginia Board Protests Ike's Order On Schools

FAIRFAX, Fa. — (NNPA) — The Fairfax County School Board would probably cancel its agreement with Fort Belvoir and withdraw its teachers from there if segregation in the post schools is ended in line with White House policy to end segregation in all schools operated on Army posts with Federal funds.

Robert Walker, Fairfax school official said that the county school board would have no choice if school segregation is abolished at Fort Belvoir.

"Under Virginia law we could not supply teachers for non-segregated schools," Mr. Walker said.

The Fairfax County school operates segregated schools for 700 white students and fifty-two colored students, all children who reside at Fort Belvoir.

The colored school is in a remodeled barracks. "It's a terrible school," said Mr. Walker. Both buildings belong to the Army.

The 354 children who live at Fort Myer, Virginia, are transported by bus to District of Columbia public schools, which are segregated. The District is reimbursed for the education of these students by Arlington County, which in turn is reimbursed by the Army. Arlington County does not have sufficient pupil stations in its schools to accommodate children who live at Fort Myer.

Military Accused of Ignoring Ban on School Segregation

Washington, Sept. 22 (AP)—A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has accused the Defense Department of ignoring President Eisenhower's order to eliminate segregation in schools on military posts.

Clarence Mitchell, a local representative of the N.A.A.C.P., made the statement in a September 18 letter to Assistant Secretary of Defense John A. Hannah. The association made the letter public today.

An aide to Hannah said the assistant secretary is out of town and that there will be no comment now on the letter.

Mitchell wrote Hannah:

"It is profoundly shocking to read that the Department of Defense has decided to wait until 1955 to end segregation in schools on military posts where state funds are involved. . . . Apparently, those who have been interested in thwarting the President's plan to end segregation in these schools now have the upper hand."

1955 Target Announced

At a news conference last Wednesday, Hannah announced a target date of "the fall of 1955" for ending segregation in military post schools. He said the elimination could not be accomplished earlier because local school boards operate the schools by agreement with the Federal Government and it would take time to work out the problems involved.

Mitchell said the ending of segregation could be done more rapidly and added:

"I can see no reason, under the law, which would prevent the military from taking over and operating all existing schools on military posts now."

In an interview, Mitchell said schools on 21 military posts in the South and Southwest are operated on a segregated basis—eight on Army posts, three on Navy bases and 10 on Air Force bases. On these posts, he said, only white children may attend while Negroes go to schools off the posts.

Mitchell also wrote Hannah that "military officials entered into new contracts to keep schools on posts segregated, even after the President had clearly stated such undemocratic policies should be ended."

Washington Area Cadets Set for Graduation This Week

14 From Outlying Virginia and Maryland to Graduate

Boothby Bowen Brewbaker Brown Cousland Coverdale

Blum Carter Chojhowski Clements Coggins Curran Englehart

Daggit Edward Effer Greeley Holcombe Hughes Hutchinson

Garey Hall Hardy Lowman Pfautz Rush Young

Kimball Kinnie Lindsay Renner Roderick Rumbough Rush

Schmidt Schroeder Smith Smythe van den Berg White Wubbena

West Point To Graduate 27 From Area

Twenty-seven Washington area men are among the 510 cadets scheduled to be graduated Tuesday from the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Of the 27 from Greater Washington, 11 are the sons of Army officers. Four are the sons of deceased veterans.

Also included in the class are eight men from the outlying area of Maryland and six from the outlying area of Virginia. A breakdown of the 41 men from the District-Maryland-Virginia region shows 14 from Maryland, 15 from Virginia and 12 from the District.

Graduation ceremonies will be held at 10 a. m. in the West Point Field House. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States Army (ret.), will deliver the address.

Listed for each of the Greater Washington men below are their parents or guardians, home addresses, schools (in chronological order) and their choice of service when commissioned as second lieutenants:

Lloyd W. Boothby, son of Mr. and Mrs. Erling L. Milkwick, 6427 Broad st., Brookmont, Md. Fork Union Military Academy and Kenyon College. Air Force.

James E. Bowen 3d son of Col. James E. Bowen, jr., 4119 N. 34th st., Arlington, Va. Western High School. Infantry.

Chalmers L. Brewbaker, son of Mrs. Henrietta Brewbaker, 1460 Euclid st. nw. St. John's Junior College, Winfield, Kans., Sullivan Prep, Washington. Infantry.

Arthur E. Brown, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Arthur E. Brown 3286 N st. nw. Coffee County High School, Enterprise, Ala., University of Alabama, Sullivan Prep. Infantry.

Walter C. Cousland, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cousland. 2904 S. 13th rd., Arlington, Va. Kearney (Neb.) High School, Balboa High School, Panama Canal zone, Granby High School, Norfolk, Va. Armor Corps.

Craig G. Coverdale, son of Col. and Mrs. Garrison B. Coverdale, 806 Junior st., Alexandria, Va. Lawton (Okla.) High School, Sullivan Prep. Infantry.

Edward A. Daggit, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund M. Daggit, 1100 Janneys la., Alexandria, Va. Staunton Military Academy, George Washington University Infantry.

Charles E. H. Edward, son of Mrs. Frances W. Edward, 4420 Q st. nw. Fishburne Military School, Sullivan Prep. Infantry.

James H. Effer, son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Effer, 5009 Nebraska ave. nw. Central High School. Air Force.

Leonard J. Greeley, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Leonard J. Greeley, Fort McNair, Washington. Loyola College. Infantry.

Thomas W. Holcombe, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Holcombe, Mount Vernon, Va. Miami Beach High School, University of Miami, Sullivan Prep. Artillery.

Bernard C. Hughes, son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Hughes, 1215 Girard st. nw. Dunbar High School. Corps of Engineers.

Cary B. Hutchinson, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Cary B. Hutchinson, formerly of 1516 N. Kentucky st., Arlington, now stationed in Europe. Allen Military Academy, Bryan, Tex. USMA Prep. Anti-Aircraft Artillery.

Douglas S. Kimball, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith Kimball, 20 W. Spring st., Alexandria, Va. George Washington High School, Bullis School, Silver Spring, Md. Infantry.

Irvin G. Kinnie, son of Mr. Irvin G. Kinnie, 3578 Aurora cir., Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. Anne S. Kinnie, 2221 Observatory pl. nw. Augusta Military Academy. Signal Corp.

James R. Lindsay, son of Mrs. Levie W. Foy, Fort Meade, Md. Hill School and Sullivan Prep. Air Force.

William D. Renner, son of Mrs. H. M. Renner, 2331 Cathedral ave. nw. Greenbrier Military School, Lewisburgh, W. Va. Infantry.

Roger L. Roderick, son of Mrs. Gertrude Roderick, 3284 Aberfoyle pl. nw. Woodrow Wilson High School, Sullivan Prep.

David H. Rumbough, son of Col. David E. Rumbough, 1408 27th st. nw. Sullivan Prep. Infantry.

Robert L. Rush, son of Mrs. Leona M. Rush, 115B W. Woodbine st., Chevy Chase, Md. St. John's College High School and Sullivan Prep. Signal Corps.

Herbert R. Schmidt, son of Herbert C. Schmidt, 254 15th st. se. Eastern High School, Wilson Teachers College. Infantry.

Robert L. Schroeder, son of Col. Henry J. Schroeder, 7502 Colesville rd., College Park, Md. Leavenworth (Kans.) High School, Sullivan Prep. Artillery.

Rodney H. Smith, son of Col. and Mrs. C. Rodney Smith, formerly of 3175 N. Pollard st., Arlington, Va., now stationed in Europe. Western High School, Sullivan Prep. Corps of Engineers.

John D. Smythe, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George W. Smythe, 1200 N. Inglewood st., Arlington, Va. Brown High School, Atlanta, Sullivan Prep. Infantry.

Egerton K. van den Berg, son of Col. Oliver W. van den Berg, formerly of 2010 43d st. nw. St. Albans Prep. Infantry.

Robert N. White, jr., son of Robert N. White, 7105 Fresno st., Seat Pleasant, Md., and Mrs. Rachel B. White, of Lewis Heights, Fort Belvoir, Va. McGehee (Ark.) High School. Armored Corps.

William L. Wubbena, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wubbena, 4101 52d pl., Hyattsville, Md. McKinley High School, Sullivan Prep. Anti-Aircraft Artillery.

West Point Commissions Three; Navy Graduates 1

WEST POINT, N.Y. — The 25th, 26th and 27th colored cadets to graduate from the U.S. Military Academy were given their second lieutenant commissions here Tuesday.

They were: Bernard C. Hughes of 1215 Girard st., nw, Washington;

Clifford Worthy Jr., 6525 Vinewood st., Detroit;

Gerald W. Corprew, 631 E. 168th st., Bronx, NYC.

Hughes was appointed by Congressman William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) in 1949.

Worthy was appointed the same year by Congressman John D. Dingell (D., Mich.)

From National Guard

Corprew, a World War II veteran, received his appointment directly from the N.Y. National Guard.

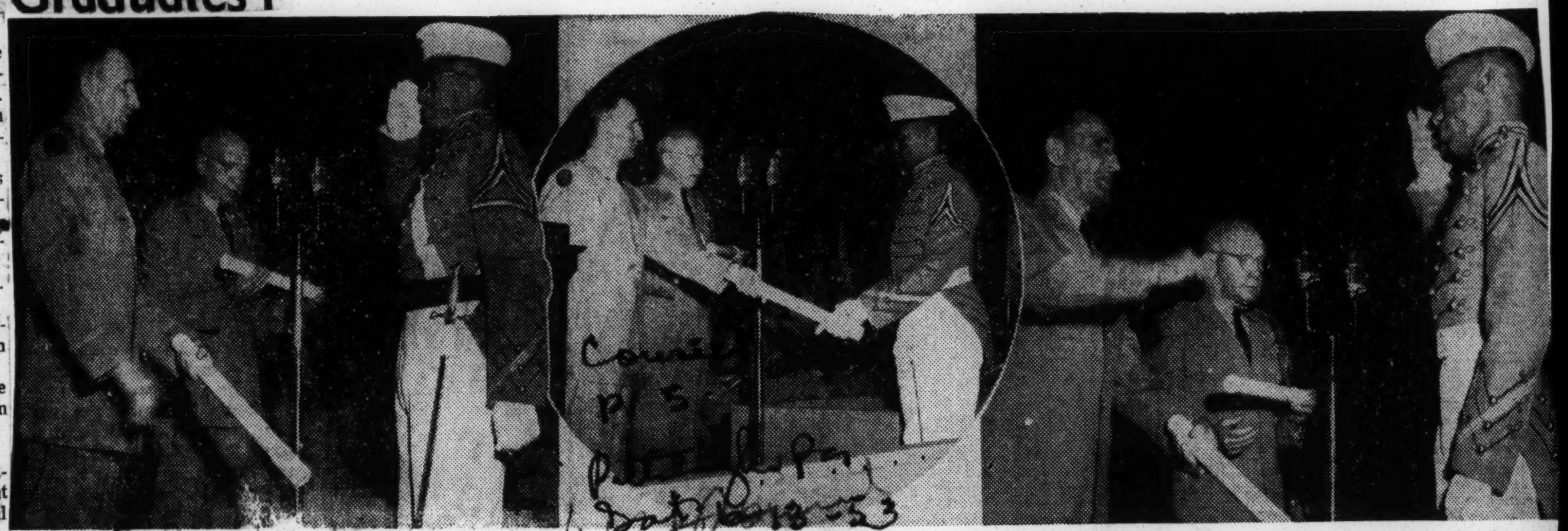
The third colored graduate from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., is scheduled to receive his ensign commission at graduating exercises Friday.

He's Reeves R. Taylor, 24, of 60 Carrington ave., Providence, R.I.

The son of Mrs. Cleon R. Taylor, he was appointed to Annapolis by Senator Theodore Green (D., R.I.) Prior to entering the academy he had attended Brown University for two years.

Active in extra-curricular affairs, Cadet Taylor was a member of the track and soccer teams. He also played trumpet in the marching band and the dance band.

In addition, he was a member of the photography club.



Last Salutes as Cadets—Four years were rolled into one moment for these three Negro cadets who were graduated from West Point last week. Receiving their diplomas from Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Major General Irving, academy commandant, are, left to right: Cadet Clifford Worthy of Detroit, whose sabre at side indicates he was a cadet officer; Caden Bernard Hughes of Washington, D. C., who finished fifty-first in a closs of 510, and Cadet Gerald Corprew of New York.

Receive Degrees and Brides

West Point Grads Wed Sweethearts in Chapel

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The Protestant Chapel of the United States Military Academy was the scene last Wednesday of the wedding of two West Point Negro couples.

Lieut. Clifford Worthy and Lieut. Gerald Coprew, two of the three Negroes graduating Tuesday, were married.

Families and friends of the three men saw them commissioned second lieutenants, given their gold bars and bachelor's degrees the day before the wedding.

Lieut. Bernard Hughes, 21, came to the Point two weeks after his graduation from Dunbar High School in Washington, D. C.

THE SON of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Hughes, 1215 Girard Street, Washington, Lieutenant Hughes was No. 202 in his class of 506.

Lieut. Clifford Worthy, 25, of Detroit, Mich., son of Mrs. Patsy Worthy, 6525 Vinewood Street was No. 51 in the class. Lieutenant Worthy was captain of the tennis and squash teams at the Point.

Lieut. Gerald Corprew, 24, the third New Yorker to graduate from West Point, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Corprew. He was No. 374, a graduate of DeWitt Clinton High School.

Lieutenant Corprew was appointed to West Point after he had studied two years at City College.

He was a member of the track team at West Point.

* * *

LIEUTENANT WORTHY was married at 10:30 to the former Lillian Davis, 24, of Detroit, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davis.

Miss Davis and Lieutenant Worthy met while both were students at Wayne University. She is presently a teacher in Detroit.

Gowned in a ballerina-length white Chantilly lace dress, the bride carried white orchids and was attended by Grace King, maid of honor, and her sister Alma.

The bridesmaids wore yellow tulle dresses, with lace bodices and carried Dutch iris corsages.

Dwight Scott was best man.

A wedding dinner was held in Newark. A reception was held Saturday in Detroit at the Urban League Building.

* * *

LIEUTENANT CORPREW'S bride was Helen Shipley, a representative of the New York Telephone Company and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shipley of New York.

The bride wore an ice blue tulle gown, with a pleated flounce. Her veil extended to her waist and she carried roses and orchids.

Her attendants were her sisters, Catherine, Evelyn and Margaret, maid of honor. They wore mauve tulle and taffeta gowns with sweetheart necklines.

Each wore halo net hats and carired corsages of African lilies.

Best man was Jerome Knight. Ushers were Cadets John Feagan, Theodore Patterson, Edward Bullard and James Hamilton.

Both weddings were performed by the Rev. Frank Pulley, and both parties walked through the raised swords of cadets and officers following the ceremony.

Gold Bars Go To Three At West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y. — Among the 510 U. S. Military academy graduates who were bachelors degrees and commissions last week were Gerald W. Corprew of the Bronx, N. Y., Bernard C. Hughes of Washington, and Clifford Worthy of Detroit.

The following day, Corprew and Worthy made their graduation doubly significant by marrying in the West Point Chapel.

Mrs. Helen B. Shipley of New York is the new Mrs. Corprew. Worthy had Miss Lillian E. Davis of Detroit his bride.

The three new lieutenants were sergeants in the Cadet corps. Twenty-three Negroes have now graduated from the famous institution.

PORTSMOUTH AIRMEN—Two Portsmouth airmen were interviewed in Mildenhall, England, by Jack Stone of station WRVA, Richmond, during Mr. Stone's recent tour of American Army and Air Force installations in Europe. The old friends are, left to right, Airman Third Class Johnnie Riddick, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Riddick Sr., reside at 1309 Mt. Vernon avenue, and Airman Third Class Earley Walters, whose mother Mrs. Blanche Smith, resides at 1003 Effingham street.

Riddick and Walters are currently assigned as Crash Fire Fighters with the 3909th Air Installations Squadron. Both of them graduated from the I. C. Norcom High School in 1950. Riddick entered the Air Force in November, 1951, and came to England in March, 1953. Walters came into the service in July, 1951, and arrived in England in February, 1952. (Official U. S. Army Photo)

Louisville Jet Pilot Will Make Hop To Germany

30a Dispatch

Home on leave before going overseas is Lt. Emmett Hatch, jet pilot with the 50th Fighter-Bomber Wing.

Defender p3

He said they will fly their F-86F Sabre jets to Europe making a few stops such as Iceland and Greenland.

"It should be a nice long trip—and a right quick one, too," he smiled.

Chgo Def

The group will be the first all-Sabre Jet equipped wing in Europe. They expect to fly over in August.

Dat 7-11-53

Hatch will return to his base in Clovis, New Mexico, where he has been stationed since March, about July 5.

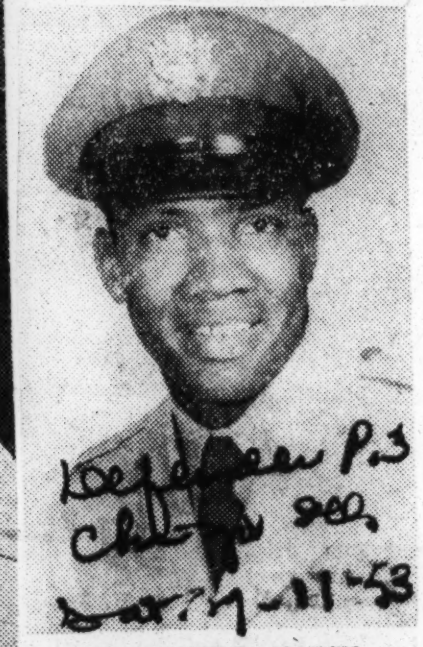
His wife and son, John Emmett, will remain in Louisville until September, when they expect to join him in Germany.

The 24-year-old lieutenant is the son of Emmett Hatch, Sr., 715 Garland. He has been in the Air Force two years. A graduate of Central, Hatch finished Municipal college in 1950 with a major in chemistry. He later did graduate work in chemistry at the University of Louisville.

Flying the speedy jets is exacting and strenuous, the young pilot said. However, he could think of nothing he would rather do than fly.

Hatch is puzzled at the small number of Negro Air Force pilots he has seen. Most flyers he meet are older men who were in World War II. Only three pilots of the 1,800 in his group are Negroes, he said.

"I would like to see a lot more guys get into flying. There is splendid opportunity and you can make what you want in the Air Force today," he stated.



LT. EMMETT HATCH

30a Aviation

Chicago, Del. Independent, Sat. 7-11-53 P. 10

BALANCED HIGH IN THE AIR on the artistically trim tail section of a U. S. Air Force F-86 Sabrajet in Korea, this crew chief checks the tail assembly of his deadly aircraft before it takes off on another combat mission in MIG Alley. The crew chief, A-2C James E. Hicks, of Mt. Union, Pa., checks the plane before and after each mission so that it will be in top flying shape for the next battle with the swept-wing enemy jets. Since the first MIG was shot down in November, 1950, Sabre pilots have destroyed 741 of the Red warplanes.

He Trains Jet Pilots

Maj. Vernon Haywood, assistant section commander and operations officer at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona. He and his staff of 58 crack pilots train air cadets to become qualified jet pilots. For more about this Raleigh, N.C. officer, see AFRO Magazine in this issue.

Seventy-Five Future Air Force Officers

Applicants for advanced training in the Air Force ROTC program at A. and T. College, pose before the C-47 plane which transported them to Pope Air Force Base, N.C., for medical examination last week. This is one of the three groups of 75 students who made the trip as the first major step in becoming Air Force officers. The plane was piloted by Maj. Elmor M. Kennedy, professor of Air Science and Tactics and Maj. Theodore Wilson, both members of the instructional staff at A. and T.

Plane Crash Hero Cited for Bravery

MOSES LAKE, WASH. — (NNPA) — Airman Second Class Freeman Ford of St. Louis, who helped rescue fellow survivors of the crash of a C-124 Globemaster plane Dec. 28 near Moses Lake, has been named "Airman of the Month" at Larson Air Force Base here, where he is stationed, it was announced last Monday.

Left hanging by his safety belt after the crash in which 84 persons were killed, he freed himself, carried others to safety and used a fire extinguisher to keep flames from a trapped man until a rescue crew arrived.

Ford lived in St. Louis with an aunt, Mrs. Willie Mae Winfield, until he enlisted in the Air Force in July, 1951. He is 21 years old. He has been recommended for the Soldier's Medal for heroism in the plane crash.

Men At Mitchel Air Base Can Scarcely Recall Segregation Era

MITCHEL AIR FORCE BASE, L. I. — The smooth effectiveness of Mitchel Air Force Base's non-segregation policy, ordered in 1949 by former Air Secretary Stuart W. Symington, can be measured today by the lack of race consciousness in all phases of the base's operation.

Both officers and enlisted men, Negro and white, are praising the integration program which was criticized at its outset four years ago by many military leaders and government officials as using the services for social experiment.

Official and unofficial records show Mitchell to be an extremely healthy guinea pig. A striking indication of the policy's success is the difficulty that personnel has in remembering when segregation still was practiced.

Here at Mitchell Negro non-commissioned officers and airmen eat in the same messes with whites. Their bunks are side by side in the barracks. They compete for responsible jobs entirely on the basis of ability.

Reasons given for success of the integration policy range from "mutual respect of abilities" to simply that "it is in accordance with a directive from Washington."

Mitchel's military complement of 8,000 men include 27 Negro officers and 448 Negro airmen. Although the percentage is small, many hold key positions with the three major commands based at the field. These include headquarters for Continental Air Command, First Air Force and the 2,500th Air Base Wing.

Lieut. Col. Howard E. Reed, base personnel officer, said he had misgivings at the outset of the program, but now stressed that integration had proved to be an unqualified success at Mitchel.

"It stems from sound thinking on the part of the Air Force in assigning men," Colonel Reed said. He explained that all airmen were put through a battery of aptitude and qualifying tests.

"It's a cross-the-board reading on the airmen that automatically puts men together who have common interests and common intelligence levels, and the men develop respect for each other's know-how," he said.

One of 35 Lost

Miami Airman Listed Dead in DC-4 Crash

Herald P4 Miami, Fla.

A 21-year-old airman from Miami was listed Saturday with the names of the dead in Friday night's DC-4 crash near Oakland, Cal.

OLIVER

The four-engined craft claimed the lives of 30 Air Force passengers en route to the Far East and a crew of five when it plunged into a field and exploded.

Kenneth Eugene Oliver, a native of Miami and a 1950 graduate of Dorsey High School, was the only local man on the list of dead released by Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, N. M.

Oliver's mother, Mrs. Maude Moncur, lives at 1216 NW 64th st. The Air Force said his father, Yorick Oliver, lives at 325 NW 15th st.

Herald 3-22-53

Besides Oliver, names of the other Air Force passengers as released by Walker Air Force Base were:

S-Sgt. Kenneth B. Shapiro, 22, of Stratford, N.J.
A-1c. Robert E. Hitchcock, 22, Wheeling, W. Va.
A-1c. James E. McClanahan, Morristown, Tenn.
A-2c. Norman E. Wilson, 21, of E. St. Louis, Ill.
A-2c. Ammya B. Placker, 21, of Alamogordo, N. M.
A-3c. Joseph W. Madigan, 21, of E Aurora, N.Y.
A-1c. Bernard J. Rolle, 24, of Bal ore, Md.
A-1c. Harold Malloy, 23, of Nev n-erstown, O.
A-1c. Veldon L. Wichster, 20, Concord, Minn.
A-3c. Joseph L. Dobbs, 19, of ford, W. Va.
A-2c. Bennie C. Mabbitt, of Ill.
A-2c. Eldridge J. Larkins, 20, don, Ill.

A-1c. James C. Coomer, of ow, Ky.
S-Sgt. Robert P. Malady, 21, Newark, N.J.
A-1c. William M. Smart, 23, of Pomona, Cal.
A-1c. Troy Matlock, 22, of Mulgrow, Okla.
A-1c. Eugene G. Granger, 23, of Baltimore, Md.
A-2c. Paul G. Moore, 21, of Richmond Heights, Mo.
A-2c. George E. Blair, 20, of Seattle, Wash.
A-2c. William C. Michael, 21, of Oakfield, Tenn.
A-3c. Samuel J. Jordan, 20, of St. Augustine, Fla.
A-1c. Wayne A. Johnson, 21, of Kansas City, Mo.
A-3c. Roman Candelaria, 20, of Sandia Park, N. M.
A-2c. Daniel Clinton, 20, of Hughson, Cal.
A-1c. William G. Cope, 22, of Birmingham, Ala.
A-2c. Jasper W. Hall, of Fitzgerald, Ga.
A-3c. Robert G. Rodgers, 18, of San Francisco.
S-Sgt. Anthony Bush, of Detroit.
A-1c. Patrick A. Carini, 23, of Fairport, N.Y.

AIRMAN'S MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED.—Mrs. Isabel Curl of 2629 Park Ave., announces the marriage of her daughter, Airman Second Class Gertrude M. Kelley, to Staff Sergeant James Pryor of Wheeling West, Va. The couple met at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss., where they both were stationed. She is a radio operator, and he is a draftsman. Sgt. Pryor is the son of Mrs. Regina Pryor of Wheeling, W. Va. The couple plans to reside in Washington, D. C., and will visit in Kansas City sometime in June or July where they plan to have a reception at the home of the bride's mother.

ONLY 18 MISSIONS BEFORE HOME:

Major Has Tough Time Getting Thunderjet Back

KOREA—To the men of the 58th Fighter Bomber Wing, who daily face death dive bombing Communist lines and blasting Red troops in close air support of UN forces, flak riddled ships and harrowing experiences are nothing new.

But the story told by one Thunderjet pilot with the 474th Group of the 58th will be remembered by the pilots at this Korean base for some time to come.

Shortly after dawn on April 13, Major John L. Whitehead Jr., St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, took off on his 82nd combat mission.

Thunderjets on an armed reconnaissance stock front-bound along the east coast of North Korea.

By 8:40 a.m. it had been a typical, routine mission. The flight had spotted a train moving south and roared in with rockets and machine gun fire to destroy about a dozen boxcars. They had worked over a coal mine and were about ready to call it a day.

The pilots were using up what was left of their ammunition on a rail bridge when Major Whitehead, pulling off the target, spotted a convoy of Red trucks. He radioed the find to the other pilots who were orbiting at about 3,500 feet, but they replied they had expended their ammunition.

Major Whitehead, who had a few deadly remaining bursts in his machine guns, told his flight to stand by while he went in after the trucks.

Pulling Off Target

First Lt. Roy C. Black, Lithia Springs, Ga., one of the three pilots circling above their leader reported, "Major Whitehead went in for a strafing pass at the convoy. He was just pulling off the target at about 150 feet, when one of the trucks let loose with a 37-milimeter cannon.

"The next thing I saw was a flash and a streak of fire flashing 300 feet behind the Major's plane. No sooner had he been hit when his plane whipped into two violent snap rolls. His right wing tank was flipped off from the violence of the roll. I thought he was a goner for sure."

Major Whitehead, knowing that he had been hit but unaware that he had taken a 37-milimeter shell in the forward fuel tank, fought for control of the plane.

Warning On Radio

"The first thing I heard after the explosion was one of the boys on the radio saying, 'Get out of it Whitey, get out,' said Major Whitehead. "All I could muster in reply was 'Roger.'

"I finally got the plane right side up and hauled back as hard as I could. Then every red warning light in the cockpit turned on and all my instruments went out, including my radio. But the plane was climbing and it looked like I might get a change to bail out."

Lieutenant Black continued, "We all breathed a little easier when we saw the Major's plane climbing again. We figured he'd climb high enough to bail out and then jettison. But he didn't. He kept right on climbing, leveled out, turned and headed south toward home.

"A few minutes later we were over an advanced friendly air base, but I was amazed when the Major made no indication that he intended to land, but instead turned on a new course heading for our home base. The Major must not have known how bad he was hit, because he was lucky to make it that far."

"I didn't know the lower half of my aircraft had been shot away," stated the Major later. "I set a course for the home base but instead of the boys following, they started making fighter passes at me.

"They wanted to stop me, there was no doubt about that, so I knew I must have been hit pretty hard and decided to get on the ground as fast as possible."

"The Major knew there was no use trying to get his wheels down, so he made approach for a belly landing," said Lieutenant Black. "He made a good approach, leveled out and it looked like he was coming in clean.

Flaming Pin-Wheel

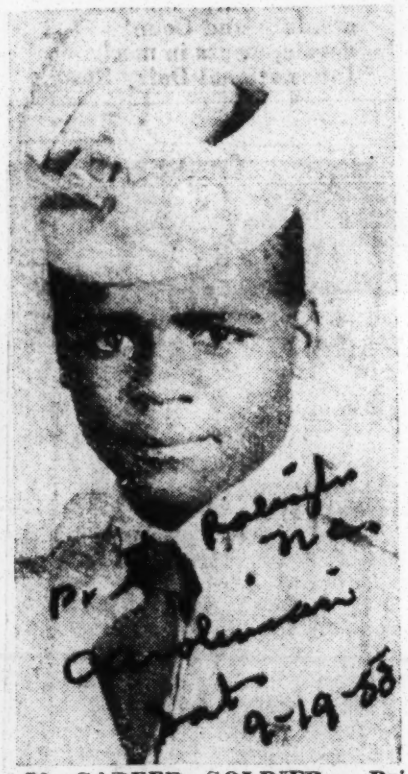
"But as soon as his plane touched the runaway, it started burning again, slid a few hundred feet, turned sideways, then backward, then the plane continued to spin down the runway like a flaming pin-wheel, until it finally spun off into the sand at the side of the runway."

"I believe I was out of that cockpit before the plane even stopped," said Major Whitehead later.

The Thunderjet, by the way, was recorded as "demolished." And what does the pilot have to say? "Eighteen more missions and I'll have my hundred."

VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE — Miss Gwendolyn Jackson and her brother, Graham W. Jackson, II, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Graham W. Jackson of 695 Willoughby Way, are now members of the U. S. Air Force. Gwendolyn is studying to be an Ex-Ray Technician while her brother is studying in the field of communications at Cheyenne, Wyoming. Both were students last year at Clark College, both were band members, Gwendolyn was a senior and Graham, a junior. — (Reese Photo)

EUROPE-BOUND FOR "CARE" — Robert G. Trott, member of CARE'S New York headquarters staff and a First Lieutenant in the Air Force Reserve, who will soon leave for Yugoslavia to supervise a special CARE distribution of U. S. farm-surplus foods allocated to the foreign relief agency by the U. S. Government. His travels throughout Yugoslavia will be done by jeep.



IS CAREER SOLDIER— Private James E. Glenn is now continuing his army career as a paratrooper in the famed "All American" 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. As a member of the 82nd, Pvt. Glenn will make periodic jumps, receive advance training in military tactics, and participate in the training exercises and maneuvers held by the division throughout the year. Pvt. Glenn is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Glenn of Route 2, Rougemount, N. C. He is a graduate of Little River High School. Prior to entering the Armed Forces Pvt. Glenn was employed by the Cardinal Product Co. as a shipping clerk.

Alabama "Ace" Recruiters Cited For Outstanding Service

YUM, YUM! THOSE DELICIOUS WAFFLES—Colonel Herbert G. Sitler (left), Chief of the Alabama Military District, is seen (above) congratulating Staff Sergeant Robert L. Dawson (second from left), of Birmingham Station, and Master Sergeant Foy M. Adams, of the Andulusia Station, on tying for First Place as Alabama's "Ace" Recruiters" for the Month of July." Col. Sitler presented each an electric waffle iron, in the presence of Major Johnny L. Bearden (far right), Deputy For Recruiting, State of Alabama.

Sgt. Dawson resides with his charming wife, Mrs. Tommie Lee Dawson, and their children at 2517 South Fourth Avenue. They are the proud parents of two fine baby daughters, Francine Ingrid, two, and Merita Rose, nine months. The lanky Air Force recruiter came to Birmingham on April 23, 1952 and assumed his duties at the A. M. D.'s headquarters in the Calder Building.

A native of Dothan, Ala., he recently became a registered and qualified voter at the Jefferson County Board of Registrars' office, Birmingham.

Sgt. Dawson, to date, has served eleven years in the armed forces. He has put five years of active duty in the Army and the other six, actively in the Air Force.—(U. S. A. F. Photo).

AF Denies Negro Pilot Reprimand

Air Force officials said yesterday that comments made by Maj. Gen. James F. Powell, commanding officer of Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, had no reference to the case of Second Lieut. Thomas Williams, 26, a Negro pilot who claims his separation from the service at Bolling Air Force Base was caused by his refusing to sit in the segregated section of a bus traveling between Florida and Alabama.

The comment, in which General Powell was quoted as saying:

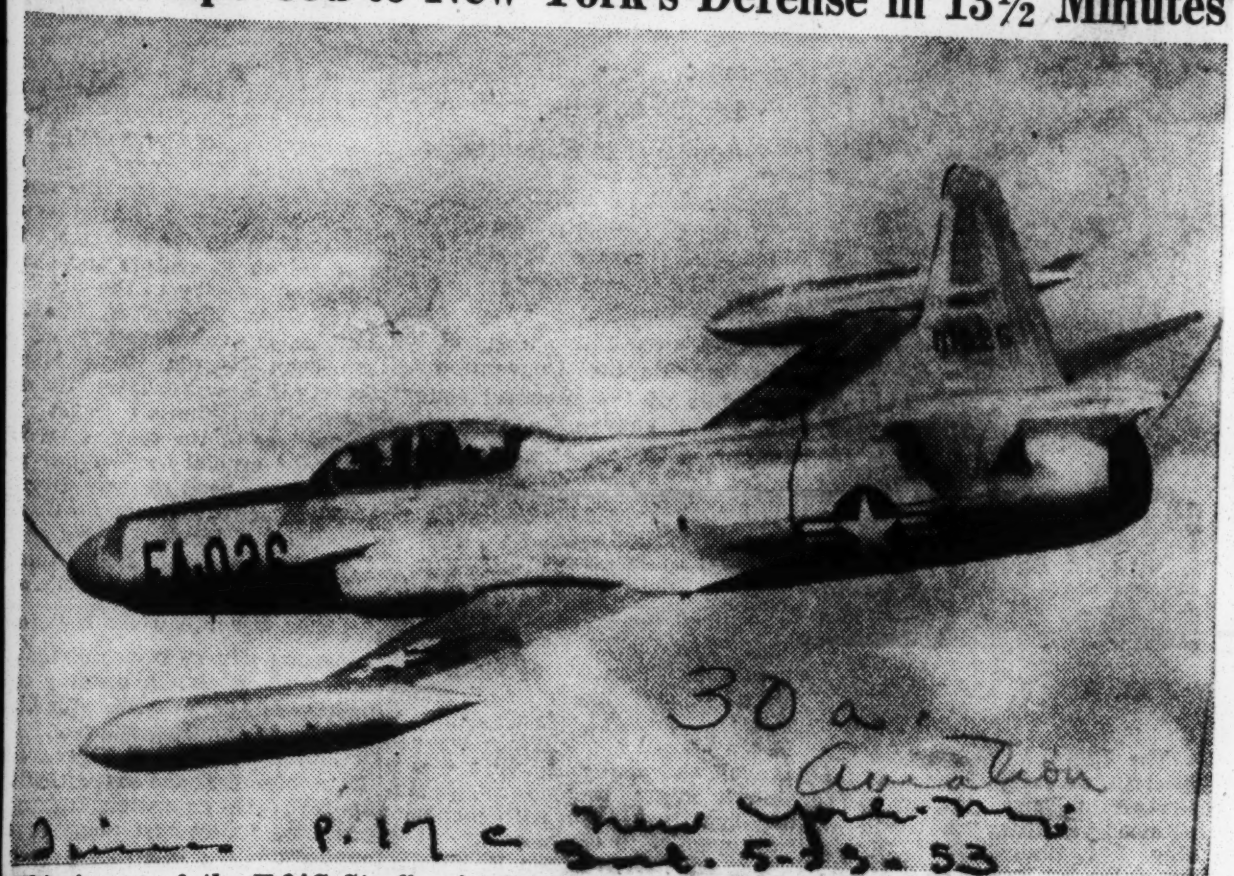
"You are obliged to abide by all municipal and State laws, regardless of your personal feelings or Armed Forces policy . . .", was printed in yesterday's edition of The Washington Post.

The Post gained its information from a new release put out by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The release was devoted to the plight of Lieutenant Williams. Attached to Mitchell's remarks were carbon copies of reprimands by Col. John H. Bundy and General Powell, quotes from which were liberally sprinkled into Mitchell's release.

Mitchell yesterday confirmed that the Powell reprimand was not related to the Williams case although he had attached a copy of it and quoted it in the Williams case release. Mitchell pointed out that a notation at the bottom of the text of General Powell's reprimand indicated the name of the officer involved was being withheld.

From Cape Cod to New York's Defense in 13½ Minutes



This is one of the F-94C Starfire jet interceptors assigned to Otis Air Force Base on Cape Cod, Mass., to guard New York and its approaches. When this photograph was made from another Starfire 40,000 feet above New York, the ship was doing better than 800 miles an hour on the momentum from a dive that started at 43,000 feet. The cloud bank is at 15,000 feet. The plane, with a reporter from The New York Times aboard, got here in thirteen and a half minutes, but could have made it quicker if the pilot, Maj. Daniel James, had not dallied along the way.

JETS GUARDING CITY FROM HIGH IN SKIES

Supersonic Fighter Flies From Base on Cape Cod to New York in 13½ Minutes

By B. K. THORNE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OTIS AIR FORCE BASE, Falmouth, Mass., May 22—The most inconspicuous part of the Defense Department's operations protecting New York are the roaring flights made in the metropolitan area by the Air Force's jet interceptors based here on Cape Cod. The flights are inconspicuous in that the city is "buzzed" from a height of eight miles and the supersonic fighters are inaudible and invisible from street level.

The protective operations of the Eastern Air Defense Force's F-94C Lockheed Starfires was demonstrated yesterday by a veteran pilot who is generally considered to be the world's biggest flier of fighter planes.

He is Maj. Daniel (Chappie) James, a 32-year-old pilot who has had no trouble in logging more than 5,000 hours in the air once he has managed to get himself inside an airplane. His only flying problem here or in Korea is forcing his 250-pound, 6-foot-5-inch frame into a small fighter cockpit.

202 Miles in 13½ Minutes

His mobility in the air, however, was demonstrated yesterday when within a few seconds he flew a two-place Starfire faster than the speed of sound, snap-rolled in a vertical dive at more than 700-miles-an-hour and then quickly climbed to 43,000 feet to see if the forecast "jetstream" really was passing overhead at 170 miles an hour. It was.

Major James and this writer flew the 202 miles from Falmouth to New York in 13½ minutes.

The only squadrons of Starfires are based here. They are on twenty-four-hour alert to protect the East Coast from a possible overseas bomber attack. Should an enemy bomber head for New York, Boston or Washington, it would be met by the Otis Starfires and other jet interceptors from Suffolk County Air Force Base on Long Island and McGuire Air Force Base, near Fort Dix in New Jersey.

The C-model Lockheed fighters are equipped with an after-burner that increases the plane's thrust with a sudden jolt. The big boost added by the secondary fire in the tail-pipe, however, increases fuel consumption by almost 50 per cent, and in normal operations the extra power is used only for take-offs and emergencies in the air.

When Major James demonstrated the thrust provided by the after-burner at 40,000 feet yesterday, he laughed and shouted exultingly over the starfire's radio system, "We've got a light."

'Chute Brakes Plane

After diving down to Otis from eight miles up, snaprolling on the way, the pilot released a parachute stowed in the tail-section to help break the landing roll.

U. S. Air Force

Back at Otis after the mission. At right is Major James, whose hardest job is to get into cockpit of a fighter—he stands 6 feet 5 inches and weighs 250 pounds. His companion is Maj. Edwin F. Gains, who flew escorting photo plane.

The Starfires normally cruise at less than 500 miles an hour, but are built to withstand as much speed as their pilots can endure. When Major James was asked how fast he would let his ship go he simply replied, "You name it."

As the plane passed the speed of sound there was noticeable buffeting, but the aircraft itself was in no way damaged.

In a two-hour demonstration flight yesterday there was another phase of buffeting similar to that experienced when the sonic barrier was passed. That was when the plane first entered the jet-stream that was whipping over the east coast at 39,000 feet. The high altitude breeze was doing about 170 miles an hour.

The jetstream is a recently discovered aerial river that races sheet thin, around the world at speeds of up to 300 miles an hour. The jetstream that coursed over Cape Cod yesterday allowed Major James to cruise at about 650 miles an hour without using the maximum engine output.

HOME FROM KOREA—After spending 11 months in Korea as a radio operator in the Intelligence Department of the U. S. Air Force, Charles E. Farrington, airman second class, of 424 Stewart street, Greensboro, N. C., has returned home to his wife, Mrs. Velma Farrington.

After taking a 30-day furlough in Greensboro, Airman Farrington and his wife will go to Tampa, Fla., where he will be stationed. Mrs. Farrington will return to Greensboro in the fall to complete her last year at Bennett College.

Thunderjet Set Aflame By Red Fire

Fighter Remains At Controls, Lands Burning Bomber

FIFTH AIR FORCE, Korea—To the men of the 58th Fighter Bomber Wing in Korea, who daily face death dive bombing Communist lines of supply and communication and blasting Red troops along the battleline in close air support of United Nations forces, flak riddled ships and harrowing experiences are nothing new. But the story told by one Thunderjet pilot with the 474th Group of the 58th will be remembered by the pilots at this Korean base for some time to come.

Shortly after dawn on April 13, Major John L. Whitehead, Jr., St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, a., took off on his 82nd combat mission, leading a flight of four F-84 Thunderjets on an armed reconnasaissance mission against rolling stock from ground on road and rail lines along the east coast of North Korea.

Lt. Black continued, "We all breathed a little easier when we saw the major's plane climbing. We figured he'd climb high enough to bail out and then jettison but he didn't. He kept right on climbing, leveled out, turned and headed south toward home. We all joined him then and headed for the first friendly base. A few minutes later we were over an advanced friendly air base, but I was amazed when the major made no indication that he intended to land, but instead turned on a new course heading for our home base. The major must not have known how hard he was hit, because he was lucky to make it that far."

Major Whitehead, unware that the underside of his plane was still burning, had decided that he could make it back home. "I didn't know how bad he was hit, because he was lucky to make it that far."

"I didn't know the lower half of my aircraft had been shot away," stated the major later. "I set a course for the home base but instead of the boys following, they started making fighter passes at me. They wanted to stop me, there was no doubt about that, so I knew I must have been hit pretty hard, and decided to get on the ground as fast ts possible."

"The major knew there was no use trying to get his wheels down, so he made approach for a belly landing," said Lieutenant Black. "He made a good approach, leveled out and it looked like he was coming in clean. But as soon as his plane touched the runaway, it started burning again, slid a few hundred feet, turned sideways, then backward, then the plane continued to spin down the runway like a flaming pin-wheel, until it finally spun off into the sand at the side of the runway."

"I believe I was out of that cockpit before the plane even stopped," said Major Whitehead later.

The Thunderjet, by the way, was recorded as "demolished." And what does the pilot have to say? "Eighteen more missions and I'll have my hundred."

HONOR MAN OF MONTH.— Henley L. Douglas, left, airman with the 380th bombardment squadron, 310th bombardment wing, at the Smoky Hill Air Force base in Salina Kas., was selected as the Airman of the Month from the entire 310th wing for the month of May. He is shown here as he was notified of his selection by Lt. Col. George W. Call, right, commander of the base. Lt. Col. Call is presenting the 24-year-old youth with a letter from the Wing Commander informing him of his selection. Douglas is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Esque Douglass of 415 West Nettleton St., Independence, Mo. His father is principal of the Young school in that city.

NEGRO PILOT WHO IGNORED JIM CROW LAWS OF ALABAMA AND FLORIDA ON BUS TRIP IS FIRED

Superiors Claim Dismissal From Service Results From Other Causes in Dispute With NAACP

30a Aviation

GENERAL POWELL SAYS AIRMAN USED POOR JUDGMENT

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—U. S. Air Force officers last week denied that Second Lt. Thomas Williams, 26-year-old Negro pilot of Philadelphia, had been separated from the services because he refused to take a back seat on a bus traveling between Florida and Alabama.

The denial came as a reply to charges made by the NAACP that Lt. Williams was reprimanded by the Air Force for ignoring "southern jim crow practices."

Clarence Mitchell, Washington Bureau NAACP director, charged that Maj. Gen. James F. Powell, of Keesler Air Force base in Mississippi; James P. Good, deputy assistant secretary of the Air Force; and Col. John H. Bundy, commander of the Craig Air Base in Alabama are those who have upheld or executed the program of forcing colored airmen to submit to segregation requirements that have been outlawed by the Supreme Court.

Lt. Williams, a reserve officer, returned to duty after he received an Air Force notice asking him whether he would accept active status. He requested overseas duty as a fighter pilot, but was sent to a school of instruction at Craig.

Pat. 12-5-53

In his effort to get Lt. Williams dropped, Col. Bundy stated at a meeting held in the Pentagon last Thursday:

"Lt. Williams openly admitted and adamantly maintained the opinion that he did not, and would not, accept the southern states' policy with reference to racial segregation. He further stated that he did not feel obligated to obey their laws with reference to racial segregation, when off base, because he felt they were unconstitutional."

In reprimanding the lieutenant, Gen. Powell said:

"Your open violation of the segregation policy established by this railroad company and the State of Alabama is indicative of extremely poor judgment on your part and reflects unfavorably on your qualifications as a commissioned officer."

Mitchell stated that Goode advised him at the Thursday meeting that Lt. Williams' efficiency report showed "he was not aggressive enough," while Col. Bundy said "he was not diplomatic enough."

From this line of reasoning, Mitchell said:

"It looks like the Air Force wants the colored officers to behave like bull dogs when on property of the base and like hound dogs when they are illegally ordered to sit in a jim crow section of trains and buses."

Air Force halts release of Florida JC bus victim

30a Aviation

WASHINGTON—The separation of Lt. Thomas Williams from the service has been halted, the U.S. Air Force has informed Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP.

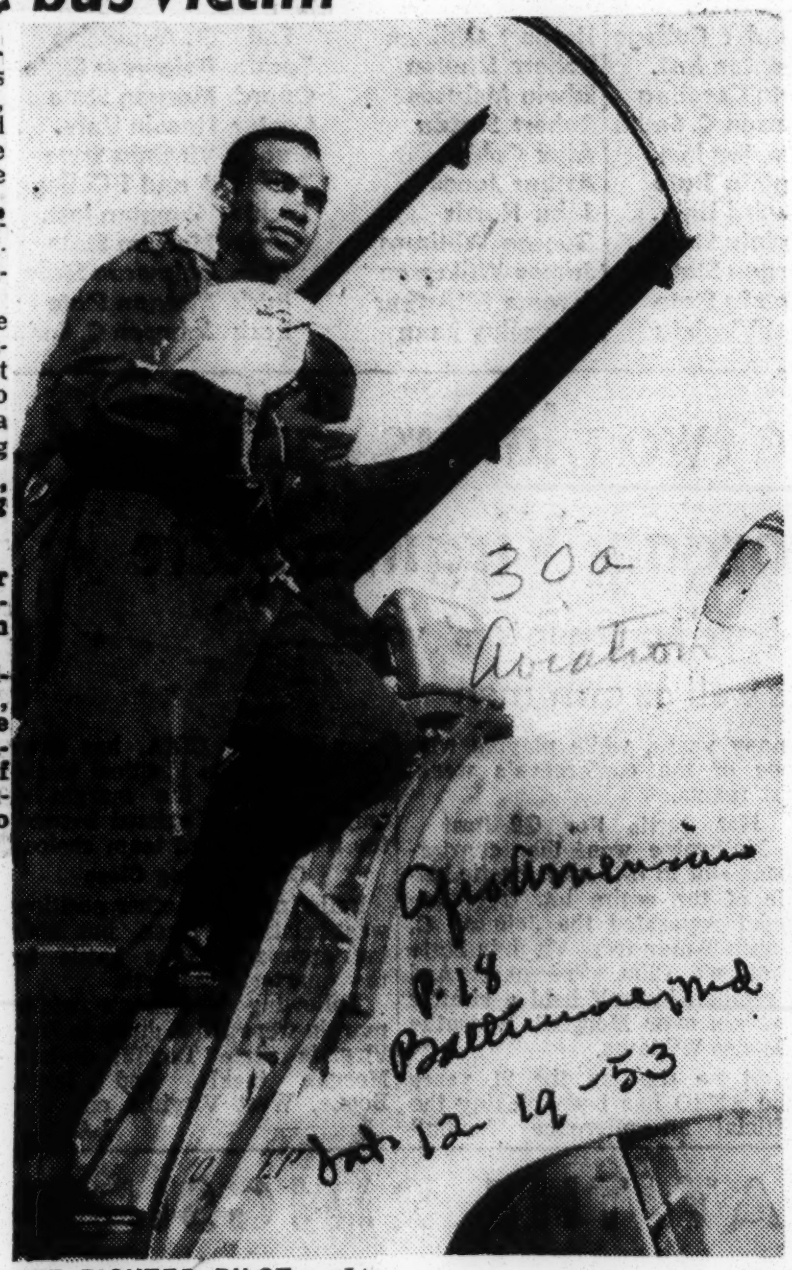
Pending completion of an investigation of his case, the officer has been assigned to Bowling Air Field.

The flyer was notified that he was scheduled for separation after he had been arrested last June in Florida for refusal to move to the jim-crow section of a bus in which he was traveling from Florida to Selma, Ala., where he was stationed at Craig Air Force Base.

Tried And Convicted

Tried in Crestview, Fla., for violation of the state's segregation law, he was convicted on Sept. 28, by an all-white jury.

His attorney, Charles F. Wilson of the Florida State NAACP, immediately announced that the case would be appealed. Meanwhile, he received his notice of separation. The NAACP then intervened with the Air Force to halt his release.



30a Aviation

Questionnaire P. 18 Pittsburgh Pat. 12-19-53

JET FIGHTER PILOT — Lt. Rudolph E. King, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene E. King of 910 Madison ave., nw, Roanoke, Va., recently commissioned second lieutenant at Graige AF Base, Selma, Ala., was graduated from the aviation cadet school as a jet fighter pilot. A graduate of Addison high school, former Bluefield State college student and an Alpha man, he's now stationed at Perrin AF Base, Sherman, Texas.

SUPERFORT GUNNER ON OKINAWA — 20th AIR FORCE, Okinawa — Airman Second Class Alexander Allison, 554 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga., makes a final check of his U. S. Air Force B-29 Superfort gunsight before taking off on another training mission over Okinawa. A member of the 307th Bomb Wing, during the Korean war, gunners like Airman Allison flew with the medium bombers on nightly strikes against Communist targets deep in North Korea protecting their Superforts from attack by enemy planes. With the end of hostilities in Korea, the Superfort crews now fly training missions to keep their proficiency at a peak. — (U. S. Air Force Photo)

NEGRO FLIERS FIND BIAS AT SOO LOCKS

Town's Stores Refuse Service, but They Are Welcome in Canada, a Mile Away

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAULT SAINTE MARIE, Mich., Aug. 25—Negro airmen assigned to a radar station and an interceptor squadron guarding the vital Sault Sainte Marie canals, more popularly known as the Soo, have been shocked to discover that here, on the nation's northern border, barber shops, restaurants and taverns refuse them service.

They are pleased and somewhat baffled by the comparative color blindness of Sault Sainte Marie, Ont., just three-quarters of a mile farther north across the swift Saint Mary's River. But the service men resent having to leave the United States to get a haircut or a beer.

"It's like putting the Negro boys in jail to send them up here," said Mrs. Edward Kriegen, director of the United Service Organizations. "White or black, they tend to be bored, especially if they are from a big city. But it's much harder for the colored boys. There is no one they can associate with among the local people."

The Soo has no indigenous Negro community apart from less than half a dozen long-term residents who have little in common with the servicemen. Much of the current embarrassment, according to the townspeople, dates from World War II when the Army sent an all-Negro battalion into the area to help guard the locks, which are among the largest in the world. The Government operates the two parallel toll-free canals.

Several Unhappy Incidents

"This is a small town," said C. A. Paquin, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. "We didn't know how to treat them. There were several unhappy incidents. Everybody had the jitters."

"I don't think it's fair to the new boys to keep them here," Mr. Paquin added. "But the Air Force has refused them transfers."

Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Tucker, commanding the Thirtieth Air Division, with headquarters at Willow Run, Mich., acknowledged he had received "a great many requests" for transfers from Negroes stationed in the two units near the Soo.

"My policy is that there shall be no racial discrimination or segregation in any unit," General Tucker said. "If we were to remove the Negro boys that would be discrimination, too—discrimination against the whites."

The Army, on the other hand, has taken the easy course. Its antiaircraft battalion manning the Soo batteries is all-white. A handful of Negro troops has, at various times, been assigned to the battalion for brief periods but there are none today.

The battalion's executive officer, Maj. Paul G. Chilton, said that Forty-fifth Brigade headquarters in Chicago had learned that Negro soldiers would be less than welcome at the Soo and had assigned most of them to battalions serving in that city or in Detroit.

Fewer than sixty Negro airmen are stationed in the Soo area—ten with the 753d Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron at a radar site three miles from the city and forty-odd with an F-94 interceptor squadron at Kinross Air Force base, twenty-two miles to the southwest.

Since the units were activated, there have been no racial incidents in the Soo, thanks largely to the self-restraint of the Negro service men themselves.

"Every once in a while," an airman said, "one of the boys will get homesick and threaten to go off half-cocked, but we manage to quiet him down. We don't want any trouble here. That wouldn't help."

The airmen have no complaints about their treatment while on duty. "The base itself is really nice," said a Negro radio operator. "The chow is A-1, quarters are good, the officers are always fair and we get along fine with the white fellows."

It is in off-duty hours that service here becomes unpleasant, the airman added.

"There is nothing to do," he complained. "Just the U. S. O. and two movies. If you go into one of the nicer restaurants for a bite to eat the waitress lets you sit there until you get sore and walk out. Over on the Canadian side, the people seem to be more civilized. You can walk into one of the bigger restaurants and order food. You get quick service and a smile with no comments made."

Unable to Find Quarters

Two of the ten Negro airmen at the radar site are married, but they have been unable to bring their wives to the Soo. Their commanding officer, Maj. Bernice A. Allen, enlisted the aid of the Army chaplain, but failed to find quarters for the married airmen.

There is a general shortage of housing in the Soo. White service men, however, have managed in increasing numbers to rent houses for their families. With assistance from the Federal Housing Administration, sixty new homes are under construction for rental at $67.50 to $75 a month. Of these, forty have been earmarked for Air Force men. But there are more than 100 families on the waiting list at Kinross alone.

Lieut. Col. Victor Milner, who commands the Kinross base, said that 200 housing units blueprinted for construction there had been "scrubbed" when the 1954 Air Force budget was reduced.

"The new houses at the Soo should help some," he added. "But it's a long drive from the base and I can't help worrying about those deep snows here next winter."

Community leaders such as George A. Osborn, editor of The Evening News in Sault Sainte Marie, are concerned about the racial problem, but they foresee no ready solution.

Jack Noel new air force pilot

REESE AIR FORCE BASE, Texas—Jack A. Noel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Noel, 2348 McCulloh st., Baltimore, Md., was awarded the silver wings of an air force pilot and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the air force reserve during graduation ceremonies held here Saturday for members of Class 53-E-1 of the USAF Basic Pilot School (Multi-Engine) at this base.

JACK NOEL

Lt. Noel entered the air force in July, 1951, and was a student in the electronics fundamentals school at Keesler AFB, Miss., when he qualified for pilot training.

He completed his primary pilot training at Marana AB, Arizona, and was transferred to Reese in February.

The lieutenant graduated from Douglass High school, Baltimore, and attended Tennessee State university at Nashville where he majored in physical education.

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, Texas — Gwendolyn L. Hood, 19, daughter of Mrs. Evelyn Hood, 1531 Mim st., S. W., Atlanta, is completing her AF basic airmen indoctrination course at Lackland Air Force Base, the "Gateway to the Air Force."

Lackland, situated near San Antonio, is the world's largest air force base, site of Air Force basic training for airmen and offers a quarter of the Human Resources Research Center, and home of AF's Officer Candidate School.

Her basic training is preparing her for entrance into Air Force technical training and for assignment in specialized work. The course includes a scientific evaluation of her aptitude and inclination for following a particular vocation and career.

WEATHERMAN—Second Lieut. William W. Jones, Danville, Va., right, a recent graduate of A. and T. College where he was commissioned into the U. S. Air Force, will enter New York University this fall to study meteorology. He is being congratulated by Maj. Theodore Wilson, assistant professor of Air Science and Tactics at A. and T. College.

14 From Area Receive Advanced Paratrooper Training

Fourteen Greater Miami paratroopers have been stationed with the "All American" 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, N. C., receiving advanced jump training.

They are Pvt. Ostfeld, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ostfeld, 6827 Indian Creek dr., Miami Beach; Pvt. Roger Van Klaussen, son of Mrs. Grace Kaplan, 850 15th st., Miami Beach; Pvt. Robert Liebenthal, son of Mrs. Rose Liebenthal, 1100 Wallace st., Coral Gables; Pvt. Robert E. Knowles, son of Mrs. Inez L. Knowles, 3438 Thomas ave., and the husband of Mrs. Laura Knowles, 3875 Charles ter.

Pfc. James Johnson, son of Eunice Johnson, 1962 NW Fifth ave.; Pvt. Billy J. Millar, son of Scotland Millar, 2122 NW 87th st.; Pvt. Monroe Walton, Jr., son of Mrs. Lizzie R. Walton, 1308 NW 62nd lane; Pvt. Charles P. Griggs, son of Mrs. J. R. Griggs, route 3; Pvt. Harry O. Tomlinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Tomlinson, 101 NW 68th st.; Pvt. Bob G. Buckner, husband of Cicilia A. Buckner, 2000 NW 53rd st., and son of Mrs. W. M. Buckner, 1491 NW 34th st.

Pvt. Marcus Morgan, husband of Joyce C. Morgan, 2400 NW 24th st.; Cpl. Clarence B. Daniels, husband of Mrs. Rozena M. Daniels of Perrine; Pvt. William E. Cates, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Cates, 12230 NW 20th ave.; and Pfc. Franklin Storch, son of Mrs. Howard Hawk, 1425 Algier st., Coral Gables.

Service Parade

OSTFELD

KNOWLES

JOHNSON

MILLAR

★ ★ ★

JESSE D. KINNEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Kinney, 2113 NW 50th st., has been promoted to sergeant at Fort Campbell, Ky., where he is serving with a medical division. He has returned recently from a year's service in Korea.

★ ★ ★

CPL. WILLIAM R. ROWLEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Garold Rowley, 860 NW 17th st., has returned to Miami from Korea, where he served for two and a half years as an Army paratrooper. He had been in service more than three years.

★ ★ ★

TELEMAN 3-C ELLISON CAPERS MAGRUDER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Magruder, Sr., 3569 Bayhomes rd., has been transferred to the cruiser Brementon, now stationed in Japan.

SECOND LT. FELTON A. KEMP, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yorick C. Kemp, 1618 NW Fourth ave., is enrolled in the Anti-aircraft and Guided Missiles Branch of the Fort Bliss, Tex., artillery school.

He is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School and Florida A & M College.

★ ★ ★

CPL. GEORGE O'DOWD, son of Mr. and Mrs. Garry I. Bleeker, 1395 NW 102nd st., has been discharged from the service after four years in the Army over two years of which were spent in Germany with the 4th Engineers.

AIRMAN 2-C JOHN C. NICHOLS, III, has arrived in this country after serving two years as surgical technician in Japan. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Nichols, Jr., 166 E Fifth st., Hialeah, and is a former student at Miami Technical High School.

Miss Richardson typical defense woman

WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Mass. (NNPA) — Typical of the growing contingent of women who hold down highly specialized jobs in the Air Force formerly open to men is Airman Second Class Georgiana Richardson, stationed at the Military Air Transport Service's Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts.

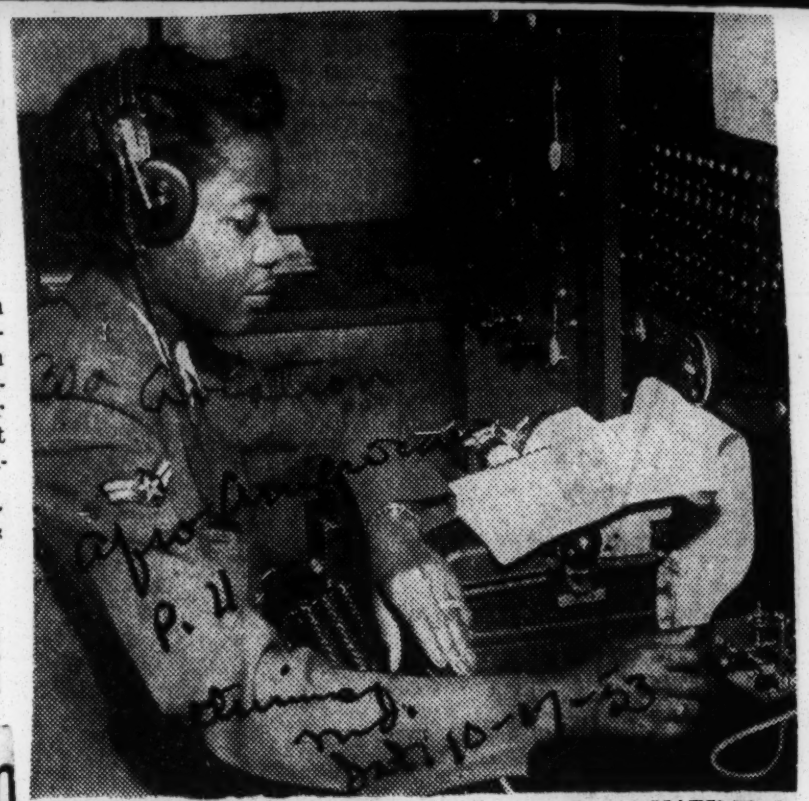
Airman Richardson is a qualified radio operator with a "speed key" certificate. She is equally capable of operating teletype sending equipment at the point-to-point radio communications station.

World War II gave women their first chance to show their ability in some Air Force classifications. The uneasy peace since then, the Korean campaign and threatened manpower shortage have opened many new job classifications to women

Favorable Records

In all of these areas of service women have made service records which compare favorably, and in some cases, surpassed records made by men working in similar fields of endeavor.

At the Westover AFB and other installations of the Military Air Transport Service, women are serving right now as aircraft controllers, weather observers, photographers, administrative, finance, legal and personnel specialists, drivers of many types of ground vehicles, cooks, supply technicians, radar and telephone operator.



SPECIALIST— A/2c Georgiana Richardson holds a post as radio operator at MATS' Westover AFB, Massachusetts.

Negro GI's Get Silent Treatment In Montana

GREAT FALLS, Mont. — According to several reports which have leaked out from the army base here, Negro soldiers attached to the Air Corps are face to face with racial prejudice which has their morale at a very low ebb.

One soldier described the situation like this: "There is no place we can go in town. We are virtually prisoners. Some Caucasian officers have the nerve to ask how we like this place. They know the pressure we are working under."

He said that the situation is about to drive some of the men "batty" and as for him, he said, he feels a "crackup" coming.

Evact instances, however, which makes their lives virtually unbearable were left out of the complaint, but his recitation of the overall picture indicates that an investigation should be made immediately by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or any other agency or organization interested in the general welfare of colored men in the Armed Forces.

AF Accused Of Cashiering Negro Pilot

The Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday charged the Air Force with cashiering a Negro pilot "because he refused to sit in a segregated section of a bus going from Florida to Alabama."

The pilot involved is 2nd Lieut. Thomas Williams, 26, of Philadelphia, who today is scheduled to be processed for separation at Bolling Air Force Base.

Williams' discharge, according to Clarence Mitchell, director of the local NAACP bureau, has been allowed to stand despite an appeal Thursday to James P. Goode, deputy assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

An Air Force spokesman termed Williams' case a "normal seperation," one of 500 instances of Air Force officers having to be discharged because of a Congressional budget cut last spring.

"As a military service, we're not in a position to make social statements," the spokesman declared. "We're only concerned with what happens on a base. There is no segregation permitted on Air Force property. However, when a man leaves the post, particularly in the South, he is more or less forced to abide by the local laws."

Referring to Maj. Gen. James F. Powell, commanding officer of Kessler Air Force Base, Mississippi, and Col. John H. Bundy, commander of the 3615th Pilot Training Wing at Craig Air Force Base, Alabama, the spokesman indicated the two senior officers may have been out of line in upholding local segregation practices to reprimand their junior officer.

In his written reprimand to Lieutenant Williams, Maj. Gen. Powell said military police were required to "effect your compliance as a passenger with a lawful request made by an official of the (bus) company."

(The Supreme Court, in the Morgan case of 1946, ruled that segregation on a bus line imposed an unnecessary burden on inter-state commerce.)

General Powell further informed Lieutenant Williams: "You are obliged to abide by all municipal and State laws, regardless of your personal feelings or Armed Forces policy relative to the issue at hand. Your open violation of the segregation policy . . . is indicative of extremely poor judgment on your part and reflects unfavorably on your qualifications as a commissioned officer."

30a 1953

AVIATION

DISCRIMINATION

'Jim Crow' Laws, Too—

Soldiers Must Obey Customs Of Community, AF Declares

30a

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 23 (*AP*)—Replying to charges that the Air Force ignores "Southern Jim Crow practices," a Craig Air Rorce Base spokesman said today military personnel are expected to conform to laws and customs of a community "once off the reservation."

Advertiser

The Craig public information office denied that a Negro in training here, Lt. Thomas Williams, of Philadelphia, is being discharged because he refused to sit in a segregated section of a bus while going from Alabama to Florida.

Phila. 11-24-53

Maj. Seth Lurie, the PIO officer, said Williams' release was in the works long before the incident took place. The Air Force announced at Washington the Negro was among 6,500 airmen to be discharged because of budgetary limitations.

The 6,500 were chosen because it was felt their release would least disrupt the effectiveness of the Air Force, the Pentagon announcement said.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, mentioned Williams' case in charging the Air Force is reprimanding Negro officers who ignore Jim Crow practices on Southern bases.

"There is no segregation at Craig," Maj. Lurie said, "but once an officer or airman leaves the reservation, he is on his own, and is expected to conform to the laws and customs of the community."

Air Force authorities have no control over segregation practices within communities or states, he added.

Maj. Lurie said Williams had been reprimanded for violation of safety and traffic laws growing out of a speeding charge, and "not for any incident aboard a bus."

Integration Is Praised At New York Air Base

MITCHELL AIR FORCE BASE, Long Island — Negro and white servicemen joined here Saturday in praise of the Armed Forces non-segregation policy, which was criticized at its beginning four years ago, but has become "an extremely healthy guinea pig" on the base.

The integration practice was at first criticized as being an experiment in which the services was used as a guinea pig.

But the smooth effectiveness of the program could best be seen in the minds of the servicemen themselves, who have difficulty remembering when segregation was still practiced.

The changeover was ordered for the Air Force in 1949 by former Air Secretary Stuart W. Symington. Discussion with officers and airmen disclosed that with the possible exception of airmen's social recreation such as dancing, integration is complete.

Negro and white airmen appear to be at home eating in the same mess halls. Their bunks are side by side, and they complete for responsible jobs entirely on the basis of ability.

Major John Barron, base public relations, conducted an investigation for incidents of discrimination against Negroes, and found only one worthy of mention. It occurred when a barber, hired to work at the base shop, refused in his first day to cut a Negro airman's hair. The barber was fired the same day.

"Mutual respect of abilities" was given as a reason for the success of the plan. Negro soldiers say they enjoy freedom on the base, but hasten to add the same rigid segregation rules exist in the town and civilian population.

There are 27 Negro officers and 448 Negro airmen in the base of 8,000 population, and although the figure is small many hold key posts on the base including three major commands on the field.

Major W. A. Banks, commanding officer of the Motor Vehicle Squadron, was cited at every turn as the base's outstanding example of a Negro officer doing a good job.

Major Oscar J. Chapman, former Negro college president who left his post at Delaware State College last year to accept a commission as a psychological warfare specialist, compared conditions at the base with those at Maxwell Air Force at Montgomery, Ala., where he had spent seven moths previusly.

"I went out of my way looking for segregation but could find it in no form whatsover at either base," he declared.

Major Wesley E. Scott, a Negro orthropedic surgeon at the base hospital, agreed that the non-segregation policy was working. A similiar statement came from First Lieut. F. Janes Cotton, a young Negro WAF, who is assistant personal affairs officer. But all agreed that the segregation policy of Long Island was far behind the base.

Segregation Ends At Base In Georgia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Segregation in non-commissioned officers clubs, swimming pools, and barracks at the Turner air force base in Albany, Ga., has been ended since Jan. 1 according to a recent announcement made by the air force.

The action followed a detailed complaint made to the air force inspector General by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on behalf of servicemen who had been sent to the base following duty overseas.

Mitchell said airmen were amazed to return to the "States" and find themselves barred from one of the pools, "encouraged" to go to a segregated club and shunted to separate barracks. They also found that bus service between the base and Albany was segregated.

The NAACP also raised the question on an automobile race staged for the benefit of the airmen. Some servicemen feared that the benefits were for white only. The air force promised all would share alike in the benefits.

Additional NAACP action will be taken on the bus segregation and on charges that colored airmen have been unable to obtain housing in an FHA development near the base known as Turner City.

According to the air force some segregation still exists in base barber shops because concessionaries refuse to serve colored patrons. The NAACP is challenging the right of the concessionaires to operate on the base if they do not serve all personnel.

Integration Goal Made Says USAF

WASHINGTON — Full intergration of Negro troops with whites in the Air Forces is becoming a fact, according to a statement by Maj. Gen. E. S. Wetzel, assistant deputy cheif of staff in personnel, to Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, congresswoman from Cleveland.

Personnel in the Air Forces no longer are classified according to race, according to General Wetzel. As of May, 1953, there are 1,140 commissioned officers, 60 warrant officers, 186 aviation cadets and 69,990 enlisted men for a total of 71,376 Negroes in the Air Forces, he reported.

As of Sept. 15, 1951 among flying personnel these were the Negro statistics: 173 pilots, 34 rated officers and 486 non-rated officers for a total of 693.

Top ranking Negro officer in the Air Forces is Col. Benjamin Oliver Davis, jr., 40, native of Washington, D. C. and son of retired Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, sr. A graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point June 12, 1936, Colonel Davis is currently assigned to the Far East Air Forces. He is rated a senior pilot.

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General's Letter Quoted

In his letter to Rep. Bolton, Gen. Wetzel said, in part:

"As you know, integration has proven to be successful in the air force. All personnel receive equality of treatment and opportunity. There are no restrictions because of race, color, creed or national origin.

"The off-base facilities for messing, billeting and recreation activities are the same for all military personnel. Off-base, in some areas, the civilian population has not accepted certain groups of military personnel into their communities.

"In these areas the air force is pursuing a vigorous community services program with the able assistance of representatives of the National Recreation association and the National Council of Churches...

" ... Both colored officers and airmen are performing duties in nearly all career fields in the air force.

"The lack of any such personnel in any one particular area is not due to any restrictive measures because of race, but rather a lack of skill qualification of such individuals to perform duty in that area.

"The air force stresses the policy of classification and assignment to provide maximum utilization of all personnel according to their skill and qualifications..."

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FULL INTEGRATION OF NEGROES IN WHITE AIR UNITS BECOMES FACT SAYS OHIO CONGRESSWOMAN

General E. S. Wetel Says Personnel Can No Longer Be Determined by Rac of Troopr

BLACKS NUMEROUS IN ALL CAREER FIELDS

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Air Force Cracks Down On Jim Crow

The Navy Department reports that integration in shipyards throughout the South has been working wonderfully since Navy Secretary Anderson requested that segregation be wiped out from facilities on these bases.

There has been no objections on the part of commanding officers on these installations, according to reports. In many instances they have carried the integration order further than was requested by the Secretary.

With this mission practically accomplished the Department of Defense is turning its guns in a different direction. This time it is shooting at any semblance of Jim Crow which might be visible in the air force.

In order to combat any bias which might be arising in this branch of service, the air force has appointed a small group of field representatives to visit bases throughout the country, make a study of all problems presented, and attempt to find a solution.

On these bases, the "field force" studies the whole problem of community relations including civic affairs, and community participation as well as racial matters.

It attempts to resolve such situations as that at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, where Negro airmen claim that they have to cross the border into Canada in order to receive courteous treatment in cafes and barber shops.

The group also visits the Mexican border where it can get a first hand picture of the reported discrimination against minorities there, as well as air bases in other sections of the country.

Although the air force to-date has assigned no Negroes to serve as field workers, still this group is reported as doing a wonderful job in community relations.

Two Negroes, however, serve as consultants to the group on specific matters. Oscar Lee, a representative of the Federal Council of Churches, advises on religious matters; and James Madison of the National Recreation Association, offers advice in the field of recreation.

The community relationists, meeting in a three-day conference in Washington from Wednesday through Friday, were addressed on the final day by James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of Defense.

In speaking on "Current Advances in Community Attitudes," Evans pointed out that communities are finally beginning to catch up with the armed services on the principle of integration.

West Pointer Killed

Pittsburgh Pilot Air Victim as Jet Crashes in Italy

30a Aviation

PITTSBURGH—Capt. Andrew A. McCoy, only Negro in the 1946 West Point graduating class, was killed New Year's Eve when his F-84 Thunderjet crashed into a mountainside south of Forli, Italy.

The captain, a well-known Pittsburgher, was the son of Andrew McCoy Sr. and Mrs. Mary A. Brown, both of this city.

According to official reports, Captain McCoy was leading a squadron of seven F-84's from Fuerstenfelbruck, Germany, to Athens, Greece, where they were to be turned over to the Greek Air Force. Courier

THE CHARRED remains of McCoy's plane were found Friday by a patrol of Italian carabinieri. His body was taken to nearby Modigilana to await instructions from the United States Consul at Florence.

Mrs. Brown said that officials at Dover Air Base in Delaware, where her son was based, confirmed the report Friday by telegram. Air Force officials here said their last report from Captain McCoy was on Tuesday from Neuberg, Germany.

McCoy, who was 30 years of age, was a graduate of Westinghouse High School and the University of Pittsburgh. He had served in the ROTC at Pittsburgh. Following recommendations by Courier officials, he was appointed to West Point in 1943 by Senator Joseph F. Guffey.

His last visit home was in October when he spent a thirty-day leave after completing a three-year tour of duty in Germany.

* * *

McCOY HAD served under Col. B. O. Davis Jr., with the 332nd Fighter Group at Lockbourne before his crack all-Negro unit was deactivated. Courier

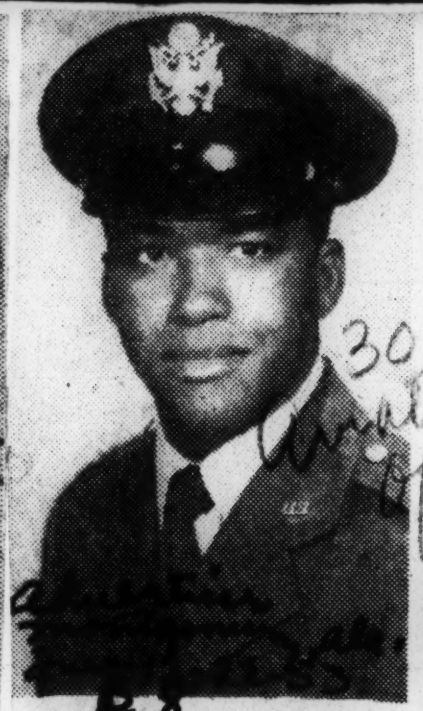
CAPT. ANDREW A. McCOY
. . . plane hits mountain

McCoy is the third Negro graduate of a service school to die in a plane crash. Pgh. 1-10-53

Lieut. Robert Tresvine, Philadelphia, West Point grad, died in action in Italy while leading a squadron on a strategic mission during World War II. Ensign Jesse Brown, Hattiesburg, Miss., Annapolis graduate, died in Korea when his jet plane was downed by a Communist MIG.

Funeral arrangements had not been made at press time. Captain McCoy had been divorced from his wife, Mrs. Frances Walcott McCoy of Washington, D. C. He is survived by a daughter, Adrianne, 5; his parents and a sister, Mrs. William Haynes of Pittsburgh.

B-36 FLYER — Now studying B-36's. On leave, Lt. Solomon Harp, says Air Force is good deal.



1st. Lt. Edward C. Wallace

2nd Lt. Frederick C. Wallace

GUESTS OF THEIR PARENTS FOR CHRISTMAS—First Lt. Edward C. and 2nd Lt. Frederick C. Wallace, twin sons of Editor and Mrs. E. P. Wallace, 462 S. Union St., are home to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents, other relatives and friends. Before returning to their post of duty they will visit relatives in Union Springs, Dothan and Birmingham, Ala. Lt. Edward is stationed in Scott Field, Ill., out from St Louis, Mo., and Lt. Fredrick has been in Lowery Air Base, Denver, Colo., for the past several months, but will report for overseas duty after the holidays are over.

Local Man Turns In Idea To Save Air Force Money

Special To The Herald

MARCH AF BASE, Calif.-It took only two days for Staff Sgt. Howard E. Anderson, Jr., an aircraft mechanic at March Air Force Base, to turn an idea into an invention that may save this base as much as $1,000 each month in valuable parts.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Anderson, of Tuskegee, Sgt. Anjderson was concerned with the number of spark advance solenoids that were replaced in the engines of KC-97 Stratotankers when the power plant of the big refueling plane was torn down.

In the past, when the engine was overhauled, this expensive part was removed and shipped to a depot to be tested and repaired. Since there was no way to test the solenoid, many of them were shipped out although they might be serviceable. At least 20 of these solenoids were replaced each month at a cost of more than $50.

Sgt. Anderson designed and built a testing device that indicates the condition of the solenoid. If it is still serviceable, it is placed back into the aircraft and used for its maximum length of life.

News comes from out Portland, Ore., International Airport, that our own (Oklahoma claims him) and not Godchilds' father, Maj. Joseph Elsberry, assumed command of the 136th AC & W squadron. The major, a rated pilot, went to the Portland airport from 28th Air Division, Hamilton Air Force Base, near San Francisco, where he was inspector. The new squadron commander is a veteran of the fighting in Korea. There he was wing communications officer with the 35th Fighter Wing and served with 6147th Tactical Control Group, a mosquito outfit concerned with spotting enemy positions with light aircraft. During World War II, the major flew P-39', P-47s in Italy with the 301st Fighter Squadron. Following the war, Maj. Elsberry was stationed at Tuskegee and then went to Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio, where he was commander of the 100th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron. The new 136th commander attended officers communications school at Scott Air Force Base in 1947. He later was an instructor there until he went to Korea in 1950. He is married to the glamorous Ethel Bulls Elsberry and they have a four-year old daughter, Jo Lai.

RAYMOND Kovar Smith, son of Mrs. Marietta Smith of Thomaston, Ga., has been commissioned a second lieutenant, the U.S. Air Force has announced. Lt. Smith is a graduate of Fort Valley State college, Ga., where he achieved a brilliant scholastic record.

"MR. DEATH COMES HOME—Accompanied by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Whitehead, Capt. John L. Mr. Death) Whitehead Jr., leaves Byrd Field in Richmond as he starts on the last lap of his journey home from Korea where he flew 108 missions. The famed jet pilot earned the nickname "Mr. Death" while flying with the 332nd Fighter Group during World War II. Before going to Korea, Captain Whitehead of Lawrenceville, Va., served as a test pilot and a jet pilot instructor at an integrated Air Force base in Arizona. His father is secretary-treasurer of St. Paul Polytechnic Institute.

Long and Short—Maj. Daniel (Chappie) James and Capt. Albert C. (Skoash) Beaty demonstrate the long and short of flying at Otis. Major James, commander of the 437th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, is 6'4" tall, while Captain Beaty, assistant operations officer for the Fifty-eighth Fighter Interceptor Squadron, is 5'1". Major James hails from Florida, while Captain Beaty is a Texan.

Now Battling Migs In Korea

Colonel George S. Roberts, Charleston, W. Va., climbs out of his F-86 Sabrejet after a combat mission with the 51st Interceptor Wing in Korea. Former commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron, Colonel Roberts helps protect 5th Air Force bombers operations from interference by Russian-built MIG-15s.

MILITARY

Col. Benj. O. Davis, Jr., Reassigned

According to Louis Lautier, NNPA Washington correspondent, orders have been cut relieving Colonel Benjamin O. Davis Jr., of his assignment as chief of the Fighter Branch, Air Force Headquarters, Pentagon, and assigning him to Far East Air Force Headquarters at Tokyo.

Before reporting to Travis Air Force Base, Calif., Col. Davis will have seventy-seven days of temporary duty at Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada. He is to report there about the middle of July for entry into the advanced day interceptor course, which is a jet fighter group in F-86's.

Colonel Davis is to report at the aerial port at Travis about November 1 and be processed for overseas. He will go to the Far East Air Force as a tactical commander. He will command a fightr interceptor group or wing.

Col. Davis Out At Pentagon For Far East

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Col. Davis

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AF Officer Fired After Bus Dispute

NAACP Charges Air Force Policy Backs Segregation Rules

By NNPA

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Despite the decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in interstate bus travel, the United States Air Force is reprimanding colored officers who do not comply with Jim Crow practices on trains and buses.

This charge was made Saturday by Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, who said that the Air Force in one case had even gone to the extent of dropping an officer who refused to move to the rear of a bus while traveling from Florida to Alabama.

* * *

ACCORDING to Mr. Mitchell, the officer is Lieut. Thomas Williams, a pilot in training at Craig Air Base, Ala., who returned to duty after the Air Force asked him whether he would accept active duty status.

The NAACP director named James P. Goode, deputy Assistant Secretary of Air; Major General James F. Powell, of Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss., and Colonel John H. Bundy, commander of the Craig Air Base, as the officials who are responsible for efforts to the Air Force to compel colored Air Force personnel to bow to Jim Crow practices in southern states, regardless of Supreme Court rulings.

* * *

COLONEL Bundy was chiefly responsible for Lieut. Williams' being dropped from the Air Force, Mr. Mitchell said. At a meeting at the Pentagon Thursday, he added, Mr. Goode refused to hold up the order until an impartial group could review the facts, as suggested by the NAACP.

Mr. Mitchell said the NAACP has appealed to Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott to halt the action against Lieut. Williams and order all commanders to refrain from taking any punitive action against men who refuse to obey "unconstitutional" segregation practices.

* * *

THE FLORIDA NAACP, he said, is representing the officer in a civil court appeal growing out of his refusal to take a rear seat on the bus.

Mr. Mitchell said the Air Force sought to bas. its action against Lieut. Williams on a charge of speeding lodged against him by Florida policemen who followed him after he left a hearing on the bus segregation case.

THE SPEEDING charge against Lieut. Williams was set for hearing on August 15. The Air Force transferred the officer to Texas on August 14. The case was postponed until Sept. 22, but at that date Lieut. Williams was at the Texas station and in the process of being dropped from the Air Force and could not get to Florida to defend himself, Mr. Mitchell said.

Mr. Mitchell said Mr. Goode advised him at the Thursday meeting that an efficiency report on Lieut. Williams showed that he was not aggressive enough, but that Colonel Bundy said he was not diplomatic enough.

IN ADDITION to the case of Lieut. Williams, Mr. Mitchell charged General James F. Powell had reprimanded a colored officer after the general had been informed by the provost marshal at Birmingham that on March 22, military police were required to make the colored officer comply with a request of an official of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

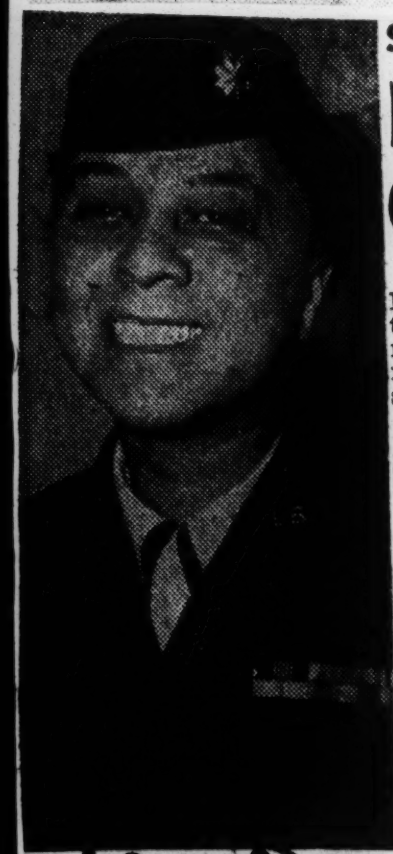
Mr. Mitchell withheld the name of the colored officer but made public what purported to be the administrative reprimand which went into the officer's file. The reprimand stated:

"YOUR ACTIONS in this instance are prejudicial to good order and military discipline and do not conform to the standards of conduct expected of a commissioned officer of the United States Air Force.

"As a member of the Armed Forces, you are obliged to abide by all municipal and state laws, regardless of your personal feelings or Armed Forces policy relative to the issue at hand. Your open violation of the segregation policy established by this railroad company and State of Alabama is indicative of extremely poor judgment on your part and reflects unfavorably on your qualifications as a commissioned officer.

Gets First MIG Score

1st Lt. William E. Brown Jr., son of ~~Mr. and Mrs. Louis~~ S. Pierce of Englewood, N.J., a pilot with the Air Force in Korea, was credited with damaging a Russian MIG-15 recently.



Major Visits—

Maj. Oleta Crain has returned to her air base in London after visiting relatives and friends in California and Colorado. She visited her mother, Mrs. V. P. Crain, in Denver.—Joseph Photo.

Segregation No Issue—

Negro Officer Dismissal Called Routine At Craig

SELMA, Nov. 23 (U.P.)—Craig Air Force Base officers denied today that a Negro officer was dismissed from service because he refused to sit in the "Jim Crow" section of a bus.

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People made the charge in Washington.

Maj. Seth Lurie, public information officer at Craig, said Lt. Thomas Williams, the officer in question, was discharged from service in a general reduction in force ordered by the Secertary of Defense. About 8000 Air Force officers were let out at that time, Lurie said.

Lurie acknowledged that Williams was arrested in Western Florida on charges of violating an anti-segregation law and later was arrested for speeding after he left a Florida courthouse. Lurie said he was not reprimanded by the Craig Base Commander for violating the segregation ban but was reprimanded for the traffic violation.

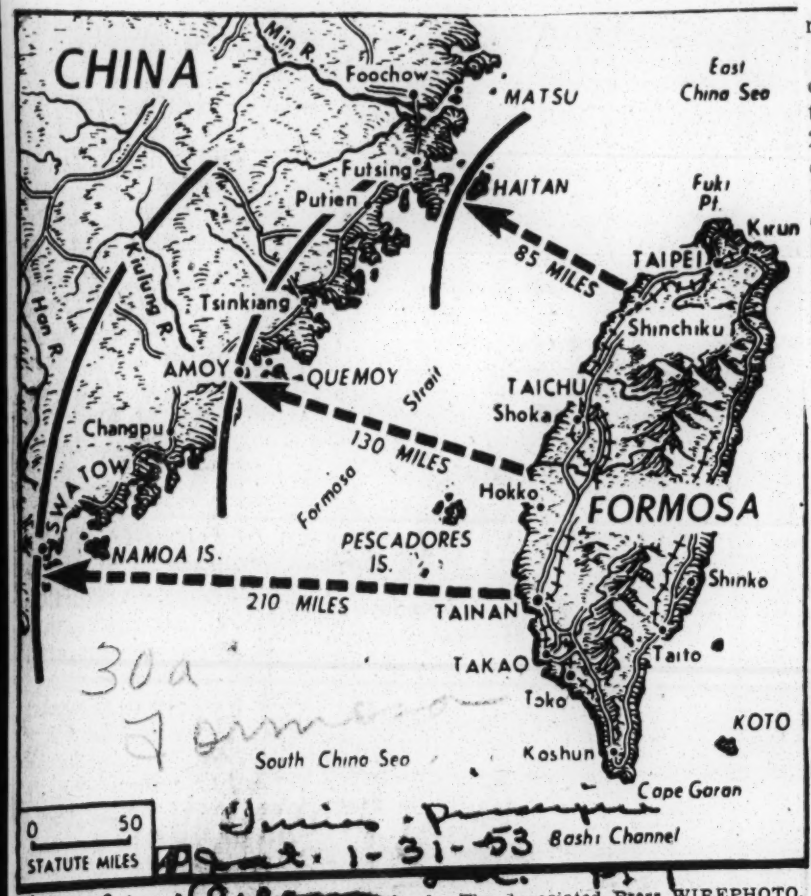
Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the NAACP, said Williams was dismissed because he refused to sit in the "Jim Crow" section of a bus going from Pensacola, Fla., to Craig.

Lurie said that so far as he knew, neither Williams' violation of a segregation law nor his traffic arrest had anything to do with his dismissal. Lurie said it was "just a coincidence" that it happened at the same time.

The NAACP also charged that Air Force officials were forcing Negro airmen to submit to segregation requirements that have been outlawed by the Supreme Court.

Lurie said there is no segregation on Craig Air Force Base, but what happens when a Negro airman leaves the base depends on the laws of the community.

AT WHITE HOUSE—President Eisenhawer shakes hands with S/Sgt. Sarah White of the 1100 WAF squadron at Bolling Field who was one of 19 service persons who luncheoned with the President and Mrs. Eisenower at the White House, Tuesday, during an observance of USO-Pal Week.



Map by The Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

DOTTED LINES AND ARROWS INDICATE distances from several places on Formosa to the nearest points on the Chinese mainland.

Eisenhower to Take Wraps Off Seventh Fleet, Is Claim

Action Would Free Chiang Forces for China Raids

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP) — President Eisenhower was reported on excellent authority Friday night to be about ready to take the wraps off the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa, thus freeing them to raid the Communist mainland of China.

The US Seventh Fleet has been standing guard, under a mandate from former President Truman to prevent attacks on the mainland by Chiang Kai-Shek's Nationalists, or attacks on Formosa by the Chinese Reds.

Under the Eisenhower order, if it is actually issued, the Seventh Fleet would no longer be a barrier to attacks from Formosa against the Communists.

Highly placed sources said that announcement of this reversal of Truman administration policy for the neutralization of Formosa may be made in the President's State of the Union message to a joint session of Congress Monday.

One high government source said that Eisenhower is seriously considering the action. Others made clear that they consider it is virtually decided upon.

One purpose of the projected move is to create a new strategic threat to the Chinese Communist forces which are fighting the troops of the United States and Allied nations in Korea and the troops of France and of native states in Indochina.

The possibility of a Nationalist strike from Formosa, and the danger which that possibility creates for China's main north-south rail line, might reduce the mobility of Red Chinese armies by tying up large forces in the regions across the 90-mile water gap between Formosa and the mainland.

The Truman administration policy, laid down immediately after the outbreak of the Korean War 2½ years ago, of having the United States Seventh Fleet prevent military actions by either of the Chinese groups against the other has been criticized by Republicans in the past. Secretary of State Dulles is known to have held the view that the United States was preventing friendly forces from effective employment against the common enemy.

Some Raids Conducted

President Truman announced on June 27, 1950, an order directing the Seventh Fleet to protect the island of Formosa and the Chinese Nationalist government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek from Red invasion. At the same time he called upon Chiang to halt all air and sea operations against the mainland. It was clear that a part of the fleet's duty was to see that no such operations were carried out.

That policy still stands although it is understood that in recent months the Chinese Nationalists on their own have been undertaking small scale raids against mainland points and coastal islands.

One informant said that the proposed change in Formosa policy would not include any attempt by the United States to blockade the China coast, which is a separate and broader issue. Nor, it was said, would the new policy provide for specific United States assistance to aid Chiang in particular attempts to raid the mainland. However general programs of military and economic assistance, upon which Formosa's survival largely depends, are expected to be continued by the United States.

In connection with the contemplated move, persons familiar with White House thinking said it was not clear whether the Seventh Fleet would be pulled out of the Formosan strait or would remain there.

Air Force Nurse Honored By British

In London, England, Lieut. Abbie Sweetwine (left), U.S. Air Force nurse, who was christened "The Angel of Platform Six" for her part in comforting victims of the Harrow-Wealdstone train disaster last October, recently was honored at a luncheon given by the Variety Club of Great Britain. Here, Gilbert Harding, British Broadcasting Company, toasts Lieut. Sweetwine.

SETS SAIL — Lieut. Janie King Lapay, native Jacksonville girl, shown above, who for the past several years has been serving in the U. S. Army Nurse Corps in an upper New York State hospital with the Army, recently sailed. Friends wish her success in her new service. She is the daughter of Alonzo W. King Sr., well-known resident here, and the late Mrs. King and has several sisters here and two brothers and two sisters in Chicago. The young lady is a former nurse in the office of Dr. I. E. Williams of this city and was graduated from the Lincoln School of Nursing in New York City.

At Illinois Air Base Hospital

First Lt. Elizabeth F. Hedgley, USAF, who returned from Korea on Sept. 21, is now stationed at Chanute AFB, Rantaul, Ill., as the hospital night supervisor. She joined the Air Force Nurse Corps in 1950 and served 24 months in the Far East.

Lt. Hedgley attended Brewster Nurse Training School in Jacksonville, Fla., and received her diploma in 1948, after which she spent two years at Fisk University.

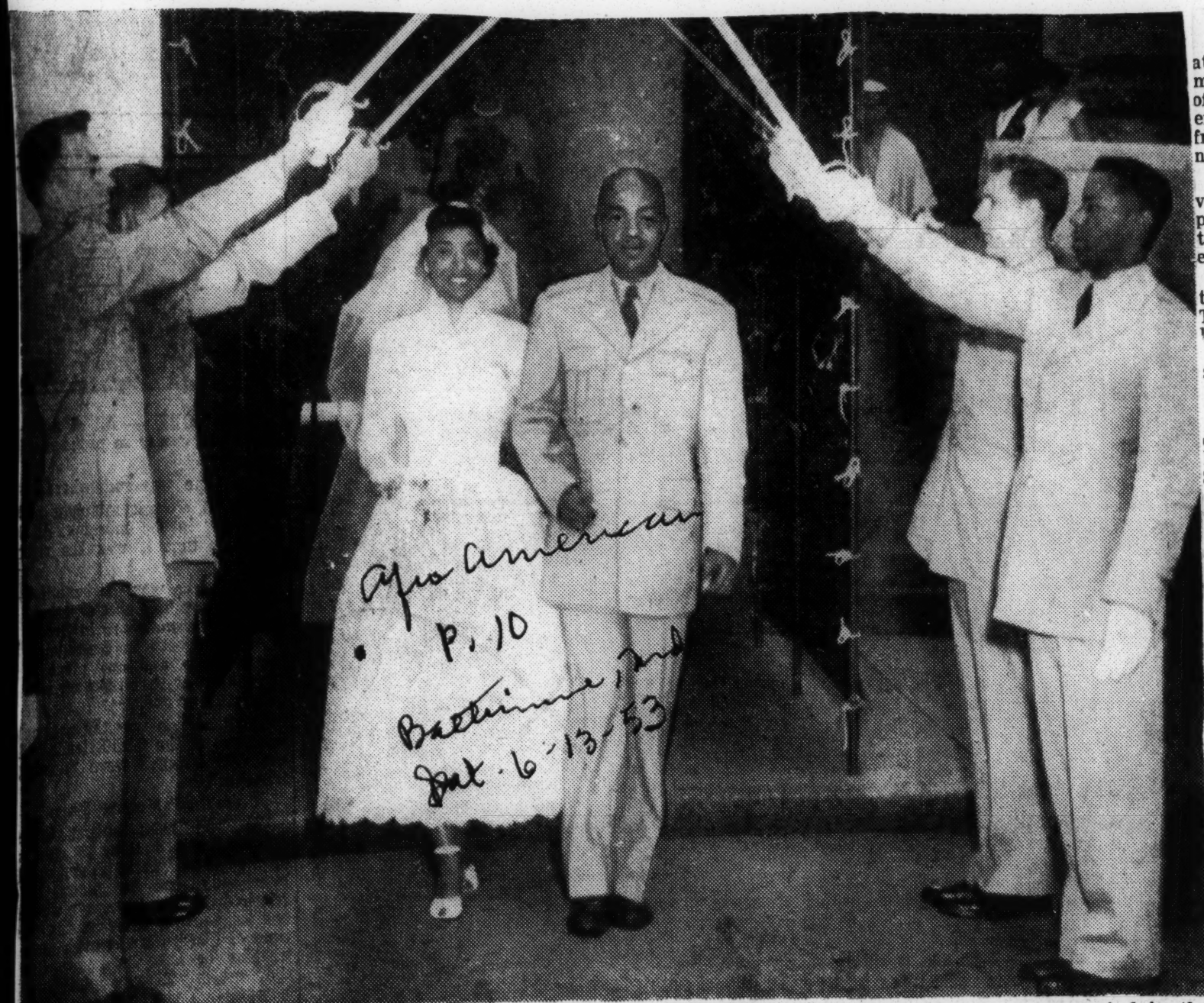
30a
Army Nurse
Reference P. 4
Chron. Sec.
Dec. 13-28-53

CAPTAIN MARY W. WILBORNE (inset at left) of the Army Nursing Corps, returns from duty in Korea with double honors—winning a Bronze Star medal for her own outstanding service and contributing to the record that earned a citation for the 11th Evacuation hospital where she served. Now on duty at the U.S. Army hospital, Fort Meade, Md., she is shown (at right in photo) in the Fort Meade operating room with Capt. Ruth McEllory and an unidentified physician. Captain Wilborne's skill in mastering the techniques of operating the artificial kidney in Korea was useful to other Army Nurse Corps officers as well as medical officers concerned with treating Korean casualties. She's a native of Halifax, Va.

Southern U. ROTC aide wins army awar

SCOTLANDVILLE, La. — The office of the commanding general, Fourth Army, reports that a certificate of achievement has been awarded to Capt. William T. Brisco for meritorious service in the ROTC unit at Southern university.

Captain Brisco came to Southern in July, 1948 as assistant PSMT. He was in service here until September, 1953. He is now in the advance transportation at Fort Eustis, Va., where he is in the advance transportation school.



WEST POINT WEDDING—Lt. Clifford Worthy Jr., and Miss Lillian Davis of Detroit, Mich., were married in the Cadet Chapel, West Point, by the Rev. F. E. Pulley, USN Chaplain, Wednesday.

Shy Naval Academy Grad Ducks Reporters

By HERB MANGRUM

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — For the third time in the history of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, a colored youth was commissioned an ensign, Friday.

And in keeping with a tradition adopted by his two predecessors, the new ensign, Reeves R. Taylor of Providence, R.I., shunned photographers and reporters.

To date, no graduate of color from the Naval Academy has talked to newsmen or willingly had his photograph taken.

Ran To Dormitory

Following ceremonies in historic Dahlgreen Hall Friday morning, where Engisn Taylor received his commission along with 923 other graduates, the 24-year-old Naval officer ran through a side door to avoid meeting the press.

When caught by an AFRO photographer and reporter, Taylor was heard to mutter, "oh, oh, camera!" and skirted a nearby volley ball court for his dormitory across the street.

With the exception of admitting "I am Mrs. Taylor, that was my son," the young officer's mother, Mrs. John Taylor, refused to talk with a reporter.

Two Others Present

Mrs. Taylor was accompanied by two young ladies. One of the women, who it is believed, was the intended bride of young Taylor, planted a resounding kiss on his lips as he emerged from Dahlgreen Hall.

At first it was thought that colored graduates at the academy had been advised not to submit to interviews, but naval authorities made it clear Friday that such actions were "personal" with the men.

According to one source, the colored students in their plebe year at Annapolis, agreed among themselves that there would be no interviews given, or pictures taken by the press at their graduation.

Two Remain

Two colored students are now attending classes at the academy, and although their parents of both were on hand for the exercises Friday, they refrained from meeting relatives until newsmen disappeared.

The AFRO requested an interview with Ensign Taylor days prior to his graduation, and was turned down. No reason was given for the refusal.

Young Taylor was appointed to Annapolis by U.S. Senator Theodore F. Green. The Taylors reside on Carrington ave., Providence. He was a midshipman in the second company.

Sen. Saltonstall Speaks

The 924 graduates heard their commencement address delivered by Senator Leveret Saltonstall of Massachusetts, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate. The speaker was introduced by Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy, superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The oath of office was delivered by representatives from the three branches of the armed forces. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr. administered the oath of office for the Marine Corps.

The Air Force representative was Lt. Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, commanding General, Air University, Maxwell Field, Ala., and for the Navy, Admiral Donald B. Duncan, vice-chief of Naval Operations.

In the three days immediately following the graduation exercises. The other Negro member of the graduating class, Second Lt. Bernard Hughes of Washington, D. C. will cling to his bachelorhood.

With this graduation, the three classes at West Point now boast eight Negroes. It is expected that more will enter with the new classes on July 1.

At graduation, 500 cadets received their diplomas and commissions as second lieutenants in the U. S Army. Five who graduated were unable to attend because of illness and five others from foreign countries who finished the school were not given diplomas.

West Pointers Wed At Academy

NEW YORK—(ANP)— Historic West Point Military Academy saw more history last Wednesday. For the first time, two Negro cadets were married at the beautiful Cadet Chapel overlooking the Hudson River valley.

Second Lt. Clifford Worthy was married to Miss Lillian Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Davis of Detroit. They were wed at 9:30 a. m and marched under the traditional arch of swords leaving the Academy chapel.

Five hours later, Second Lt. Gerald Corprew of New York and Miss Helen Shipley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shipley, were married with similar traditions observed.

Immediately after the first ceremony, Lt. and Mrs. Worthy drove to his parent's home in Detroit. Lt. and Mrs. Coprew left the next day for a Canadian honeymoon.

All told, 90 couples were married

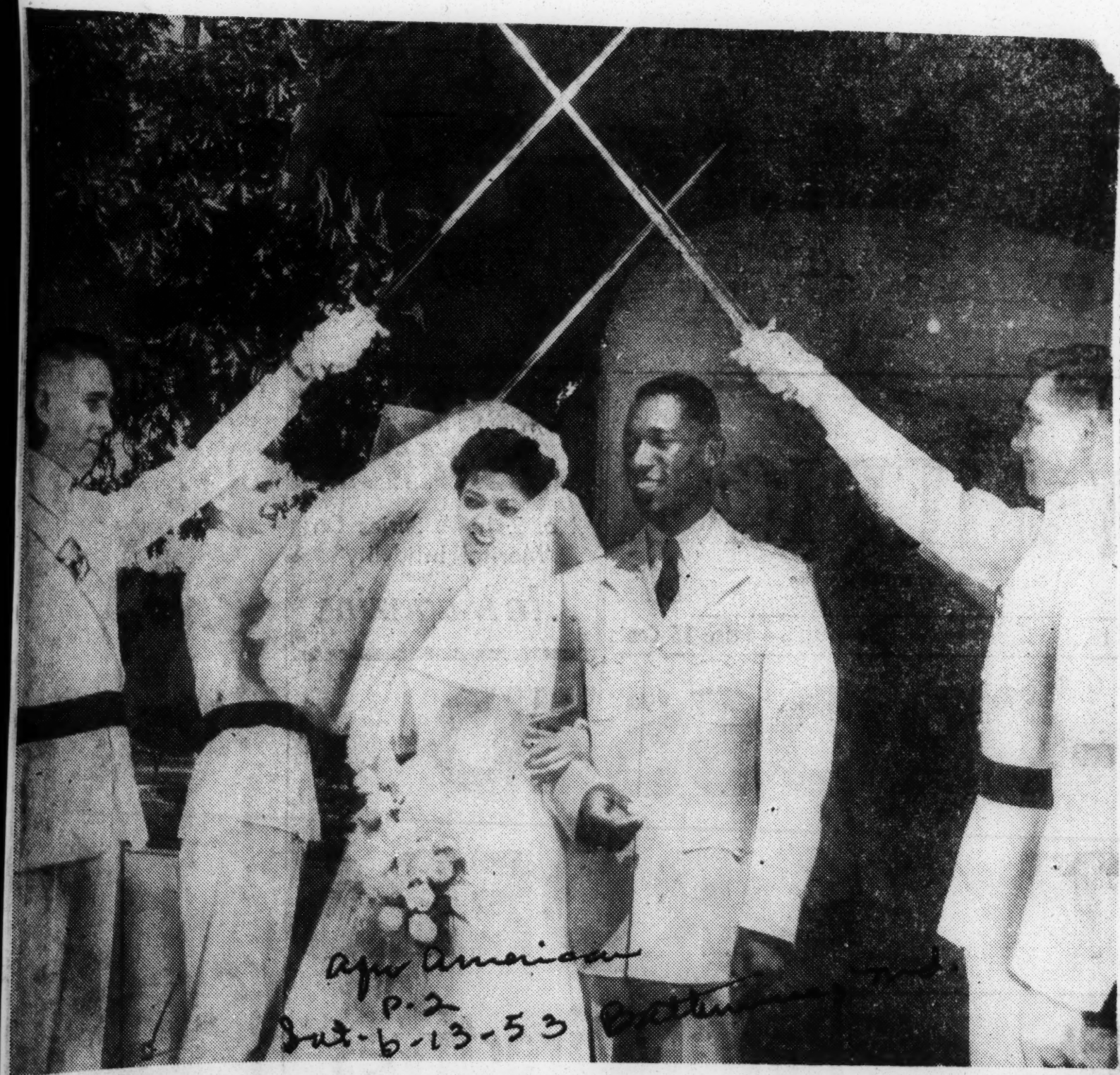
West Point Boasts Negro Star Athlete

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY —(ANP)— Lew Olive has become the first Negro athlete to win important recognition here at the ancient citadel of military science, West Point Military Academy.

He ran away with racing honors recently at the IC-4A meet at New York's Randall's Island. Olive won the mile race in 4:11, only .7 second off the meet record, soundly thrashing Joe LaPierre of George town and Fred Dwyer of Villanova, who have been dominating this event in all IC-4A meets, indoors or outdoors, for three years. Olive's victory was the biggest upset of the meet.

A 22-year-old transfer student from the University of California, Olive got into the military academy as an alternate appointee of Vice President Richard Nixon, then California senator.

He had never run the mile faster than 4:16.8. But he won his race in the spectacularly improved time after a week of exams and no practice by closing a deficit of eight years on the last lap, overhauling his two swift rivals on the last turn and beating them down the stretch by three and seven yards. LaPierre finished second and Dwyer third.



BARS AND A BRIDE — The same day he was awarded the golden bars of a second lieutenant at West Point, Gerald W. Corprew of New York also acquired a bride, the former Helen B. Shipley of NYC. Here the happy couple marches from the military academy chapel beneath the crossed swords of classmates. The Rev. F. E. Pulley, academy chaplain, tied the knot.—(Campbell photo.)

3 Cadets Get Bars During West Point's Ceremony

By JAMES L. HICKS

WEST POINT, N.Y. — Three colored cadets were among the 510 cadets receiving their second lieutenant bars Tuesday at historic West Point as they heard Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay warn that military leadership is needed today as never before in United States history.

The three cadets, who are now expected to help provide that leadership are Bernard C. Hughes, 21, of Washington, D.C. Gerald W. Corprew, 24, of New York, and Clifford Worthy Jr., 25, of Detroit.

Total Of 23

Their graduation from the academy brought to a total of 23 the number of colored cadets who have graduated from the Point since it was first established.

The first colored man to graduate was Henry O. Flipper who graduated from the Point June 15, 1877. Two of the three cadets, Worthy and Corprew, were married a few hours after their graduation.

Hughes, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Hughes of 1215 Girard st., nw, graduated 51st in the class of 510.

In Engineers Corps

He was appointed to West Point by Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois and received his commission in the corps of engineers.

Corprew ranked 202nd in the class of 510. He is the son of Mrs. Mabel Corprew of 631 E. 168th st., Bronx, N.Y., and came to the Point from the National Guard. He was commissioned in the signal corps.

Worthy ranked 374 in the class of 510. He is the son of Mrs. Patsy Worthy, 6525 Vinwood st., Detroit, and was appointed by Rep. John D. Dingell of Michigan. He was commissioned in the field artillery.

1st With Military Wedding

Prior to graduating, Worthy already had arranged to marry Miss Lillian Davis, 13561 Riopelle st., Detroit.

Corprew was married a few hours later to Miss Helen B. Shipley of 120 West Third st., New York City.

Worthy just became the first colored man ever to have a military wedding at West Point. Chaplain F. E. Pulley performed the services for both Worthy and Corprew in the cadet chapel on the base.

Dwight Scott of Detroit served as best man for Worthy. Maid of honor was Miss Grace King also of Detroit. Cadet Hughes was an usher for Cadet Worthy.

To Live In N.Y.

Corprew's best man was Ernest J. Knight of the Bronx, a friend. James Shipley of New York served as his usher. Corprew and his bride will live at 247 West 63rd st., New York.

All three men, while at the Point were members of the Second Battalion of the Second Regiment and all held the rank of sergeant. Worthy was a cadet officer.

Corprew was graduated from DeWitt Clinton high school and attended City College, New York He was a track man during all of his four years at the Point.

Headed Squash Team

Worthy graduated from Hamtramck High School in Detroit and attended Wayne University He was captain of the squash team at the Point and also participated in tennis.

Hughes is a graduate of Dunbar High School in Washington. While at the point he was active in the French club, chess club, and Debate Council.

Hughes in ranking 51st in the class of 510, was only 238 points behind the class leader.

Close Competition

Some indication of how close the class competition was is

shown by the fact that though Corprew ranked 202nd as compared to Hughes's 51st position, Corprew was only 172 points behind Hughes in the standing and Worthy, who ranked 374 was only 129 points behind Corprew.

A cadet can accumulate a total of 3,540 points in his four years. Hughes's score was 3,016.36; Corprew, 2,843.79; and Worthy, 2,714.72.

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Local Boy on Way To West Point

Eagle
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Chambersburg
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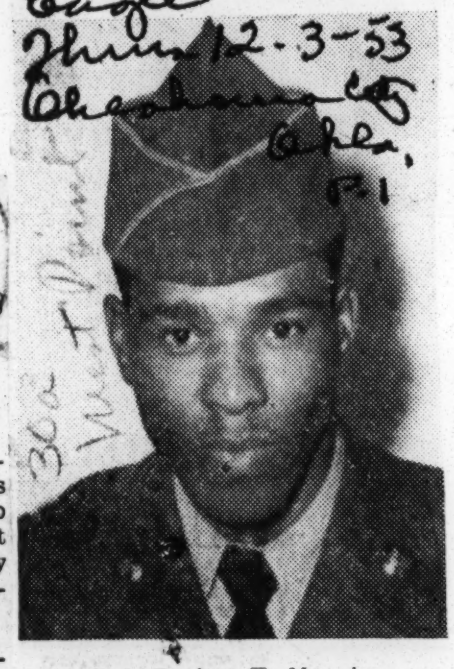
P. 1



Pvt. Booker T. Murphy

Pvt. Booker T. Murphy, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Booker T. Murphy, Sr., 1729 N. Rockford st., left Tuesday for West Point, where he will receive further training in engineering.

Pvt. Murphy has been stationed for the past six months at Fort Leonardwood, Mo., where he received his basic training and special training in combat engineering. He is a graduate of the Washington high school, class of 1951.

30a Korean War

[AP Wirephoto: By Radio from Tokyo]

U. S. marines pulling tarpaulin over Long Tom artillery piece on Korean western front few minutes after armistice silenced all guns along 150 mile battle line.

Color and Korea

Afro-American 5-9-53

The issue of race and color is unquestionably at the bottom of the war and truce in Korea.

As peace edges its way toward a more permanent setting, it will become increasingly clear that the question of color will be one of the most difficult for the United Nations to handle.

Top Army officials with some reluctance have come to realize that no war can be fought in Asia without a display of equal opportunity to all persons, regardless of color.

30a Korean War

Americans, who most stubbornly fight to preserve segregation at home, found it wise to approve and encourage racial integration in Korea.

Publication withheld.

What caused the change of heart?

The most compelling influence was the Korean people.

Puzzling to them was why the "chocolate GIs" as they called colored service men were not in the same units with the "ice cream GIs."

They looked in a mirror and realized that their skin was colored, too.

Many of them had visited in America and in Japan. They were well aware of America's treatment of her colored citizens.

It came as a rude awakening to commanders of our Army that they could not fight an effective war in Korea with one colored and one white army as they did in Europe.

P. 4

The order came quickly — complete and total integration.

No concern about which section of the country you are from, the chips are down. "I order you to fight in the new army where all men are equal."

At last a truce has been signed. We are expected to sit down and talk about peace. Where are America's envoys of color?

It will be argued pro and con, but anyone who has been there, knows there is a deep distrust of white faces in Korea.

As quickly as Koreans learn they can trust you, they will tell you that "ice cream Americans" look down on them.

You can feel in their conversation a deep distrust and even fear of the American white man.

The belief has become widespread in Asia that America does not care about the dark peoples of the world.

Not a single colored American has been a member of the various commissions and truce ambassadors that have been sent to Korea.

In the high-walled American embassy in Seoul, the occupants are all white.

In the United Nations' Korean Relief Organization the workers are all white.

In the U.S. Information Service headquarters and on the Voice of America staff in Korea, the employees are all white.

Does an all-white American truce team expect to face a world of colored peoples and find peace?

If our diplomate expect to achieve peace, they had better take a lesson from the army.

They will have to open their ranks to some colored representatives so that these suspicious people will know that the movies America shows and the equality speeches America broadcasts are not mere window dressing.

We need to prove to them that America is a nation composed of people of many complexions, religions and nationalities.

We need some high-ranking envoys of color in Korea to provide answers to the many questions disturbing the minds of these colored people.

Grilled For 68 Hours—

Gen. Dean Went Down Firing, He Discloses After Release

BY GENE SYMONDS
United Press Staff Writer

SEOUL, Saturday, Sept. 5—Maj. Gen. William F. Dean went down still shooting, a pistol blazing in his right hand until it was wrenched from him and he was overpowered by a small mob of Communists.

That was the story the 54-year-old Congressional Medal of Honor winner told of the final moment of his capture in the first month of the Korean war.

Today he prepared to leave for Tokyo on the way back to the home he has not seen for more than three years. Dean will fly in Air Force Lt. Gen. Samuel E. Anderson's private plane for a physical examination which will determine how soon he will get back to his home in Berkeley, Cal.

Dean appeared in satisfactory health, although thin, white-haired and looking far older and wrinkled than his years. His spirits were high as he wisecracked with correspondents. But the military bearing returned and his face was solemn as he received personally from the hands of President Syngman Rhee South Korea's highest award—the Taeguk Order of Military Merit with gold star.

Dean said he received a gruelling interrogation once his captors discovered that he was an American general officer, but told questioners he never was beaten—although threatened—and that conditions during his captivity were good.

Burden Of Loneliness

Loneliness was his greatest burden, Dean said. He didn't see another American for more than three years.

"I'm certainly happy to be back. It's wonderful. It seems like a dream," he told interviewers at Munsan.

"Today is the first day I've seen an American since July, 1950. You all look better to me than I do to you, I'm certain."

The only white men he saw while he was a prisoner were two Communist "correspondents" — Alan Winnington and Wilfred Burchett.

During the last year of his captivity, Dean said he was quite well treated, and during the last month he "lived like a plutocrat" in Kaesong, just north of the "Mud Curtain" in Korea.

HAPPY GENERAL—Gen. William Dean smiles after his release at Freedom Village, Korea. (United Press Telephoto.)

The general, his military government job completed, was commanding the U. S. 24th Division in Japan at the start of the Korean war. The division, under-equipped and vastly outnumbered, was rushed to Taejon in early July, 1950, to fight a holding action against the Red aggressors.

Dean's men held the line against heavy odds for three weeks, but by July 25 it was clear they would have to fall back. On that day, Dean started south in a jeep, but it was too late—the city was encircled.

"The jeep had to pass through a fiery lane where trucks were burning and vehicles had been wrecked," Dean said. "North Koreans were dug in all along the road, firing at us."

Forced To Cover

Eventually the firing got so heavy that Dean and his companions had to leave the jeep and take cover. In the confusion, the jeep went on without the general.

He joined a party of other Americans trying to make their way south, but after a few hours Dean, injured and parched with thirst, fainted while looking for water and lost touch with the group.

He lived behind enemy lines for a month, without food except for the occasional scrap he was able to "scrounge," always trying to slip through to Allied territory.

"On Aug. 25 . . . I met a Korean civilian," Dean said. "With my limited vocabulary I made him understand and he was going to get me a truck. I got into the truck, and then had to get right out, for when we went around the corner, Communists came around the corner shooting.

"I was on the road, near the side of it, shooting. The civilian that was with me grabbed my wrist with both of his hands. I thought that I was a good wrestler, but before I could get my hand released, 20 people were surrounding me.

"They were mainly North Koreans and local home guards. They had hold of my pistol hand, and then they put my hands behind me and tied me up. They brought me up to a hoosegow. It was the size of this table."

He indicated a table about three feet square.

"I took off my boots, and they took them and gave me some rubber shoes without bottoms. I had to stuff in newspapers," the general added.

"It was a long time before I could find any shoes big enough for me."

Quizzed In Relays

When the Communists learned the identity of their prisoner, the merciless questioning began. The Reds used relays of interrogators, who took turns questioning the captive.

"It was 68 hours the first time," Dean said. "The interpreters wore out. They gave them a respite. Next time, it was only 44 hours. The third go was 32 hours. . .

"They asked what U. S. aims were in the Far East, what secret weapons we had, and what our plans of maneuver were to be," he added. "I was not beaten. I was threatened . . . they said they would punish me as a war criminal for my activities as military governor."

The questioning ended Oct. 2, [illegible] From that time on, Dean was shifted repeatedly from place to place, always in solitary confinement, with nothing to read but Communist propaganda.

On June 25, 1952, the general was visited by a Communist officer who said he had been ordered to "make things easier" for the prisoner.

"It made quite a difference," Dean said. "He brought me canned meat, butter when they had it, even some cookies made in Romania. They actually were good cookies.

"I split it with the guards—I got ample. When a man is a grandfather, he doesn't need so much to eat, and I couldn't see myself eating when they were not."

On Aug. 6, Dean was moved to Kaesong in preparation for his release. He was quartered in a former Seventh Division outpost, where he said he "lived like a plutocrat."

"It's a beautiful place. It even had a waterfall. I bathed in the waterfall three times a day," the general said. "They gave me a Chinese cook. I had tea, meat, bread and butter. They gave me a drink of vodka every night."

PFC Thomas With Infantry In Korea

Special To The Herald

U. S. ARMY, Korea — PFC James E. Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thomas, Tuskegee, is undergoing post-truce training with the 25th Infantry Division in Korea.

Thomas, a member of the 27th Infantry Regiment's Company G. entered the Army in November, 1952, and arrived in Korea in May, 1953.

The 25th "Tropic Lightning" Division is constantly working to maintain and improve the high level of combat-readiness which it displayed throughout the Korean conflict.

Veteran of more months of combat than any other American division in Korea, the 25th landed on the peninsula in July, 1950, shortly after the Communists crossed the 38th parallel. Since that time it has never left the combat zone.

Six Koreans Tell Of War In Far East

Tuskegee Institute faculty, staff, students and friends in the community have a greater appreciation of the struggle now going on in Korea as a result of having met and talked with six Korean educators who spent last week on the campus.

The group, under the leadership of the Rev. Daniel Kim, now of Washington, D. C. where he is pastor of a church, came to this country on an Exchange Travel grant from the State Department.

The visitors related how education in Korea has been interrupted on all levels, school buildings have been bombed out or burned, temporary make-shifts, including tents, shacks, and often caves, are being used to keep the light of knowledge burning.

The six educators were from the larger cities in Korea. They have been witnesses to the terrible conflict that has torn relations between families and friends and divided them into friend and foe.

They do not like to talk of North and South Korea. They maintain that there is just one Korea—the Republic of Korea. It is the difference in ideologies that split them apart. Those in the Russian sector were propagandized and driven to an acceptance of Communistic doctrine.

Those imbued with the principles of democracy are waging an all-out struggle to win back the loyalties of their fellow-countrymen. Education is one of the weapons in which they believe strongly.

They are looking forward to the war's end when there can be complete rehabilitation of their country, its schools and its children. They are studying the American school system with a view toward getting information that will help in the process.

Members of the education team from Korea were Sang-Bon Han, principal of Taejon High School; Tusk-Sang Lee, prinlipal of Seoul Normal School; Yo-Han Kang, principal of Yosu Middle School; Won-Young Maeng, principal of Yosu Middle School; Worl-Young Choo, principal of Pusan Girls' High School; Duck-Kaun Choo, principal of Yungnam High School.

While here they visited many areas on the campus and in Macon County.

9 Miami Soldiers Take Post-Truce Training in Korea

Nine Greater Miami Soldiers are now undergoing post-truce training with the 25th Infantry Division in Korea, maintaining and improving their combat-readiness.

Cpl. Roy C. Johnson, whose mother, Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, lives at 365 NW 16th ter., is serving as a gunner in the 64th Field Artillery Battalion. He has been in Korea since last September.

Pfc. Nelson C. Coffin, son of Mrs. A. Litterer, 1350 Mendavia ave., Coral Gables, is an assistant mortar gunner with the 27th Regiment and has been in Korea since February.

★ ★ ★

First Lt. Albert E. Teller, whose wife, Jacqueline, lives on Route 2, South Miami, is a company commander in the 27th Regiment, stationed in Korea since February.

★ ★ ★

Sgt. Donald Bowen, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Bowen, 2372 NW 65th st., is a squad leader in the 27th Infantry Regiment, stationed in Korea since last November.

Pfc. Rudolphus Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Wright, 2990 NW 50th st., is an ammunition bearer in the 27th Regiment. He has been in Korea since March.

★

Sgt. Buddy Pullens, whose wife, Lois, lives at 3026 NW 66th st., is a member of Headquarters Company of the 14th Infantry Regiment and has been in Korea since January. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pullens, live at 612 NW 47th ave.

★ ★ ★

Cpl. Elmer D. Steien, whose wife, Jeanette, and mother, Mrs. Elmer B. Steien, live at 2305 NW 95th st., is serving as a Field Artillery Battalion. He arrived in Korea last January.

★ ★ ★

First Lt. John M. Cloninger, husband of Mrs. Mildred Bernice Cloninger, 1205 El Rado st., is a company commander and has been in Korea since July, 1950.

ROURKE

BARRAS

McCONN

SELLERS

LEWIS

SHEPHERD

★ ★ ★

Pfc. James L. Griffin, son of James L. Griffin, 1432 NW First ave., is serving as a gunner in the 27th Regiment and has been in Korea since March.

★ ★ ★

Pfc. Leland B. Sellers, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Sellers, 1404 NW 59th st., has been serving with the Fifth Infantry Regimental Combat Team in Korea since June. A graduate of Miami Technical High School, Sellers entered the Army last November.

★ ★ ★

Two Miami Air Force men have completed the initial phase of the aviation cadet training program, graduating from pre-flight school at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas.

They are **Jerome S. Barras, Jr.,** 19, son of Mrs. Dora V. Barras, 7030 NW Second ct.; and **Albert J. Rourke, Jr.,** 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rourke, 5725 SW 57th ct.

★ ★ ★

Airman third class Nancy A. McConn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. McConn, 5833 NW Sixth ave., is studying at USAF Technical School at Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming.

Pvt. Edgar Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Lewis, 235 NW 43rd st., is undergoing basic training at Fort Dix, N.J. He is a graduate of Miami Senior High School and attended the University of Miami.

★ ★ ★

Pfc. Elvis M. Lauderdale, whose wife, Marlyn, lives at 8740 NW 33rd ct., has been assigned as a ground observer to the 552nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion in Karlaruhe, Germany. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lauderdale, live at 4416 E Ninth ct., Hialeah.

★ ★ ★

Pvt. Connie Shepherd, son of Mrs. Olab Shepherd, 333 NW Ninth st., is taking his basic training with the 37th (Buckeye) Infantry Division at Camp Polk, La.

Dean To Do "All Possible" For Korean Peace

BY SID WHITE

PANMUNJOM—(I N S)—U. S. Special Envoy Arthur H. Dean yesterday quieted fears of an imminent collapse in the negotiations to set up a Korea Peace Conference between the allies and the communists.

Dean told communist negotiators at Panmunjom he would do "everything possible" to arrange the conference in line with the decisions reached at the Big Three Bermuda Parley.

The Chief Allied Negotiator, who had previously warned the communists he would break off the negotiations if he deemed further talks useless, told the Reds this morning:

"The convening of the political conference shall not fail because of any lack of effort on my part here to bring it about, of that you may rest assured."

QUOTES COMMONIQUE

Dean then quoted the text of the Big Three Communiqque which stated that allied policy "continues to be the convening of the political conference (on Korea) provided for in the Korea armistice agreement."

Turning to the proposal he submitted two days ago, Dean said:

"Let's sign it and get the political conference started. That certainly would be a gleam of light to a waiting world."

The communists have twice rejected Dean's offer to convene the conference at Geneva with Soviet Russia included as a "third party" participant who would vote on the communist side.

Dean also pointed out that the communist proposal calls for all decisions to be unanimous while the allied proposal simply calls for each side to vote as a unit.

"WE ARE FREE NATIONS "

He reminded the Reds:

"You forget that our side is composed of free Nations. It is not similar to the situation on your side where all Nations are compelled to speak with the same voice to echo the voice of the communist party line as dictated by the Kremlin."

Continuing his explanation, the American diplomat said that Allied Nations "are used to the free exchange of ideas and would not be 'coerced' or 'bullied' or 'demanded' into a fixeed pattern of thought."

"At personal risk," he added, "they will do what they think right. Be brainwashed. But it is basic to the way of life of the people of our side. We have no brainwashing."

Pvt. Drayton In Ordnance Company

Special To The Herald

U. S. ARMY Korea—Pfc. Willie Drayton, of Tuskegee, is serving as mechanic with the 17th Ordnance Company in Korea.

Pvt. Drayton, whose wife, Lula Mae, lives on Route 2, Tuskegee, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Drayton, of Prattville.

He entered the Army in August, 1952, and arrived in Korea last March.

ROUND TABLE CHAT — Pfc. Bernard R. Hollinger, USMC, sits next to marine Major General Randolph Pate (third from right), commanding general of 1st Marine Division in Korea, at round-table discussion soon after his repatriation. Hollinger was captured on Vegas Hill March 26 this year, while serving as fire team leader with Fifth Regiment, 1st Marine Division. He is from 1124 Brandywine, Lebanon, Pa. Here he listens to question posed by reporter (out of picture).

ILLINOIS GOVERNOR GREETS KOREAN RETURNEE Sgt. Charles Gowans of Chicago has three pretty substantial reasons for his broad, happy smile. First, his safe return to the States from the Korean War zone. Second, the warm, hearty greeting he received from Illinois' Gov. William G. Stratton, as the first Illinois soldier to debark from his ship. Third, the pretty receptionist whose smile-producing qualities are very much in evidence. The greeting took place in Seattle, Wash., recently during the 45th Annual Governor's Conference.—(ANP).

Here Is How Korean Talks Have Been Drawn Out

By United Press

Chronology of Korean Truce talks:

June 23, 1951 — Soviet United Nations delegate Jacob Malik proposed ceasefire in Korea.

July 10—Truce talks began at Kaesong.

July 12—Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway broke off talks after Communists halted a United Nations correspondents' convoy en route to talks.

July 15 — Talks resumed after Reds agreed to Ridgway's demands.

July 26—Agreement was reached on an agenda.

Aug. 5—Ridgway again broke off talks over appearance of armed Reds in neutral zone.

GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY
. . . broke off talks

Aug. 10—Talks resumed.

Aug. 23—Reds broke off talks charging United States planes violated Kaesong's neutrality.

Oct. 25—Talks resumed after being moved to Panmunjom.

Nov. 27—Agreement reached on 30-day cease-fire line.

Dec. 18—Agreement reached to exchange prisoner of war lists.

Feb. 19, 1952—Agreement reached for high-level political conference to follow any truce.

May 9—Communist prisoners riot on Koje Island off South Korea.

Oct. 8—United Nations called indefinite recess in talks.

Dec. 2—President-elect Eisenhower visited Korea.

Dec. 3—United Nations Assembly adopted India's plan to settle prisoner deadlock.

Feb. 23, 1953—Gen. Mark W. Clark proposed immediate exchange of sick and wounded prisoners.

March 30—Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai announced Reds agreed to exchange all prisoners on a voluntary repatriation basis.

April 11—Agreement signed for exchange of sick and wounded prisoners.

April 20—Exchange of prisoners began.

April 26—Truce negotiations resumed.

May 3—Prisoner exchange completed.

May 7—Communists submitted eight-point compromise proposal on prisoners.

May 13—United Nations made 26-point counter-proposal.

May 16—Allies called three-day recess after Reds rejected counter-proposal.

May 19—United Nations extended recess to eight days to prepare new proposal.

May 25—Allies presented new compromise plan and called for secret sessions. South Korean delegate on Allied truce team boycotted session in protest against secret Allied proposals. Truce talks recessed for six days.

May 28—South Korean delegate denounced latest Allied proposals and demanded they be withdrawn.

May 31—Reds asked for three-day extension of truce conference recess.

June 4—Truce negotiations resumed still in secret and with South Korean delegate boycotting them. Reds reported to have replied to Allied proposal and both sides "extraordinarily" close. United Nations called a one-day recess.

June 6—Truce delegates met again but made no announcement. South Korean President Syngman Rhee threatened continue fighting alone if present truce terms are accepted.

June 7—President Eisenhower sent a letter to Rhee urging him to accept the terms and avoid any "reckless adventure" to unify the country by force.

Rhee Envoy Files Refusal in Washington

Washington, May 26 (AP)—South Korea's ambassador, You Chan Yang, told Acting Secretary of State Smith today that the newest American truce proposals are completely unsatisfactory to his government and people.

The ambassador conferred with Smith for 70 minutes at the state department. Afterward, he told reporters his call was 'not exactly a protest but an effort to tell just exactly why our people are demonstrating against this present peace offensive."

Insist on Unification

"We are making concessions and the Communists have not made any concessions at all," he said. "Our government is insisting that a united Korea be part of the peace picture."

The ambassador said he did not know the precise terms presented to the Communists, but he said his government firmly believes all Korean prisoners must be released in Korea "because that is the land of their origin."

Will Fight Alone

"We don't care what they do with the Chinese Communists," he said.

Yang said Smith assured him on behalf of President Eisenhower that "the United States will never desert Korea."

The Korean envoy reiterated the view of his government that South Korea will fight alone if necessary against the Communists "even if we are exterminated."

Rhee to Eisenhower: Kill U. N. Truce Plan

Truce Talks Delayed on Reds' Plea

By Mac R. Johnson

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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TOKYO, Monday, June 1.—President Syngman Rhee of South Korea planned to dispatch today a personal appeal to President Eisenhower to withdraw the latest United Nations Command proposal for solving the prisoner of war problem in Korea.

He gained extra time to draft his appeal when the recess of the Korean armistice conference was extended another three days.

Plenary sessions of the truce conference had been scheduled to resume today at Panmunjom after a one-week recess. However, the Communists called a liaison officers' meeting yesterday and requested that the sessions be postponed until Thursday. The U. N. Command agreed.

Reds Studying Plan

The Communists said only that they wanted extra time "for administrative purposes." This was taken to mean they are still studying the Allied counterproposal of May 25, which was submitted at a closed-door plenary session.

For the first time yesterday the Communist radio at Peking mentioned the Allied secret counterproposal. The Red radio said, "The Syngman Rhee bloc openly violated the secrecy of the executive sessions by divulging the contents of the new American proposal and the progress of the executive session."

This may mean the Communists will insist the talks be placed on an open basis when resumed. Either side has the right to terminate the executive sessions.

Rhee Drafting Appeal

President Rhee and his acting Premier, Pyun Yung Tai, reportedly were drafting an appeal to President Eisenhower yesterday with the intention of submitting it to the South Korean Council of State Ministers today for approval before forwarding it to Washington.

It reportedly also was an answer to the communication President Eisenhower is understood to have sent Dr. Rhee recently through American Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs. Gen. Eisenhower is believed to have presented Dr. Rhee with arguments and assurances for going along with the Allied plan.

[According to The Associated Press, responsible sources in Washington said the Eisenhower message made these points:

1. The United States will not be deterred by threats or criticism from seeking an armistice on "honorable terms."

2. The security of United States and U. N. forces in Korea is a primary concern of Washington and Allied governments and must be a determining factor in dealing with any situation that might develop.

3. The United States stands ready, as it has in the past, to support South Korea with military, political and economic aid.]

Although the U. N. Command and the Communists, too, have remained silent on the contents of the new Allied plan, South Korean sources, angered by what they said were concessions, have deliberately leaked parts of it.

They said the Allies, who originally proposed that 34,000 North Korean prisoners of war be liberated as civilians in South Korea on the day an armistice became effective, now have withdrawn this idea and gone along with the Communist plan that these men, along with 15,000 Chinese who also refuse to return home to Communism, be turned over to a five-nation neutral custodial board.

While in custody of the board, Red agents would have an opportunity to make explanations to the prisoners, assuring them there would be no reprisals if they returned home.

South Korean sources called this switch a shameful concession which amounts to appeasement of the Communists. Mr. Pyun went so far as to say that South Korean police and troops would be willing to shed blood, if necessary, to prevent "neutral" troops from entering Korea to carry out the terms of the armistice.

Dr. Rhee said caustically that "we don't want war, but the Americans want peace at any price."

South Korean leaders also disclosed that the Communists rejected at least one part of the Allied plan when they first heard it last Monday. The U. N. Command plan, according to the South Koreans, provided that prisoners who still refuse to go home after hearing explanations by Red political commissars would be turned over to a political conference for disposition and, if this conference did not agree on their fate within a certain time limit their disposition would be made by the U. N. General Assembly.

North Korean Gen. Nam Il,

senior Red delegate, turned down this proposal on the grounds that the U. N. is one of the two belligerents in Korea and, if the end result was turning these prisoners back to the General Assembly, then in effect it amounted to forcible retention.

Little Hope Is Seen

With the Reds and the South Koreans against the Allied proposal, which previously was submitted to and indorsed by every other U. N. member with fighting men in Korea, there seems little hope for any speedy settlement of the prisoner problem—last and longest roadblock to a cease fire in Korea.

Indications are that Maj. Gen. Choi Duk Shin, South Korean member of the Allied armistice delegation, will continue to boycott the session, as he did a week ago, until the Allied plan is withdrawn or altered.

Vows to Carry On

The threats by South Korean officials to carry on independent military action in Korea if the Allies sign an armistice without the approval or support of the South Korean government were discounted here.

President Rhee has said the South Koreans will carry on the fight to drive all Chinese Communist troops out of Korea and has said the nation will perish unless unified.

It is recalled that about a year ago, when Dr. Rhee declared martial law to bolster his position in the fight to be re-elected President, the South Korean Army remained loyal to the U. N.

Dr. Rhee had wanted to pull two divisions out of the line to enforce martial law. However, the South Korean Army Chief of Staff and Gen. James A. Van Fleet, then 8th Army commander, said "No." The South Korean troops, which are under the tactical control of the 8th Army, remained in the line with complete loyalty to the 8th Army.

South Korean Army officers realize that the security of Allied troops—including South Koreans—hinges on unity of command and action, responsible sources said, and these sources expect no trouble on this score.

'Dying Days Of Korean War"

Hundreds Die In Fierce Fight

30a Korea

BY JOHN J. CASSERLY

WITH THE U. S. THIRD DIVISION IN KOREA, June 12—(INS)—The dying days of the three year old war in Korea are filled with the bodies of dead soldiers in this West Central sector of the warfront—American and Chinese bodies.

They lay today, arm to arm, leg to leg, on a blood-washed bed of rock on the West Central front called outpost Harry.

The stench was terrible. The sight was worse. The Monday sun warmed their peaceful figures, resting on a hillside amid the sun-splashed trenches.

HUMAN WALLS

Human walls of Chinese dead—four feet high and five feet wide—were wound around the bends of the Ashen crest. Their bloodied limp forms made angry spots of crimson.

A young medical corpsman's watch ticked off the aging minutes of the long, wearisome struggle in this war-scarred land of lonely hills.

Sat 6-13-53

"It's a hellava sight, isn't it?" said medical corps Pvt. Herbert F. Goyer of (1151 Northeast 141 St.) Miami, Fla. He was warm and weary and he added:

"People back home should know about this. But no one could ever describe it."

TWO WAVES

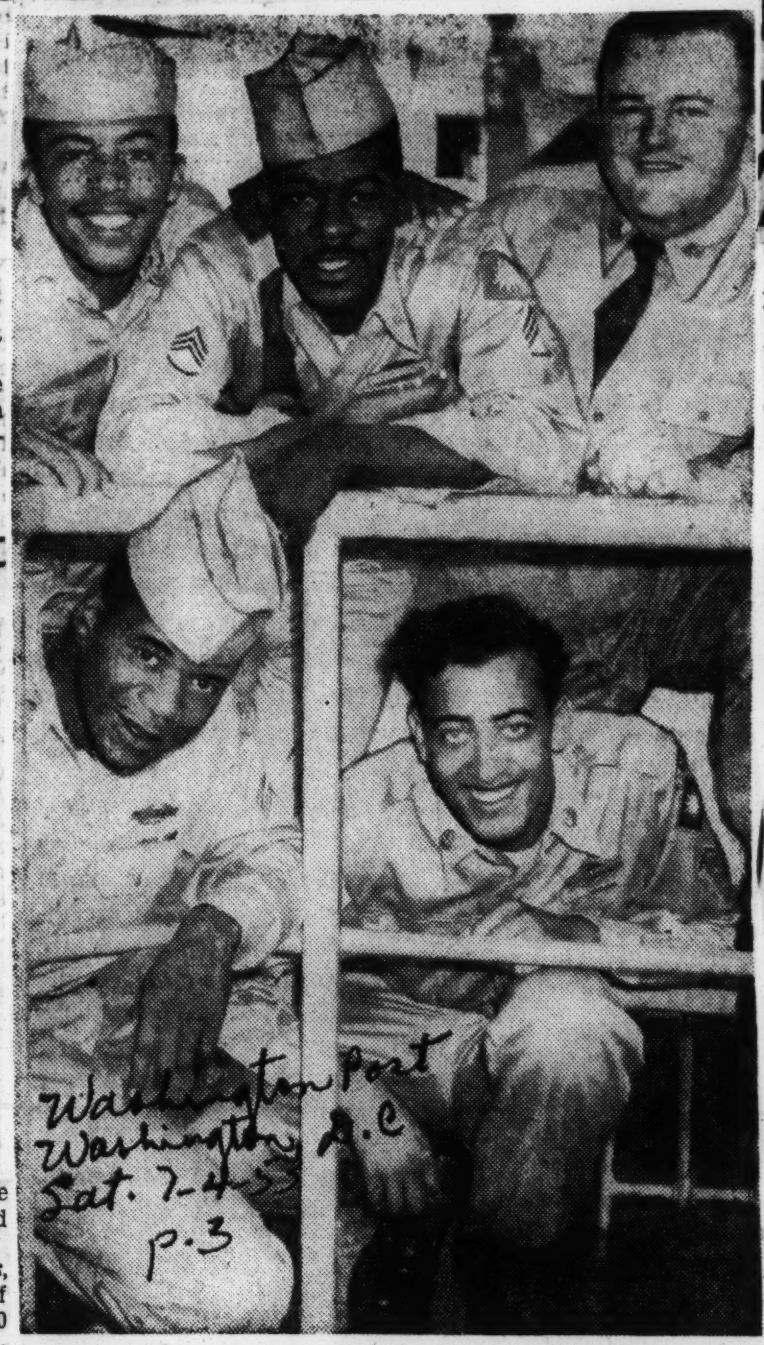
The husky, unhurt youth pointed to a group of soldiers and added:

"This is what's left of Baker Company. Take a good look." No one spoke. Then Goyer said: "We've been carrying down the wounded all day."

These grimy, living, victorious, had beaten off two great waves of Communist Infantry—some 3000 Chinese troops—in a fierce all-night pitched hand-to-hand struggle across the ridgeline of the shell-pocketed outpost.

Early this Friday morning, they gathered heavy American casualties and the heavy-hearted living groped down the slopes to be relieved by fresh troops.

Frontline officers said 150 Chinese died in today's fight. Another 400 Reds were wounded. The Chinese suffered 500 dead and almost 1,000 wounded in their previous night's vain, all-night assault.



Washington Post Washington, D.C. Sat. 7-4-53 p.3

30a Korea

Associated Press Photo

A Big Smile for a Welcome Sight

These veterans of Korea—three of them District men—smile on arriving in New York aboard the military sea transport General Sturgis. The Washingtonians are Pfc. Henry Wilson (kneeling, right) and Sergts. Frank Adams and William Duer (standing, center and right.) With them are Corpl. Raymond Turner, (kneeling, left) and Pfc. William Meely (standing, left), of Baltimore.

ROK Soldiers Lose Ground Along Front

Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 7-2-53

SEOUL—(Thursday)— (INS) — Republic of Korea foot soldiers lost three commanding heights along the battleline early Wednesday after vicious all-night battles with Chinese troops, ground action fell off later in the day.

Air warfare likewise dropped sharply following Tuesday's bag of 15 MIGs shot down in northwest Korea, the highest single daily toll since the start of Jet air combat.

Vital Lookout Mountain on the East-Central front fell to Chinese Communists in a savage eight-hour battle that ended shortly after dawn Wednesday. p.1

In a ten-hour central front fight marked by bloody hand-to-hand encounters, the ROKs lost a strategic outpost west of bomb-scarred Finger Ridge.

Meanwhile, the Chinese also captured Virginia Hill on the eastern sector of the battleline after a hotly contested see-saw encounter that carried into the early morning hours.

The Fifth Air Force monthly air summary listed new records for the airmen and claimed 74 MIG destructions, a new high for one month of air war.

The Air Force also reported a record number of Sorties for a single day—1,948 on June 15.

The Air Force lost 20 planes to ground fire during the month, 12 of them Sabrejets. Ten planes were lost to "other causes."

The overall Communist air losses included: A total of 74 MIGs and two YAK-18s destroyed; nine MIGs and one PO-2 type plane probably destroyed, and 36 MIGs and one other Jet-type plane damaged.

Total Allied warplane destruction for the month included:

Some 1,016 vehicles, five tanks, eight locomotives, 82 boxcars, 34 gun positions, 41 bridges, 844 buildings, and 903 shelters.

IN RED RAID—

Marines die to last man at outpost

Grim buddies retake Vegas in bloody fight

BY GEORGE A. McARTHUR

SEOUL, Saturday, March 28 —(AP)—Grim U. S. Marines, recoiling from a surprise 3500-man Chinese Red onslaught against 10 outposts, last night regained one of the two Western Front hills where other Marines had died to the last man.

Recapture of bloody Vegas, one of two outposts yielded in Thursday's Chinese human sea attack, came after 10 hours of fierce hand-to-hand combat.

The outpost hills are 25 miles southwest of Old Baldy, which the Reds seized in the last round of their Spring drive earlier this week. The hills are just to the northeast of Bunker Hill, which also was hit in Friday's assaults.

Only 25 miles northwest of the Marine action, Red MIG-15 jets made their deepest penetration of the year before being taken on in sky battles by Australian twin jet Meteors. The Aussies claimed one MIG probably downed and another damaged in dogfights south of Sohung.

EARLIER FRIDAY there was another indication the Reds were trying to move their air arm closer to the front line. U. S. Marine pilots of propeller-driven planes said they damaged a MIG in an encounter near Chinnampo, the port for the Red Korean capital of Pyongyang.

A Marine regimental commander said the Chinese killed or captured every Leatherneck in small holding forces on Vegas and nearby Reno outposts when 3500 Reds seized the positions in a surprise last night attack.

The commander of the Fifth Marine Regiment said that at 9:45 p.m. tonight (7:45 a.m., EST), his Leathernecks were in firm control of Vegas. They had sent for supplies to dig in and rebuild the shattered outpost.

The First Marine Division troops secured the hill at 7:30 p.m., but mopping up operations continued two hours more on the upper slopes.

THE MARINES reported they destroyed the effectiveness of from 12 to 15 Chinese companies—more than 2000 troops, in the bloody, hand-to-hand fighting.

The commander leading the Marine assault on Vegas messaged:

"We are on the top, situation well in hand. Enemy has tried several attempts to reinforce and counter-attack."

Withering Red machinegun fire had ripped at the Marine attackers on their way up the slope. Marine tanks hammered at the Communist machinegun nests. Smoke from exploding shells shrouded the outpost.

Col. L. W. Walt, a Marine regimental commander disclosed that every Leatherneck on Vegas and Reno when the Reds hit was presumed dead or captured.

The number was not reported, but presumably was small. Front-line reports said casualties in the fight back up the slope were far greater.

THE MARINES smashed through a ring of trenches circling the hill to retain Vegas, after a day of bloody, hand-to-hand combat with the Red defenders. Marine searchlights criss-crossed the battlefield to pinpoint Red positions.

The Reds pounded the outpost with mortar and 76-mm. fire, hinting at a possible Chinese counter-attack.

Before the Marines regained Vegas, Walt, of Ft. Collins, Colo., said:

"The Chinese took the position by mass force and mass formation which they can always do on an outpost like that when they want to pay the price. We are going to get it back. It's only a matter of when."

The Reds still clung to Reno and to Old Baldy, 52 miles north of Seoul. Old Baldy was captured Wednesday from the U. S. Seventh Infantry Division. Allied warplanes since have dropped hundred of tons of bombs on the height in a virtually steady stream.

THE MARINES OPENED their first counter-attack on Vegas at noon but were beaten back. The victorious attack began at 6 p.m., under cover of withering rocket and tank fire.

Walt said the Marines who won back the outpost were from the Third and Second battalions.

Walt estimated the Reds fired 30,000 to 35,000 artillery and mortar shells at Vegas alone.

There was no estimate of Chinese casualties, but the figure doubtless was high.

Sharp fighting spread westward at sundown Thursday when a Chinese regiment struck at the 10 Marine outposts 25 miles southwest of Old Baldy. The jabs were thrown back everywhere except at Vegas and Reno.

BOTH SIDES have taken heavy losses in the mounting Western front fighting. Nearly 2000 Chinese casualties have been counted.

Allied commanders said the Chinese attack, heaviest in five months, didn't appear to be the opening of a Spring offensive. Gen. Mark Clark, United Nations Far East commander, said loss of Old Baldy was not serious, but he expressed concern over UN casualties.

Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U. S. Eighth Army commander, flew to the flaming front for an on-the-spot inspection. Taylor escaped injury in a minor helicopter collision. Two officers in the second 'copter were slightly injured.

Marine defenders were ordered to withdraw from the smoke and flame of Vegas and Reno after seven hours of vicious, hand-to-hand battle with the attacking Reds.

MARINE reinforcements attempting to reach the positions had to fight their way through Communist blocking forces with pistols, rifles, bayonets and fists.

Allied fighter bombers began circling the area soon after the Reds attacked. The B-26s plastered the Marine front and Old Baldy, dumping 90 tons of bombs on the entrenched Reds.

The U. S. Fifth Air Force said planes from two Air Force wings and two Marine air groups took part in the frontline strikes.

FIRST MARINE air wing pilots in prop-driven Corsairs clashed with Red MIG-15 jets near Chinnampo on the Northwest coast. They reported damaging one MIG.

U. S. Sabre jets probably downed one MIG and damaged another in three dog fights.

Okinawa-based B-29 superforts dropped 120 tons of bombs on 80 Communist buildings near Wonsan Thursday night.

The Navy said the cruiser Los Angeles and the destroyer Hamner blasted Communist frontline positions on the extreme Eastern tip of the battleline.

Yanks Vow Vengeance on Disloyal GIs

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea, Aug. 12 [Wednesday] — Angry American soldiers came back from North Korea yesterday swearing vengeance on fellow prisoners who turned communist and informers.

The angry ones wore as a badge of honor the term "reactionary" fastened on them by Red captors who could not break their spirit. Prisoner after prisoner told of being spied upon and turned in to their captors by other Americans who had succumbed to the communist propaganda.

Many said they had been whipped, beaten and forced to stand immobile for hours in freezing cold because of tales carried to the Chinese by "progressives," the contemptuous label they fastened on the turncoats.

Face Life Imprisonment

Under the American code of military justice, men convicted of aiding the enemy to the detriment of others in prison camps may be sentenced to life imprisonment.

The army said the case of any American "progressive" would be investigated. The names of most of the informers are known, prisoners said.

Soldier receptionists had to grab and hold one American when he saw a fellow repatriate whom he termed a "No. 1 progressive." "I'll get that S.O.B. when I get home," he vowed.

"They'll Be Shark Bait"

Corp. Richard A. Holmquist of Boone, Ia., summed up the sentiment by saying, "You couldn't say anything against the Reds without the Chinese finding out about it within 20 minutes. If the informers get on the boat with me, they'll be shark bait. They were hated worse than the Chinese."

American officers, startled by the hatred of these men, took precautions to keep some groups away from others to avoid fights.

The bitterness was not confined to Americans. At Camp Britannia two British soldiers just back from captivity demanded an inquiry into collaboration by British prisoners.

Corp. Robert A. Ginn of Columbia, S. C., blamed indoctrinated American for one man being sentenced to a year in prison two weeks ago.

Beaten by 15 Chinese

Other Americans related tales of faked charges, trials that were a farce and severe punishment for nonexistent minor offenses.

A Spanish-American sergeant was beaten by 15 Chinese until he could not walk because he did not pay close enough attention to orders from guards, Sgt. Harold M. Keck of Bethlehem, Pa., told newsmen.

Pvt. Richard W. Godlewski of Bayonne, N. J., captured in February of 1951, said he saw Communists bayonet American prisoners on the long march back to the prison camp.

"A guy would fall out of the line because he could not walk any longer," he said. "A guard would drop back and the prisoner would be bayoneted. I saw it myself."

Yanks Win Back Old Baldy With Bayonets as Reds Open Fiercest Attack in 5 Months

Savage Battle in Trenches

TOKYO, March 24 (Tuesday) (UP).—Three thousand Chinese Communists overran American forward positions to reach the crests of Old Baldy and Pork Chop hills on Korea's western front today but savage American counter-attacks beat them back.

The Chinese launched their biggest attack in five months behind a thunderous artillery and mortar barrage. They hit the two hills and four other outposts guarding the Chorwon Valley invasion corridor at 9 P. M. (7 A. M. EST).

The outnumbered American defenders fell back shortly before midnight.

YANKS STRIKE BACK

About 45 minutes later the Americans launched a vicious bayonet charge to the crest of Old Baldy and fought the Chinese in bunkers and trenches for three hours before sweeping them from the top.

The Americans still were mopping up on the top and slopes of Old Baldy at 7 A. M. (5 P. M. EST).

The Red attack followed two weeks of "testing" probes at nearly all the key bastions guarding the ancient road into South Korea.

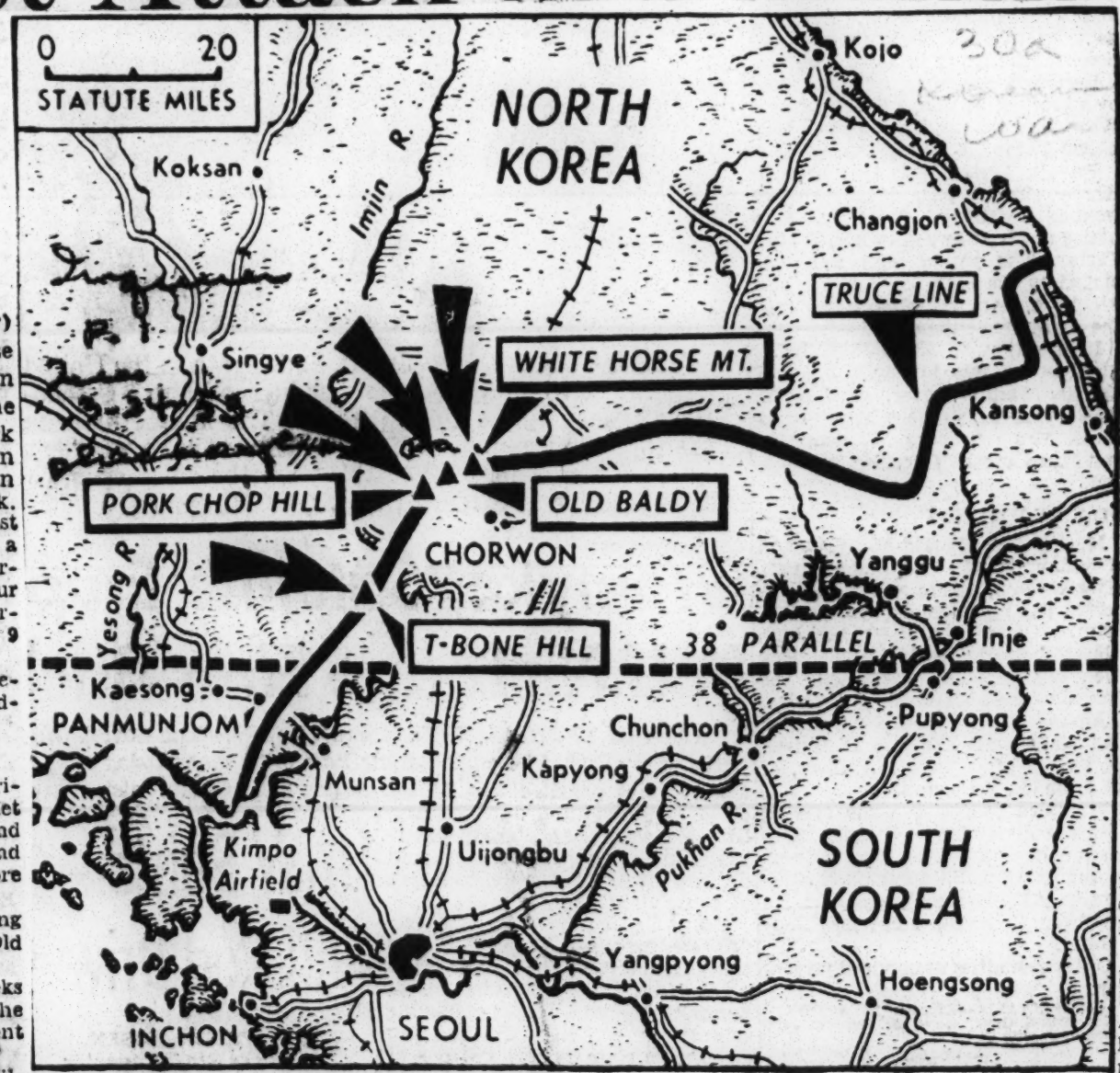
Fifteen thousand rounds of artillery and mortar fire were hurled at the Americans before the attack. In the combat that followed, American flares spread a weird, harsh light over the battlefield.

THREE MAIN ASSAULTS

The Chinese made three main attacks. In addition to the assaults on Old Baldy and Pork Chop, the Reds simultaneously threw a battalion of men at two outposts at the base of T-Bone Hill to the east.

West of Old Baldy—westernmost of the hills protecting a three-mile front—a battalion of Chinese went through a river draw and punched into an allied outpost, driving into American trenches. They fought a hand-to-hand battle until GI reinforcements arrived and drove them out at 4 A. M. (2 P. M. EST).

An officer of the American division involved in the fighting said details still were "confusing and conflicting" and that a clear and complete picture of the action would not be available for hours.



Map locates four hill sectors in Korea where fierce Chinese Communist attacks by more than 3000 troops have touched off the heaviest fighting in five months.

ALLIES REPEL ENEMY

While the main Chinese thrust hit the Americans, a Red company attacked South Korean positions on White Horse Mountain shortly after midnight, but the attack was broken up by artillery and mortars.

White Horse was the objective of the big Chinese attack five months ago, on Oct. 6, when 12,000 Communists hurled assaults day after day until their bloody losses ended the effort.

The savage fighting ended a lull of 24 hours during which only small-scale patrol and probing actions were reported along the 155-mile battlefront.

Division, corps and 8th Army officers kept in close touch with the new battle. They said it was too early to tell if the Reds intended a major spring drive.

Reds Make New Demands For Peace Agreement

BY ROBERT S. ELEGANT

PANMUNJOM — (INS) — The Communists faced a showdown demand by the Allies to exchange all prisoners, but Red China made a counter-demand fixing the price of peace.

The Communists were bluntly told by the UN command Friday "there is no basis in the armistice agreement" for holding back any prisoner seeking return to freedom.

The Reds, claiming the right under the Geneva Convention to imprison captives convicted of "crimes," are suspected of withholding 2,000 to 3,000 Americans as hostages.

There was no immediate Communist reaction on the prisoner issue, but Pieping radio broadcast a four-point formula which it declared to be "the correct way to ease international tension."

The Red broadcast demanded:

1—Admission of Red China to the United Nations, which the United States has already ruled out as a subject for discussion at the Korean Political Conference.

2—Abandonment of the American-South Korean Defense Pact to clear the way for "peaceful settlement" of the Korean question.

3—Action clearing the way for resumption of "normal relations" between Red China and its Far Eastern neighbors.

4—Acceptance by the Western powers of Red China and its "consolidation" with Russia as a "reality" whether the West "likes it or not."

The alternative to this four-point formula, the Red broadcast said, would be for the United States to run head-on into "a mighty and effective force" led by China and Russia.

Meanwhile, operation big switch proceeded at Panmunjom and the Reds prepared to free 50 more Americans, 50 British and 300 South Koreans today, beginning at 9 a. m. (7 p. m. Friday, CDT.)

The strongly worded demanded for including all prisoners in operation big switch was voiced at a joint repatriation committee meeting by Col. Louis C. Friedersdorf, the American member.

He stressed that the truce pact calls for exchange within 60 days of the effective date of the armistice all prisoners asking repatriation.

Liberated men have told of American prisoners being sentenced by "kangaroo courts" right up to the eve of the armistice signing. They received terms from six months to three years on charges described as "trumped up."

Prisoners who do not seek repatriation also are governed by the armistice agreement. They are supposed to be turned over to a neutral nations commission and guarded by Indian troops until their cases are settled.

Returning POWs have told of at least 20 Americans who refused to return to freedom and said some were believed to have gone to Russia or Red Satellite countries.

The Allies hold about 15,000 Chinese and 7,800 North Koreans who have signed statements they do not want to return to Communist rule.

30a Korean War [United Press Telephoto]

Illinoisans aboard troopship from Korea as vessel docked yesterday at New York, after overnight delay at anchor in harbor. Men go to Camp Kilmer, N. J., before coming home.

Phila. GI Killed in Korea, Two Are Prisoners

30a Korean War

A 21-year-old Philadelphia soldier was killed in action in Korea and two others from this city, previously reported missing, are prisoners of war, according to the Defense Department's 788th casualty list, released last night.

One other Pennsylvanian was reported killed, while five other residents of the State were wounded, including a Coaldale youth, and another was listed as captured.

ONE N. J. GI KILLED

The New Jersey section of the list reported one killed and four wounded, including a Moorestown man. The latest Maryland toll was seven wounded and one captured. No casualties for Delaware were announced.

Pfc. Francis J. Griffin, Jr., 21, whose parents live at 2725 N. 11th st., lost his life in battle Sept. 8, 1950. He previously had been listed as missing since that date.

Private Griffin, a former student at Dobbins Vocational-Technical School, was employed as a sheet metal worker at the Sterling Metal Co., 5th and Roses lns., when he enlisted in the Army in September, 1949. He was sent overseas in July, 1950. Besides his parents, he is survived by two brothers, John, 18, and Raymond, 12.

IN CHINESE HOSPITAL

Cpl. Wilbert M. Warring, 23, is a prisoner of war and now is a patient in a Chinese base hospital, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert E. Warring, of 1910 Titan st., were informed.

The soldier's mother reported she received a letter written before last Christmas in which her son said he was being "treated well," but failed to state the nature of his wounds or injuries.

Corporal Warring, a graduate of Benjamin Franklin High School, re-enlisted in the Army early in 1952, after serving three years with an airborne unit. He was sent to Korea with an infantry group last May, and had been listed as missing in action since Oct. 14.

LETTERS FROM SON

Cpl. Eugene Fleming, Jr., who previously had been listed as missing since December, 1950, is a prisoner of war, his mother, Mrs. Victoria F. Blue, of 1240 S. 22d st., was notified officially.

Mrs. Blue disclosed she had been receiving letters from her son in a Chinese prison camp "about every two months" since November, 1952. She said that he wrote that he was "in good health."

Corporal Fleming, who attended Bok Vocational School, joined the Army Dec. 21, 1947. He trained at Fort Dix and Fort Lewis, Washington, and was sent to Korea in August, 1950, with an infantry regiment.

TELLS PARENTS NOT TO FRET

Marine Pfc. Joseph G. Gavin, Jr., 23, whose parents live at 10 E. Camden ave., Lenola, Moorestown township, N. J., was wounded March 26. Gavin, serving with the First Marine Division, wrote later and told his parents not to worry but gave no indication of the nature of his wounds.

Private Gavin, a former student at Camden Catholic High School, was employed in the Lit Brothers warehouse when he entered the Marine Corps in August, 1951. He trained at Parris Island, S. C., and has been in Korea since last September.

Marine Pfc. Marvin J. Evans, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Evans, of 34 Bull Run st., Coaldale, Schuykill county, was wounded March 26. In a letter dated March 22 he wrote that he had "just come back from a mission. Nineteen of us went out but only four returned . . ."

ATTENDED COALDALE HIGH

A former student at Coaldale High School, the youth enlisted in the Marine Corps March 29, 1951. He arrived in Korea about three months ago.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Marine Corps

Cpl. Maurice I. Boggess, son of Mrs. Abbie Boggess, of Coraopolis.

WOUNDED

M/Sgt. Joseph L. Coleman, brother of Mrs. Verdell Walls, of Canonsburg.

Navy

HN Robert P. White, son of Mrs. Beatrice A. White, of Waymart.

PFC. GRIFFIN PFC. WARRING

Marine Corps

Pfc. Thomas C. Byrnes, son of Mrs. Marguerite C. Byrnes, of Pittsburgh.

CAPTURED

Pfc. Joseph C. Lawson, son of Mrs. Mary Lawson, of Waynesburg. (Previously reported missing.)

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Navy

HM3 William G. Jones, brother of Paul Jones, of Ramsey.

WOUNDED

Marine Corps

Sgt. Benjamin S. Borawsky, son of Mrs. Estelle Borawsky, of Bound Brook.

Pfc. Roy J. DeNike, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy J. DeNike, Sr., of Bloomingdale.

Pfc. John P. Healy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Healy, of Bayonne.

MARYLAND—WOUNDED

2d Lt. Gerald J. Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Allen, Sr., of Oldtown.

Pvt. Calvin Lockner, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Lockner, Sr., of Odenton.

Pfc. John T. McGinnis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. McGinnis, of Baltimore.

Pvt. John J. Ranney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Darvin Ranney, of Baltimore.

Sfc. Coy Smith, brother of Mrs. Mildred Sobierajski, of Baltimore.

Marine Corps

Cpl. Arthur F. Brown, son of Mrs. Lillian M. Brown, of Baltimore.

2d Lt. Benjamin H. Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Murray, of Glyndon.

CAPTURED

Cpl. James Davis, son of Mrs. Alma Davis, of Bradshaw. (Previously reported missing.)

Red China Continues Talk Recess

Boycott by ROK To Go On; Parley Resuming Thursday

By The Associated Press

MUNSAN — President Syngman Rhee summoned the South Korean cabinet to what was called a "crisis session" over the truce talks Monday after reportedly drafting a reply to a message from President Eisenhower.

The South Korean move came on the heels of a request by the Communist high command Sunday for an additional three-day delay in the talks which had been scheduled to resume Monday morning at Panmunjom.

The United Nations Command quickly agreed to extend the current recess until Thursday but the South Korean member of the Allied delegation announced he will continue his unprecedented boycott of the talks.

An air of crisis hung over the truce negotiations and bitter charges were flying in two directions.

Maj. Gen. Choi Duk Shin, the Korean United Nations truce representative, in a statement at Seoul charged the senior Allied truce delegate, Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., with being "not sincere" and said he will remain away from the Panmunjom negotiations until the United Nations withdraws or changes the latest truce offer to the Reds.

Harrison declined comment when advised of Choi's statement.

The Peiping radio, fishing in troubled waters, broke an unusual silence Sunday night and denounced the South Korean government for violating "the secrecy" of last Monday's armistice meeting at Panmunjom. It was the first mention by Peiping of the Allied counter-plan.

The Red broadcast said "serious attention" must be paid to the fact that "the Syngman Rhee bloc openly violated the secrecy of the executive sessions by divulging the contents of the new American proposal and the contents of the executive session" itself.

Choi last Friday released the text of an embittered letter he wrote to Harrison. It revealed important provisions of the new Allied plan.

The Rhee government is demanding unconditional release of 34,000 North Korean prisoners unwilling to return home after an armistice.

According to South Korean sources, the United Nations Command reportedly offered to allow these reluctant Koreans to be turned over to a five-nation commission headed by India for a 90-day "explanation" period by 150 Communist representatives. If some prisoners still refuse to go home after "explanations" a political conference would next discuss their fate. And if this fails to solve the problem, the prisoner question finally would be turned over to the United Nations general assembly.

The Communist request Sunday for additional time suggested that the Red truce delegates are still considering this Allied offer and are awaiting a decision from Peiping and possibly Moscow.

South Korean informants said Rhee personally wrote on a typewriter a reply to President Eisenhower with the aid of his Austrian-born wife and Foreign Minister Pyun Yung Tai.

The text of the reply could not be learned but only Saturday Rhee reaffirmed his determination to "smash Chinese Communist troops in Korea" and fight for the long-sought unification of the country.

Responsible sources in Washington said the Eisenhower message to Rhee made these points:

1—The United States will not be deterred by threats or criticism from seeking an armistice on honorable terms.

2—The security of United States and United forces in Korea is a primary concern of Washington and Allied governments and must be a determining factor in dealing with any situation that might develop.

3—The United States stands ready, as it has in the past, to support South Korea with military, political and economic aid.

Washington officials left no doubt of their concern over the situation which confronted the United Nations Command with "two front" negotiations — seeking to quiet the clamor of the South Korean government while negotiating for a truce with the Reds.

RHEE ASKS RIGHT TO INVADE NORTH

Force After Armistice Price of Agreement

By HOWARD HANDLEMAN

SEOUL, June 2 (Tuesday) (INS)—A high South Korean official admitted today that President Syngman Rhee had asked for the right to invade North Korea after an armistice.

The official said that Rhee had sent a request to President Eisenhower asking for the right to unify Korea by military means after an armistice—as his price for agreeing to the Allied compromise cease-fire proposals.

By HERB ALTSCHUL

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—South Korea was reported today to be insisting on a mutual defense agreement with the United States. This was said to be part of President Syngman Rhee's price for withdrawing his opposition to the truce terms laid down by the United Nations.

An authoritative source said Rhee has informed this nation that his country will quit opposing the U. N. truce terms only if President Eisenhower signs a four-point agreement pledging that the United States will:

1. Sign a mutual defense pact with South Korea.

2. Agree not to try to keep South Korea from unifying all of Korea.

Continued Aid

3. Keep up large-scale military and economic shipments to South Korea.

4. See to it that all foreign forces leave Korea once a truce is signed and prisoners are exchanged.

There was no comment from the White House or the State Department on the reported plan. Eisenhower and his defense leaders had a chance to go over the proposals at a meeting of the National Security Council today.

But Secretary of State Dulles said after the meeting that Korea was not discussed. The Security Council drafts this nation's defense policies.

Meanwhile, South Korea renewed its attack on the U. N. truce terms, which call for a cease-fire along the present battle lines. Under the truce terms, the question of unifying the Korean Peninsula would be resolved at a later peace conference.

South Korea's acting Prime Minister, Pyun Yung Tai, said after an emergency Cabinet meeting that his nation will go it alone against the Reds if the U. N. signs an armistice based on its proposal.

Pyun predicted the armistice terms would be accepted and added:

"Some people think the ROK Army will not be able to go on fighting if United Nations ammunition and other military supplies stop. Just wait and see."

According to the authoritative source in Washington Rhee wanted the U. S. to promise to come to the aid of South Korea if it is attacked anew by the Communists after a cease-fire is signed. Rhee was said to want the U. S. to make such a pledge independent of what the United Nations might do.

U. S. VICTORIOUS IN FRIDAY UN DEBATE ON TRUCE PARLEY

BY PIERRE J. HUSS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (INS) — The seventh annual UN Assembly climaxed its year-long session by giving the United States a striking victory in approving the American plan for a Korean peace parley after India voluntarily dropped out.

The diplomatic crisis in Anglo-American and Asiatic relations collapsed when India, with the consent of those who nominated her—Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, announced her withdrawal.

DISCORD END HAILED

Thunderous cheers from the crowded auditorium hailed the end of the Allied discord and visible defeat of Russia's 11th hour attempts to widen the rift into a permanent Western split.

The assembly ended on a note of personal triumph for Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and painful defeat for Russia's Andrei Vishinsky.

The two top protagonists battled each other right to the moment the voting began on various resolutions in the Assembly's forenoon session and again in the windup afternoon meeting. The latter was devoted to speeches commemorating the deeds of UN soldiers who fought and died in Korea.

TAKES INITIATIVE

Lodge again seized on Vishinsky's earlier hint that Russia, Red China and North Korea might boycott the Korean parley as set up under U. S. leadership by saying:

The Korean tragedy does not engender extravagant optismism about the political conference. But we hope that the other side may be prepared to show some respect for the overwhelming wishes of the people of Korea and the judgment of the people of the world. We hope that they are ready to negotiate, in good faith, a settlement which would leave Korea free and unified, secure against aggression and subversion and able to devote all its energies to the terrible task of rebuilding their war-torn homeland.

"The governments who will represent our side at this conference will negotiate in good faith. If the Communists will only do likewise, Korea may yet see the end of its maryrdom, and the Korean people the dawn of a brighter day.

UNPRECEDENTED ACTIONS

"What we did in Korea in a military way was without precedent. What we have done here in New York in the last ten days in making recommendations for the political conference is equally without precedent.

"Of course the record, being human, is not perfect and it can be argued that more could have been done and that what was done could have been done with greater speed.

"But we can be everlastingly proud of what was accomplished. Obviously the United Nations has not developed as its founders planned, but equally obviously it has fully justified its existence."

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1,813 More Prisoners Flee; China Blames Crisis on U.S., Charging Trade With Rhee

Many Slain; Fugitive List At 25,952

By RUTHERFORD POATS

TOKYO, Friday, June 19—(UP)—More than 1,800 anti-Communist North Korean prisoners of war broke out of five South Korean prison camps during the night, the United Nations command announced today, and the Peiping radio blasted the American high command for the escape of the prisoners.

American guards killed or wounded some of the prisoners attempting to escape as the United States command moved to halt a plan by South Korean President Syngman Rhee to free the POWS—a plan which may wreck hopes of a truce.

Only the formal signing of the agreement was needed to end the three years of fighting.

At Panmunjom this morning, the Communists postponed without explanation a scheduled meeting of interpreters working on the final English, Chinese and Korean texts of the truce document.

The UN POW command said 1,813 anti-Communists had escaped last night and early today from five camps in South Korea. The new escapes brought to 25,952 the number of prisoners who have been released by South Korean guards, or smashed through barriers and barrages of tear gas and rifle fire from U. S. guards in two days, the UN said.

The official report said that yesterday a final count showed that 24,139 prisoners were released by their South Korean guards Thursday.

Today's report of five new breakouts included two camps where thousands escaped yesterday. At Camp No. 5, San Mudai, 9,560 escaped Thursday and 340 early today. At Camp No. 9, Pusan, 3,785 escaped Thursday and 34 today.

American Army and Marine Guard broke up a stampeding escape at Camp No. 10, near Inchon, last night, killing 13 of the fleeing prisoners with gunfire. Another 17 were trampled to death in the stampede through the barbed wire barricades.

The UN announcement said 495 of the 1,474 prisoners in the camp either got away into the surrounding countryside or were killed.

CRASH BARRICADES

The POW command said 170 of the 3,000 prisoners confined in the prison command hospital at Pusan escaped. Another 770 North Koreans broke through the barricades last night at Yongchon's Camp No. 4.

The Peiping radio, the "voice of Communist China," said the Americans "deliberately connived" with Rhee to release the prisoners.

The Communist radio said that "the whole world is now turning to the United States Government to see how it will deal with this outrage."

The broadcast was based on a dispatch from Kaesong, the Communist truce camp.

"The sincerity of the American Government for an armistice is indeed put to an acid test," the Peiping Radio said adding it had been proven "that the Americans deliberately connived at Rhee's violation of the agreement on the repatriation of POWS."

A letter written by Rhee to President Eisenhower the day the South Korean president ordered the freeing of the prisoners was released here today. In it Rhee turned down Mr. Eisenhower's appeal for support of the United Nations-Communist armistice.

Rhee disclosed that he told President Eisenhower offers of American aid to South Korea hold little inducement as they "come as a price for our acceptance of the armistice." He told Eisenhower, too, that the armistice was being reached in an "atmosphere of appeasement."

Rhee made public his reply to Eisenhower's June 6 letter in which the U. S. Chief Executive pledged increased economic and military aid to South Korea and promised to negotiate for a mutual defense pact after Rhee agreed to a truce.

LITTLE INDUCEMENT

"Your generous offers . . . are highly appreciated by all Korean people for they are what we badly need," Rhee wrote. "But when such offers come as a price for our acceptance of the armistice as we know it, they cannot but have little inducement, because, as I have said before, to accept such an armistice is to accept a death warrant."

President Eisenhower, meanwhile, dispatched to Rhee a secret but sharply worded message demanding the immediate recapture of the freed POWs.

The text of the presidential message was not made public, but Secretary of State Dulles, speaking to newsmen at the White House, bluntly charged the South Korean government with "unilateral action" flaunting "the authority of the United Nations command to which the Republic of Korea had agreed."

The United Nations command confirmed one of the reported new outbreaks. It was from a camp near Inchon, 12 miles west of Seoul, where American Army and Marine troops fought 1,500 anti-Communists who crashed through barbed wire fences.

Four hundred of this group escaped. Guards killed at least 33 prisoners and wounded 93 others. Unofficial reports estimated the dead at 100 and the wounded at 300.

The break at Inchon occurred a few hours after American troops quietly replaced South Korean guards.

The Peiping Radio placed the responsibility for the escapes on the Americans in its 9 a. m. (7 p. m. Thursday Atlanta time) broadcast.

"Many facts point to the grave responsibility which the headquarters of the U. S. Army (in Tokyo) definitely cannot evade," the Communist radio said.

"The puppet 'National Assembly' passed a resolution on June 9 'to immediately free all Korean prisoners who refuse repatriation and send Chinese prisoners who refuse to go home to Formosa,'" the Peiping broadcast said.

"The American side must undoubtedly have taken note of these proceedings."

Korean Orphans Say Thanks For Help by District Group

Homeless children, learning a new way of life in a country ravaged by war, have relayed their thanks to a group of District church workers.

The youngsters, 714 Korean orphans at Cheju, sent a picture to 38 women in a knitting club of All Souls' Unitarian Church. The snapshot of several happy tots in new clothes was their way of saying "thanks" for 185 items including sweaters, skirts, trousers, caps and mittens, which the orphans have received in the last year.

Mrs. Harrison G. Roby of 2737 Devonshire Pl. nw., organized the clothing project after an American Army colonel had requested her for "needy orphans we decided to take over."

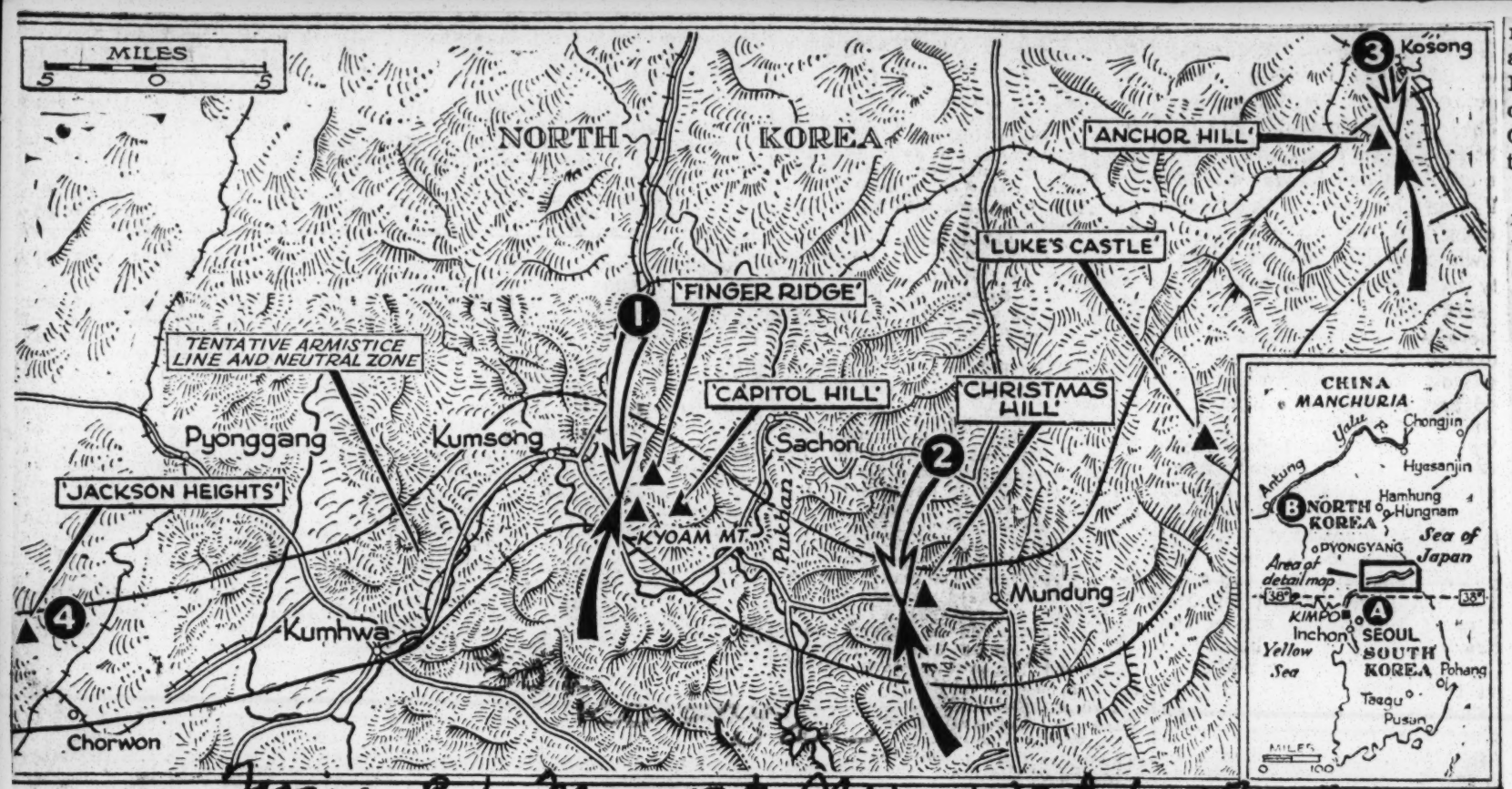
In a letter to Mrs. Roby, Col. William J. Verbeck explained: "The few American officers here who are engaged in training ROK soldiers have sponsored the Orphans Home of Korea. It was removed to Cheju in December, 1951, from Seoul by the United States Air Force, just before the capital city fell to the enemy. The orphans have practically nothing! Knitted sweaters would be a welcome luxury.

"This is no big drive. About ten Americans, all too badly wounded to serve again up north, decided we could do more for Korea than train replacements for her army."

Painted on the back of the letter's final sheet was a water color by one of the children showing two youngsters building a snowman.

Many of the garments were knitted with scraps of yarn. Others were made with new wool, purchased from cash contributions to the project.

The Washington Chapter of the Unitarina Service Committee, 16th and Harvard sts. nw., collected and mailed 4677 pounds of clothing last year. Cash donations are sent to the American Korean Foundation, 345 E. 46th st., New York City.



The New York Times June 17, 1953

ALLIES WIN BACK PEAK: The Communists yielded the top of "Finger Ridge" (1) but pressed forward on Kyoam Mountain. They advanced on "Christmas Hill" (2) and won "Anchor Hill" (3). United Nations tanks were shelled near "Jackson Heights" (4). Enemy planes caused havoc at Inchon (A on inset). but four MIG's were downed in northwest Korea (B).

U.N. IN GRIM BATTLE REGAINS VITAL HILL; SEOUL PORT BOMBED

Rhee Troops Fight Way Back to Crest of 'Finger Ridge,' Western Anchor of Area

NEW ALLIED LINE IN PERIL

Great Fire Set at Inchon by Red Planes in Heaviest Attack—Kimpo Airfield Also Hit

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, Korea, Wednesday, June 17—South Korean troops, furiously counter-attacking al night, recaptured the crest of "Finger Ridge," on the east-central Korean front, today.

The vital ridgeline—western anchor of the Republic of Korea sector of the flaming front—had fallen to assaults by 6,000 Chinese yesterday. Its loss imperiled Kyoam Mountain and the valleys leading southward toward the Thirty-eighth Parallel. But the South Koreans surged back, retaking "Finger Ridge" at 7 A. M.

As the greatest Communist offensive since the spring of 1951 renewed its fury, fifteen Communist planes raided the Seoul area for the second time in as many nights in the biggest enemy air blow of the war. The bombs touched off a great fire in a fuel dump at the capital's port of Inchon and set lesser blazes at the near-by Kimpo airfield.

MIG jet planes came out of Manchuria and challenged United States Sabres. The Fifth Air Force said four MIG's had been shot down and three damaged in a series of twilight sky battles.

The surprise Chinese onslaught on "Finger Ridge" had come just as two South Korean divisions had stabilized that part of the active forty-mile front along the Pukhan River to the east, after having been thrown back two miles under the weight of attacks by forces of 30,000 to 40,000 men.

Foe Shifts Onslaught

The Communists followed up and hit these positions in inconclusive fighting, and later yesterday they shifted the weight of the attack to "Finger Ridge," on the west flank of the new Allied positions, and far to the east, in the "Christmas Hill" sector. The foe carved out gains at both ends of the sector that threatened to make the new Allied positions untenable.

The greatest onslaught hit "Finger Ridge," which had resisted all attempts at capture in last fall's desperate fighting. Front reports said at least two regiments had struck the position through a storm of Allied bombs and jellied gasoline, and artillery and small arms fire.

By noon "Finger Ridge" was gone and the South Koreans, under heavy attack, had fallen back to the main dominating positions on Kyoam Mountain. "Finger Ridge" is a part of the Kyoam hill mass, which lies about two miles west of the new South Korean line along the Pukhan and five miles southeast of Kumsong.

The Kyoam mass guards the valley leading to the rear and dominates miles of Allied positions.

Flanking Move Seen

While the battle raged on Kyoam Mountain, 750 more Chinese attacked shortly after dusk southeast of "Finger Ridge," in what may have been an attempt to outflank Kyoam. At last reports, the South Korean Eighth Division was holding firm.

About twenty miles across the mountains east of Kyoam, savage fighting had broken out in the "Christmas Hill" sector, on the right flank of the South Korean positions along the Pukhan. Latest reports said that the series of attacks up to 750 men strong had thrown the South Koreans from five hills around "Christmas Hill," but that they held onto two. The South Koreans immediately counter-attacked, and fighting was reported in progress on all the lost hills.

There were other Communist attacks eastward from "Christmas Hill" all the way to the east coast at "Anchor Hill," with as many as 3,000 of the foe hitting the hill defenses. [The enemy had captured "Anchor Hill" and two nearby heights in bitter fighting, The United Press said.]

On the central front twenty miles or so west of Kyoam Mountain, a strong Allied tank force ran into trouble when, in an attempted raid near "Jackson Heights," it hit a mine field. Some of the tanks were disabled and Communist artillery opened up on them.

Both sides were saying the Chinese attacks were tied in closely with the armistice. Communist correspondents at Panmunjom said the offensive was designed to teach a lesson to the South Koreans, whose leaders have been threatening to fight on alone. South Korean commanders said the drive was designed to pave the way for another invasion of South Korea after an armistice.

President Syngman Rhee, who has threatened to use his South Korean troops in a drive north after an armistice, flew to the front yesterday and conferred with Korean Army officers. Accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Eighth Army commander, Dr. Rhee visited the east-central front, which received most of the record 122,557 artillery and mortar rounds fired by the foe Monday.

The Communist gains have been costly for them. The Eighth Army reported that from June 8 to 14 they lost 9,200 men killed or wounded—the heaviest weekly loss since October, 1952.

Fifth Air Force and United States carrier planes swooped down on enemy troops in the battle area. The Fifth Air Force had thrown 650 close support sorties by 8 P. M. yesterday.

Emboldened Communist guerrillas wrecked a freight train laden with military supplies near the southeast port of Pusan last night. This was the second such sabotage within forty-eight hours by guerrillas operating deep inside Allied territory.

HAND TO HAND BATTLES RAGE AT 2 OUTPOSTS

P. 1

750 Chinese Attack Bunker Hill

SEOUL, March 27 [Friday] — (AP)—Chinese Communists heavily assaulted Bunker hill yesterday and were hurled back even as other Reds 25 miles to the northeast clung to Old Baldy in a tornado of exploding shells and bombs.

At least 750 Reds hit Bunker hill, an outpost guarding an invasion route to Seoul, while uncounted other Chinese slammed against three other outpost hills nearby.

Early reports said the Bunker hill onslaught was stopped, as was an attack by about 150 Chinese on a nearby outpost. Hand-to-hand combat raged at the two other outposts hours after the Reds struck.

The Bunker hill attack set ablaze much of the western front where two trunk roads lead down from the north and northwest of Seoul.

The Chinese attack on Bunker hill rolled up behind a heavy artillery barrage about sundown. The fighting raged on late into the night.

Still Hold Positions

"It's hotter than a firecracker but we still hold everything they attacked," a front line officer reported.

Communists on Old Baldy were taking a heavy pounding, and front reports indicated few of the 350 Reds last reported holding the height could have survived. Bunkers had been smashed in the first Red onslaught last Monday, and now great fires burned and smoke rose a mile high over the scarred summit as artillery, tanks and warplanes worked it over. Shells falling behind the hill cut up 300 Chinese trying to reinforce the Reds on the peak. By midday, 200,000 pounds of explosives had rocked the hill.

American 7th division troops withdrew from their last foothold on Old Baldy yesterday morning, blowing up their bunkers.

The 8th army estimated the Chinese lost 1,859 killed and wounded in the Old Baldy sector in the first 48 hours after they began their attack. This did not include casualties from air strikes.

Not Serious, Says Clark

In Tokyo, Gen. Mark Clark, far east commander, told correspondents he did not consider the loss of Old Baldy serious, but he was concerned with 7th division casualties, which have been severe for both Yanks and Colombians. Clark said there was no indication the new Red attacks foreshadowed a major spring offensive by the communists.

Asked about a story that shiploads of artillery shells have been diverted from Korea to other parts of the world because ammunition is overflowing storage space in Korea, Gen. Clark answered:

"I know nothing of it."

"We're now in good shape on ammunition," he added.

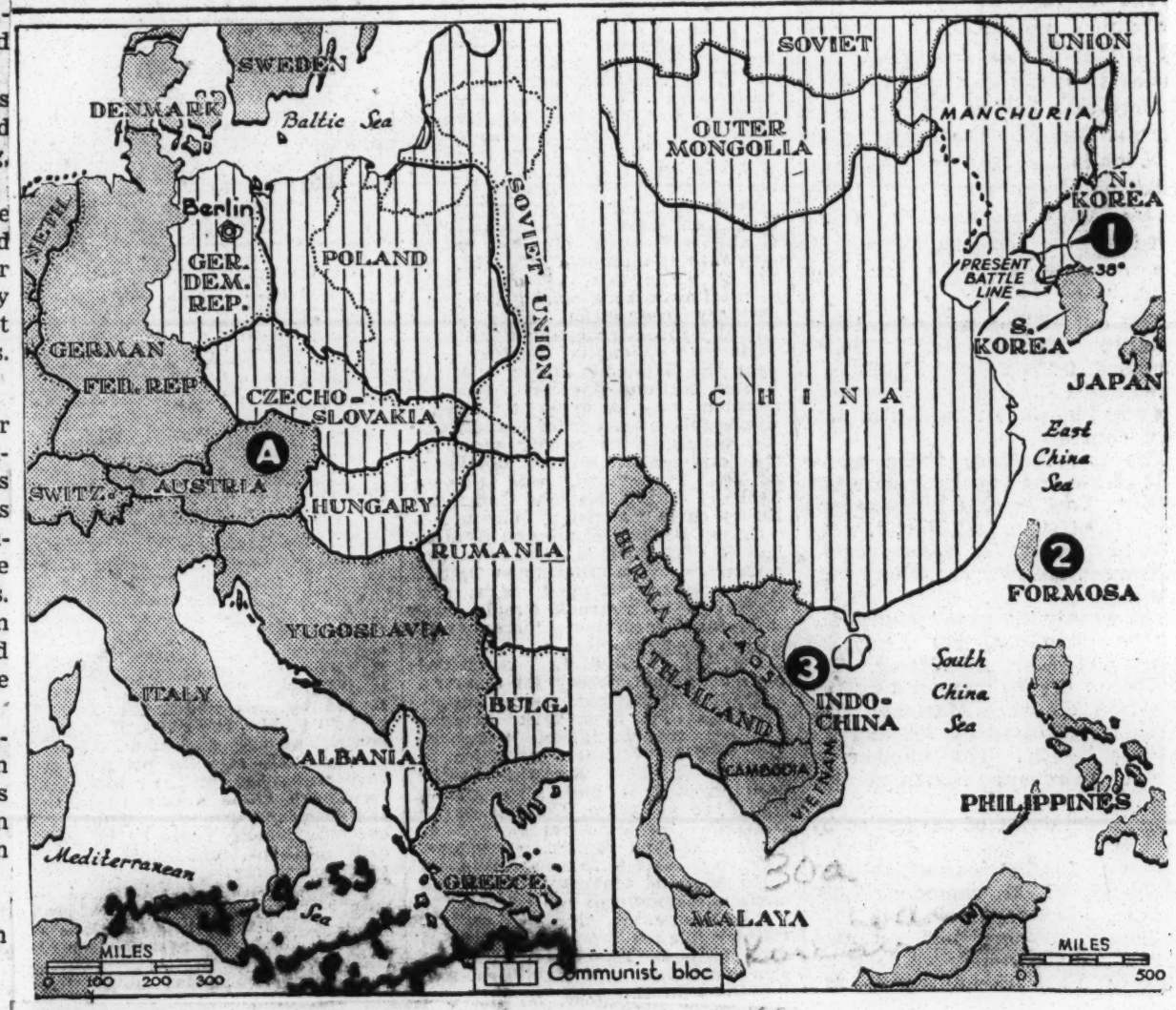
U. S. Reserves Diverted

The commander of the Colombian battalion which was knocked off Old Baldy Monday night said he could have stuck there if American reserves promised him had not been diverted to save Pork Chop hill.

Lt. Col. Alberto Ruiz-Novoa told reporters that before the attack he had an American company in reserve for defense against any strike at Old Baldy. But when the Chinese roared in, he said, he learned for the first time that higher headquarters had ordered the company to support American troops embroiled in a similar attack on Pork Chop.

He said he feared more hills would fall unless 8th army forces are strengthened.

U.S. Would Accept Peace in Divided Korea; Considers a U. N. Trusteeship for Formosa



The New York Times April 9, 1953

PEACE ELEMENTS OUTLINED: Washington was reported amenable to a settlement in Korea (1, map at right) based on a division of the peninsula at the waist. The war in Indo-China (3) is regarded as part of the same pattern as the Korean struggle. An independent Formosa (2) was also envisaged. Related to such solutions was insistence that the Russians give an earnest of peaceableness, such as accord on a treaty with Austria (A, map at left).

Administration, However, Wants Line Moved 90 Miles North of 38th Parallel—Ready to Expand Talks to Entire Far East

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 8—The Eisenhower Administration is willing to accept a settlement in Korea based on a boundary at the narrow waist of the peninsula. This new line between Communist-controlled North Korea and the South Korean Republic would be approximately ninety miles north of the present battle line.

Moreover, the new Administration is willing to drop the adamant attitude of the Truman Administration and to widen the scope of the political conference that would follow a truce. The aim would be a settlement if possible of all major Far Eastern problems. In any event the Administration will adhere to its position that the Korean and Indo-China wars are part of a single conflict and must be settled together.

These two points relating to the Far East are salient in the Administration's current thinking as it ponders the Moscow-generated peace feelers. In the Far East the peace proposals have reached a comparatively concrete stage in the discussion of an exchange of sick and wounded prisoners and therefore the aims with respect to that area are fairly clear.

It can be said, however, that Administration leaders will believe the new Malenkov regime in Moscow is serious in seeking an abatement of the world crisis if it shows a real willingness to reach a settlement of one of the older problems, such as an Austrian treaty.

Formosa Presents Dilemmas

Uppermost in the Far Eastern problems is the question of what to do with Formosa. And here the plan reported under consideration is afflicted with serious accessory dilemmas, both here at home and with United States allies.

The Administration is casting about for a solution that would assure an independent Formosa. A possibility being considered is a United Nations trusteeship for that strategic island, with the creation of a Republic of Formosa as the ultimate goal.

[Delegates to the United Nations expressed interest in the United States proposals, but most of them declined official comment until they had more time to study them. However, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Nationalist Chinese representative, called the suggestion that Formosa be made a trust territory "too ridiculous to consider."]

Such a solution would leave the vast China mainland under Communist control, and certainly would arouse the bloc of Republicans in Congress who believe the ultimate objective must be the liberation of China.

Furthermore, Administration leaders realize that a Formosan Republic, while it might be attractive to the people of the island, who spent so many years under Japanese domination, would hardly suit Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Nationalist Government now situated there.

There is nothing from Administration sources to suggest whether this solution implies a de facto recognition of Communist China by the United States, as Great Britain has done, and no suggestion that formal recognition would be taken under consideration.

The talk of a trusteeship for Formosa caused speculation that the Administration recognized that Generalissimo Chiang did not have the resourcese for a reconquest of his homeland. Any official United States proposal of a trusteeship might be interpreted by the Communist leaders to mean that this country had no aggressive designs on the mainland, and there was some speculation as to what effect this might have in any peace negotiations.

Cairo Declaration Is Involved

But the question of Formoso is further complicated by the Cairo Declaration of 1943, under which the island was considered a part of China, and the Peiping Government has claimed sovereignty over it.

Settlement on a boundary at the peninsula waist would be substantially short of the ultimate goal of a "unified, independent and democratic" Korea, expressed in the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly of Oct. 7, 1950. But it would be more than what the Truman Administration had indicated it would settle for as a practical matter—a liquidation of the conflict on the Thirty-eighth Parallel that originally divided North and South Korea.

All of this does not take into account whether Moscow and Peiping even would consider a boundary that would require them to yield a substantial area to the South Korean Republic. A delineation of the "waist line" has not been put forth officially but the one discussed unofficially in the capital is Sinanju-Hamhung-Hungnan.

The view of the Administration is, however, that the Communists will have to make some concessions in Korea and Indo-China and to sit down and talk seriously about a European settlement if they are to convince the world they are in earnest about a stable peace.

The enlargement of South Korea's sovereignty would encompass some hydroelectric and industrial resources that would help balance the agrarian economy of the area below the Thirty-eighth Parallel. The Administration was reported willing to guarantee, in exchange for this concession, that the area north of the new line would remain under Communist control and thus serve as a buffer between the Republic of Korea and the vast empires of Communist China and the Soviet Union.

Similarly it was understood that if the Chinese leaders agreed to stop sending arms to the rebel Communist forces under Ho Chi Minh in Indo-China, the United States would be willing to join with France in a guarantee that Indo-China would be governed by native leaders.

What the Administration is striving for, it is understood, is a Korea that is really neutralized. The Republican Government of President Syngman Rhee has insisted that all of Korea should be unified under the Republic, but Administration leaders believe that if a showdown comes Dr. Rhee would agree to a settlement on the new line under discussion.

Broader Talks Are Possible

During the prolonged truce talks in Korea one agreement that was made provided for a conference on political problems three months after a truce became effective. At the time, the United States insisted that the conference should be limited to Korea, but the new Administration, willing to meet any Communist peace offers half way, is ready to enlarge such a conference to include the other trouble spots of the Far East.

Korea Strife Hotter, 23 MiGs Are Downed

Reds Keep Attacking On Ground

By The Associated Press

SEOUL, Monday, May 18.—American Sabre jets shot down four Russian-made Communist MiG-15 jets and damaged three Sunday on the fifth successive day of air battles over northwestern Korea, the United States 5th Air Force announced. Since Wednesday twenty-three MiGs have been destroyed, one probably destroyed and seventeen damaged.

Air battles and ground fighting in Korea have grown steadily in intensity as hopes have dimmed for an armistice agreement at Panmunjom.

Chinese Communist troops kept up pressure in the east central sector of the 155-mile front Sunday.

Red Supply Improves

Fighter-bomber planes reported Red supply vehicles more plentiful in the central sector, which on the Allied side is manned largely by South Korean troops. Allied planes destroyed 143 such vehicles moving toward the front Sunday.

Allied fighter-bomber attacks ranged from Kunuri south to the Communist strongholds along the battle line.

The new Sabre dive bombers destroyed more than a score of buildings in raids at Hwangju, south of the Korean Red capital of Pyongyang, and at Chinnampo, major west-coast port.

Ground fighting raged for the third day near outpost Horseshoe—a bend in the Pukhan River on the east-central front. All day Sunday South Korean troops made counter-attacks to drive out Chinese forces who had entered Allied positions.

The Chinese also drove South Korean troops off near-by Outpost Texas at midnight with a company charge—about 175 men. The South Koreans recovered that outpost and another near by five hours later.

U.S., Korea Reach Agreement, Rhee To Support Truce

Conferees Meet; Only Acceptance Of Reds Needed For a Cease-Fire

SEOUL, (Sunday), July 12 (AP).—The United States and South Korea today issued a joint statement saying the two countries had reached an agreement that has gone far toward achieving mutual understanding on the troubled questions which have arisen in connection with arrangements for an armistice.

United States envoy Walter S. Robertson went beyond the formal paper, telling newsmen: "We could not make the statement if we had not had assurance that President Syngman Rhee would collaborate in the armistice."

However, there was nothing in the 300-word statement that specifically said the South Korean President would join or even cooperate in a truce.

In Washington, an Eisenhower Administration leader said the two nations had reached complete agreement and only acceptance by the Communists was needed for a cease-fire in the war now in its fourth year.

Previously Rhee had balked at any truce that left the country divided with a million Chinese Red troops on Korean soil.

One hour after the statement was released allied and Communist truce negotiators met again at the Panmunjom conference table. Just what reaction the Red delegation would make to the United States-South Korean accord remained to be seen.

The Communists have demanded solid assurances from the U. N. that Rhee would honor the terms of the truce.

The text of the joint Rhee-Robertson announcement was couched in general terms but it indicated:

1. Rhee promised not to turn loose the remaining 8000 anti-Communist North Korean prisoners until they had been interviewed by representatives of neutral nations as the armistice terms specified.

2. Rhee promised to abide by the terms of the armistice at least until a "post-armistice" period had been reached. It didn't say specifically how long that might be.

3. The United States agreed to a mutual defense pact. The drafts already have been exchanged for such a treaty.

4. The United States "discussed collaboration along political, economic and defense lines . . ."

It said "a wide area of agreement" had been reached in these matters and that the United States and the Republic of Korea wanted to emphasize their determination to work together for the realization of "a free, independent and unified Korea."

From information available in official quarters in Washington, it was understood that the United States had yielded on two points of considerable interest to Rhee:

1. If after 90 days of negotiations with the Communists in a proposed political conference, it appears that the Reds are deliberately stalling on decisions for the unification of Korea, are using the conference for propaganda purposes or as a cover for subversive action against South Korea, the United States will be prepared to withdraw from the conference and reexamine its position.

This falls short of Rhee's demand for a flat United States commitment to break with the conference after 90 days unless it is clearly achieving Korean unification and then resume the war. Rhee apparently had to make a concession on this point, since, according to the best information available, the United States refused to promise to start the fighting again at any time.

2. The United States already is negotiating a defense pact with Rhee assuring him of some kind of American action if his country should again be attacked or threatened with attack. President Eisenhower offered a defense treaty in a letter to the South Korean president last month but at that time it was contemplated that the pact would not be negotiated until after the armistice.

The Robertson-Rhee announcement was handed to newsmen Saturday night. Robertson said the 16 days of talks with Rhee had been finished and that he was returning to Washington by way of Tokyo. There he will confer for two days with Gen. Mark Clark, Far East U. N. commander.

The mutual defense pact with Korea is to be similar to one the United States already has with the Philippines. Copies are being drawn up now. The pact is only to take effect in case of aggression, however, and is not to be confused with Rhee's demand for resuming the war if Korea is not unified peacefully. That there may have been some off-the-record promise along military lines, however, was hinted by Robertson.

Robertson was asked how long Rhee's assurance of collaboration in an armistice extended.

"We are merely negotiating a truce, a ceasefire in order to have a conference in which to investigate our differences. If we cannot resolve our differences around the conference table we will take whatever action the situation calls for.

Prior to reading the joint statement, Robertson gave the following preamble:

"I came to Korea as a personal representative of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles to discuss with President Rhee our common problems. I am deeply gratified to report that after two weeks of friendly, frank, and cordial discussions, we have reached agreement to the point where we both feel that our two governments can now go forward in mutual confidence and cooperation in obtaining our common objectives. I am very glad to join with President Rhee in making this joint statement."

Then, after reading the formal statement, Robertson added:

"I should like to emphasize that President Rhee is president of a country which has given to the world inspiring examples of determination, courage and fortitude in its war against communist aggression.

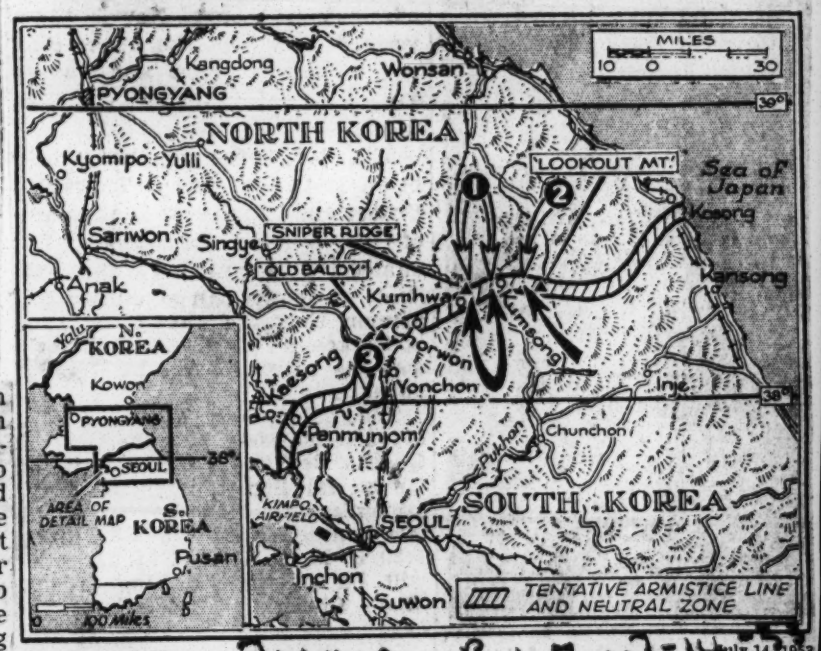
"He has aroused his country to a determination to resist communism to a degree possibly unequalled by any other nation.

"We are proud to have Korea as our ally in our struggle for a world of peace and justice, an objective for which Korea and the United States and the United Nations have sacrificed so heavily in blood and treasure."

Special Ambassador Robert Murphy left for the United States Saturday, winding up his work as a political adviser on truce matters to General Clark.

"I am an incurable optimist," was all that Murphy would say to newsmen as he boarded his plane for Washington. He will become an Assistant Secretary of State.

44,000 Reds Hit Rhee Units; 'Suicide' Squads Infiltrate



The New York Times July 14, 1953

Communist troops hit the Allied east-central line, striking between Kumhwa and Kumsong (1) and west of the Pukhan River (2). U. N. planes bombed "Old Baldy" (3), in the west.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEOUL, Korea, Tuesday, July 14—One of the heaviest Communist attacks in two years began last night when four Republic of Korea divisions guarding a fifteen-mile stretch on the central Korean front were hit by wave after wave of Chinese troops.

Within a few minutes approximately 44,000 of the foe were churning their way over muddy ridges, through gulleys and down valleys during a rainfall that cut visibility to a few yards.

[The Chinese used a possible 70,000 troops and forced one South Korean division to retreat, The Associated Press reported, adding that the size and violence of the onslaught threatened to breach a major gap in the United Nations line.]

The attack was made by four oversize Chinese divisions—fresh troops who apparently had not been in action for some time.

The heaviest assault was made on "Finger Ridge," where two enemy divisions drove at a single Republic of Korea division holding the high ground. Reports from the front this morning said that "some penetrations had been made in the sector and that the defenders might be in difficulty.

An enemy artillery barrage that began falling on the bulge extending from "Sniper Ridge" as far east as the Pukhan River Valley was described as "extremely heavy" and continued throughout the night as the Communists struck time and again under their own shelfire.

Just before the heaviest part of the battle began, an undetermined number of Chinese infiltrated through the Republic of Korea lines to create a brief panic and the hasty impression that the line had been broken. These "suicide" troops soon were apprehended and destroyed, and the South Koreans then settled down to hold the ground at any cost.

Speculation by officers along the

front was that the Chinese had launched the mass attack, which grew in size from battalions to regiments to divisions, in an effort to destroy as much of the Republic of Korea Army as possible before the signing of an armistice. Some felt also that the Chinese had attacked to show the world that they still held a lethal fighting machine in Korea. It was feared, too, that the enemy was attempting to take the Kumhwa Valley and dominate the route leading southward to ward the South Korean capital of Seoul.

The heaviest blow fell on "Sniper Ridge," where the members of one valiant Republic of Korea division held off enemy forces outnumbering them by two to one throughout the night. Two other Communist divisions were spread out along the front and hitting South Korean-held areas east to the Pukhan.

High ground east and west of "Finger Ridge," at the eastern end of the fighting zone, was reported lost this morning, but the loss was not considered a breakthrough. The enemy was believed to have suffered severe losses.

Censorship Hides Losses

SEOUL, Tuesday, July 14 (AP)—The Chinese Communists hurled a possible 70,000 troops against the east-central Korean front today forced at least one South Korean division to retreat.

The size and violence of the onslaught—a throwback to the old war of movement halted by the two years of truce talks—threatened to breach a major gap in the United Nations battleline. Censorship prohibited disclosure of the extent of the Communists' gain.

"There were simply too many of them for us to stop," a United States adviser with the stricken South Korean division said. "They overran some of our people and some of them got behind us."

Truce is signed, fighting ends

First time American troops fought without discrimination

PANMUNJON, Korea—Three years and one month of an undeclared but costly war came to a quiet end here on Sunday night, as United Nations and Communist truce delegates signed an armistice.

Signing of the armistice brought mingled joy and disbelief among the more than 25,000 colored troops stationed with U.S. Army units here.

They make up 15 per cent of the American men in this theatre.

They are on duty with combat and service units, including quartermaster, engineers and port battalions.

Signing of the cease fire orders, however, does not mean there will be any wholesale movement of these troops to the U.S.

The truce simply means an end of actual fighting.

Men in Korea will be rotated home under the old point system and it is not anticipated there will be any change in this plan at this time.

In addition to the 25,000 colored troops on duty with the army, there is an undisclosed number of colored men integrated in navy and marine units on duty in Korea.

It is not anticipated that there will be any wholesale movement to the States of these men either.

While the world's attention was focused on top level officers, it was the bravery and courage of the plain United Nations troops which halted the Communist drive for control of Asia and finally forced the weary Chinese to sign an armistice.

Hundreds of stories have come out of Korea during the long months of the war, but none more important nor more encouraging than the success the Army has found in integration.

For the first time in recent history colored and white Americans lived, fought, and sometimes died side by side—not in isolated instances but in a general pattern that had the support of top American officers and policy makers.

More Served

More colored Americans served in a combat capacity during this war than ever before, and their exploits have been sung from one end of this weary land to the other.

In the early stages of the war the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division, a colored unit, fought with little more than "blood and guts," to write a bit of history that will live as long as there are fighting men.

Reds May Announce Truce Stand Tonight

World-Telegram New York, N.Y.

By EARNEST HOBERECHT,
United Press Staff Writer.

SEOUL, July 14 (Tuesday).—United Nations delegates and Communists meet at Panmunjom today in a critical session which may determine whether the Reds will accept South Korean President Syngman Rhee's written promise not to interfere with a truce for six months.

Mon. 7-13-53

Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson prepared to leave for Washington, carrying with him Dr. Rhee's personal pledge.

The question is whether the Communists will accept it or whether there will be long days of wrangling.

May Know Tonight.

It is believed the Reds may make their position clear at the full dress truce session to be held at 11 a. m. (10 p. m. Monday EDT).

Dr. Rhee pledged he would not interfere in the armistice until the political commission has a chance to reach agreement. He said, however, he would take action if the conference fails to do anything about unifying Korea within a reasonable time.

The 78-year-old Korean leader also pledged he would not release any of the 7000 anti-Communist North Korean war prisoners remaining in United Nations stockades, reliable sources said.

Dr. Rhee, whose unexpected release of 27,000 war prisoners had caused a long breakoff in the truce talks at Panmunjom, made this pledge, as well as a promise to cooperate, in his own handwriting.

The sources said Dr. Rhee and Mr. Robertson exchanged written pledges at the conclusion of their "little truce talks" in the presidential palace.

"Both Rhee and Robertson wanted their understanding in writing," the informants said.

Minor Details Yet.

They said Dr. Rhee definitely had agreed to go along with an armistice, but they said minor details needed to be settled on other diplomatic levels.

Mr. Robertson was said to be returning to Washington with some points for final study and decision by President Eisenhower. It was understood these points are not directly connected with an armistice, but deal with post-armistice affairs.

The unsettled matters were said to include:

1. The amount of American economic and military aid which Korea is to receive.

2. Plans for a joint walkout by the United States and Korea from a post-armistice political conference if it fails to make progress in unifying Korea or if the Communists stall or use the conference as a front for further military action.

3. Details of the U.S. mutual security pact, which Mr. Robertson said Sunday is already being negotiated.

Truce Developments.

As Mr. Robertson made plans in Tokyo for returning to Washington, there were two developments on the truce front.

1. The Communists charged Allied planes had bombed and strafed a Communist war prisoner compound, killing five Allied soldiers.

2. The Communist radio assailed the Rhee-Robertson meetings. Dr. Rhee let it be known, however, that he had not committed himself to keeping his hands off the truce machinery indefinitely.

Change of Method.

Dr. Rhee, in effect, gave the political conference 90 days to show proof of its intentions to unify Korea. The conference will meet within three months after A-day.

Emphasizing he still stands for reunification and independence of all Korea, Dr. Rhee warned "there may be a change of methods but not of objectives."

His pledge was considered strong enough, informed sources said, for Allied truce negotiators at Panmunjom to assure the Communists the South Korean government would not obstruct the signing of the armistice.

Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, chief U.N. negotiator, gave the Reds this assurance at the first of two meetings in the truce hut yesterday.

North Korean Gen. Nam Il handed Gen. Harrison a written reply, following a 30-minute recess. Nam's answer was not made public.

Don't Hunt 'Escapees,' ROKs Warn

Threaten All Who Interfere

By S. K. LEE

PUSAN, June 18—(UP)—South Korean President Syngman Rhee revolted against United Nations authority today and released more than 25,000 anti-Communist North Korean war prisoners in a move to block the signing of armistice agreement.

"We have been unjustly holding these people too long," Rhee declared. "In order to avoid the grave consequences which might result I have ordered on my own responsibility the release of the anti-Communist Korean war prisoners on this day, June 18, 1953."

Rhee's drastic action threatened to wreck the armistice which was expected to be signed this week.

STUNS CLARK

Gen. Mark W. Clark's Tokyo headquarters was shocked by Rhee's action. It was not known immediately what measures would be taken to recapture the prisoners, who disappeared into the countryside, or what explanation would be made to the Communists at Panmunjom.

Without consulting UN officials, Rhee simply ordered South Korean guards to allow the prisoners to escape, and they swarmed over the barbed wire barricades to freedom, leaving only about 20,000 anti-Communist Koreans in UN hands.

Thirty prisoners were injured in the escape, and one report said several were killed. Some 300 of the prisoners were recaptured shortly after they were released at 5 a. m.

WON'T EXPAND

Rhee said he took the bold action for reasons he termed "too obvious to explain," and he did not explain them, except to say the release was ordered to prevent "grave consequences."

Allied officials first said the escape was a "co-ordinated mass breakout" and that tear gas was used in an attempt to halt the fleeing prisoners. But Rhee announced later that he personally had ordered the prisoners released through Lt. Gen. Won Yong Duk, South Korean provost marshal general.

Won threatened to "dispose of" anyone who detains the escaped prisoners without his permission. He claimed in a noon broadcast that "all" anti-Communist North Korean prisoners had been freed, but this statement could not be confirmed.

ARMS THREAT

"Whoever detains and interns these youths without my permission will be disposed of by force of arms," he said.

Reliable sources said high UN officers had feared Rhee would take some drastic action in his efforts to block an armistice that would leave Korea divided, but that it was decided to leave the South Korean guards on duty at the camps situated near Pusan and Masan.

The prisoners trampled fences and barricades at four different prisoner of war camps in making their mass escape.

Rhee's action was in open defiance of the UN command and Allied commitments in the truce negotiations at Panmunjom. It could delay the armistice agreement which reportedly was to be signed within the week. There was no immediate Communist reaction to Rhee's action and statement.

WON'T EXPAND

"The reason why I did this without full consultation with the United Nations command and other authorities is too obvious to explain," Rhee said.

South Korea had opposed the armistice agreement on war prisoners, which would keep anti-Communist captives in prison for possibly seven months while their fate was being discussed by a post-armistice political conference. The Communists agreed to the prisoner of war compromise after long debate.

Rhee's statement made it clear that the action represented South Korea's continuing and violent opposition to any armistice that leaves Korea divided.

Rhee said he had asked officials as well as the Korean people to take care of the released prisoners, who were reported fleeing into villages and mingling with the local population.

"We trust all our people and our friends will co-operate in this so that there will be no unnecessary misunderstanding anywhere," he said.

RADIO STORY

Won said over the Seoul Radio that he ordered his men to take over the four prison camps in the Pusan and Masan area and to release "patriotic prisoners."

The South Korean guards allowed the escaping prisoners to flee the camps without firing a shot. Barbed wire fences were trampled in what first was reported as a "co-ordinated mass breakout."

"I declare at home and abroad that this is an execution of our self right and self defense," Won said over the Seoul Radio, "that is, to fight and win unification." He coupled his announcement with an appeal to the "democracies" to "advance to the North and unite the country."

CLARK OFFICE

Gen. Mark W. Clark's headquarters officers in Tokyo were shocked by the news.

An agreement on the prisoner of war problem was reached only recently after more than two years of debate. Prisoners not desiring repatriation would be released as civilians if their fate was not settled by a post-armistice political conference.

General Won did not announce his order over the Seoul Radio until six and a half hours after the North Koreans poured out of the camps. South Korean guards did not fire on them, but the UN prisoner of war command said tear gas was used.

RED REACTION

Whether the South Korean action will delay the armistice will depend on the reaction of the Communists. No full meeting of the chief negotiators has been scheduled, but a meeting can be called at any time.

The camps in which the North Koreans were held were No. 6 at Nansan, No. 7 at Masan, No. 9 at Pusan, and No. 5 at Sang Mudai.

The UN prisoner of war command recently listed 32,600 non-Communist North Korean prisoners and 14,000 non-Communist Chinese, in addition to 6,000 Communist Chinese and 66,000 Communist North Koreans.

OFFERS PLEA

"Friendly nations of the world are requested to see correctly our disdainful action and reflect on consideration of the new means of how to stop Communist aggression," Won said in his broadcast.

"I call upon our patriotic fellow countrymen, especially in the Army, police and patriotic youth and villagers in the vicinity of the camps to co-operate fully with our military personnel under my command in order to contribute to brilliant establishment in world history by executing the risk of death to protect freedom and peace against communism."

Soviet Near Bid to Korea Political Talk

Tentative Agreement By U. S. to Seating Russia, but Not India, Is Indicated

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 15 (U.P.).—The United States has agreed tentatively to a United Nations proposal to include Russia in the Far East political conference, informed sources said today.

The United States, it was learned, will oppose a similar bid to India.

The disclosure came after the 16 nations whose troops fought for the United Nations in Korea met for three hours at the American delegation headquarters today to iron out British and American differences over invitations to these two countries to attend the forthcoming conference. The political meeting on the Far East was set up by the Korean armistice agreement.

American delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, jr., flanked by British Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd and French Deputy Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, told newsmen after today's meeting.

"We are rapidly approaching an area of very complete agreement on a great number of important subjects."

The conferees will meet again Sunday.

Lodge confirmed that the 16-nation group was working on more than one resolution dealing with the composition with the Far Eastern "Korean Peace" parley that is to be held by October 27.

According to informants one would be sponsored by all or most of the 16 Allies and name the six to 10 nations among them who should represent the U. N. countries that waged the Korean campaign against Red agression.

The other two would be individual resolutions naming Russia and India to attend.

Reliable sources said the Commonwealth - European supporters of a U. N. bid to Russia had forged a resolution they believed the United States would vote for—thus apparently disposing of the chief issue standing between the United States and its major Allies.

But they added that the United States still opposed India and that the New Delhi government might withdraw if it saw it could not win support from the United States. The United States was believed to command the votes needed to kill any bid to India.

Informants said the 16 Allies had referred the situation back to their capitals for instructions. They emphasized that no final agreement had been reached, either on the exact wording of any of the resolutions, or sponsorships, or on the slate to represent the 16 Korean Allies.

The full General Assembly meets Monday to select the countries to represent it at the political conference. The Communists will name their own representatives.

The United States had insisted that the U. N. be represented only by countries that had troops fighting in Korea.

Britain, with the support of France and the Commonwealth countries, insisted that Russia and India should be included.

Reliable sources said that the British had been prepared to risk a public break with the United States by offering resolutions from the floor to include Russia and India when the General Assembly meets Monday.

Lodge indicated that the 16 combatant countries now probably would go into the assembly with a united front.

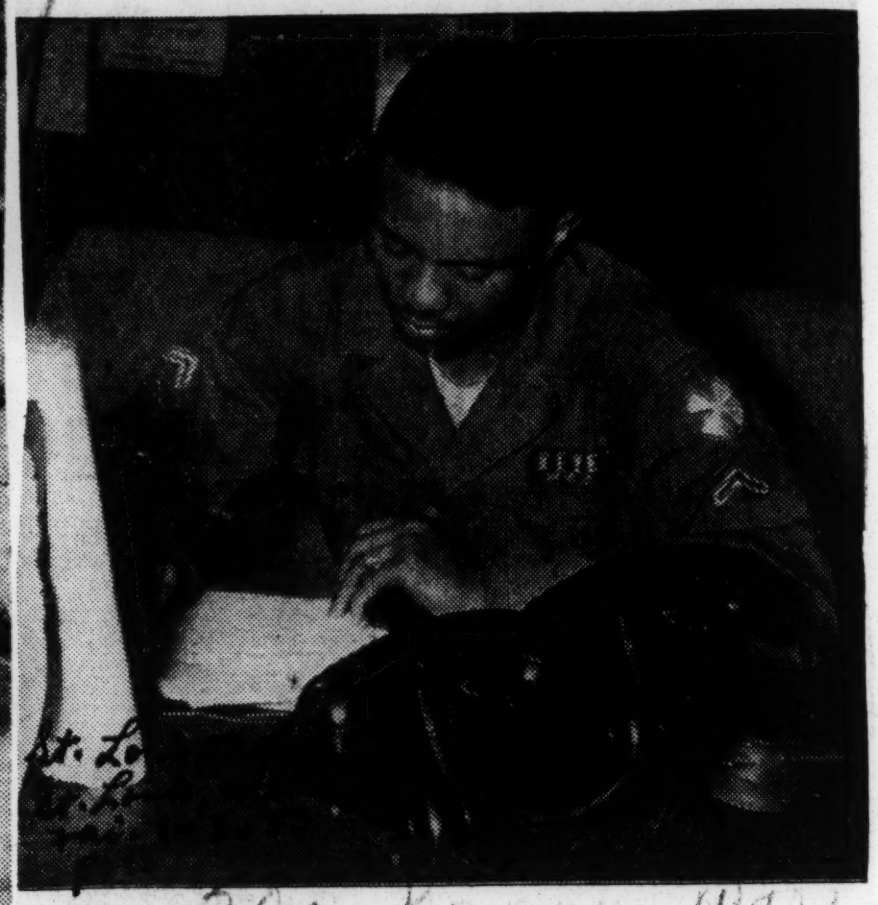
Times
P. 3C
Newyork N.Y.
Wed. 6-17-53

30a Korean War

Associated Press

PEACE, IT'S PRECARIOUS: Even in preparing for a truce, Allied troops keep rifles stacked near by as they load timbers near Munsan. The timbers will go into bunkers that will be built on the demarcation line to be occupied by United Nations troops after the armistice.

Korean Dispatcher



30a Korean War

PFC. CAREY KEYES of St. Louis, Mo., makes out a vehicle dispatch report while serving as a jeep dispatcher with the Eighth Army's 21st Transportation Car Company in Korea. The St. Louis soldier, son of Mrs. Katherine Parker, 3108 Evans ave., entered the Army in March, 1951 and arrived in Korea last March. He was musician before entering the Army. —(U. S. Army photo).

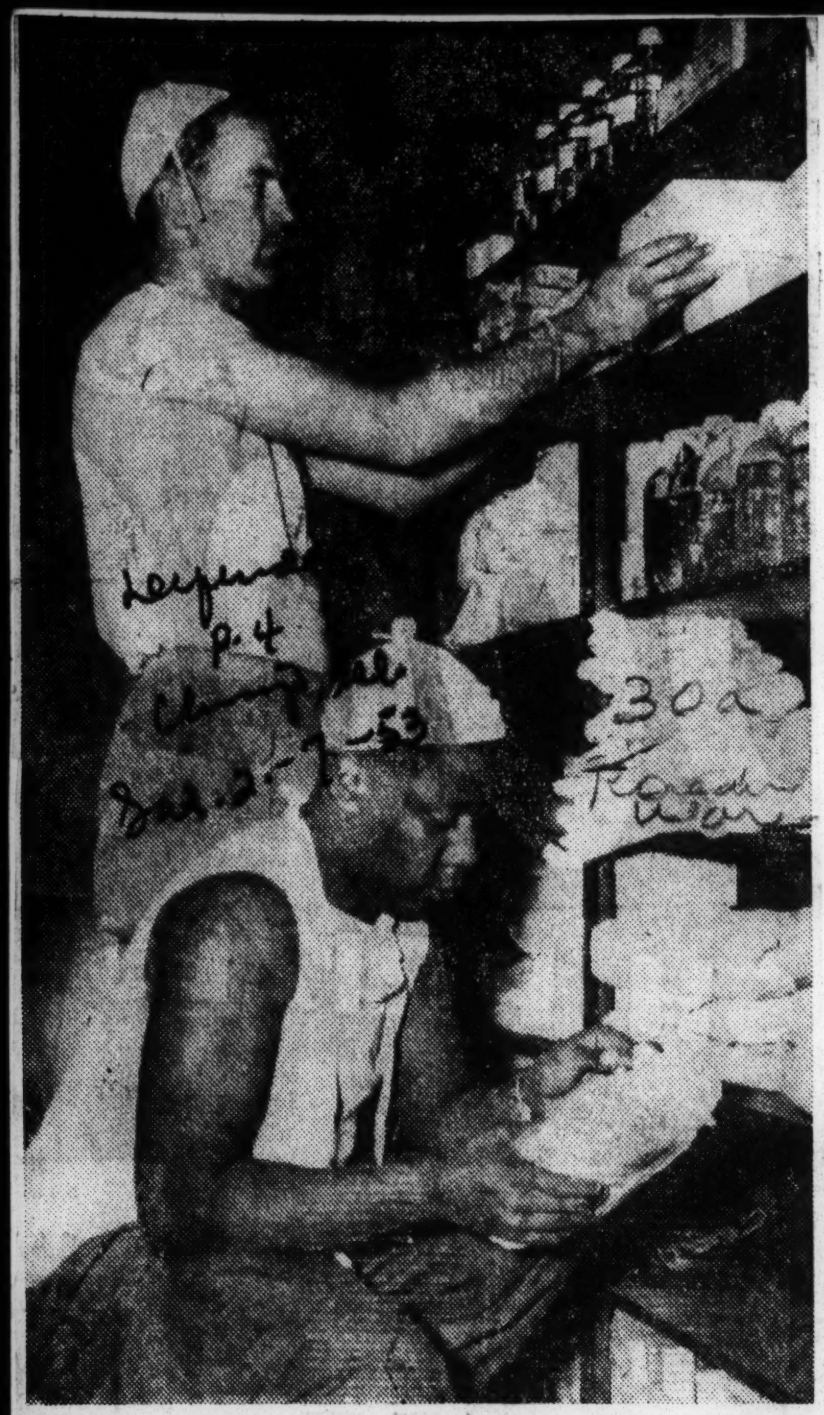
Fighting the Korean Winter

Herald Tribune
Sat. 1-10-53 p. 3
newspaper
Irg

Members of a United Nations tank crew, back from a patrol, warming themselves around a stove made of a discarded oil drum. The temperature in the sector was eight below zero

Sitting on the snowy ground beside a frozen stream and eating a can of cold C-ration

Using the tank as a buffer against cold, biting winds, a crewman obliges a fellow G. I. with a haircut. When the customer has been taken care of he'll become the barber for his buddy



KEEPING SUPPLIES READY for use is a big job at 3rd Infantry Division's Clearing Company hospital, 3rd Medical Battalion, opened recently near the front lines in Korea. Stocking the shelves are Cpl. William E. Mitchell, Kansas City, Mo., and Pvt. Jack E. Hill, son of Mrs. Neeta L. Hill of Denver, Colo. Mitchell lived formerly in Huntington, W. Va.

Allied Sources Say Korean Reds Have One Million Men

BY ROBERT S. ELEGANT

SEOUL —(INS)—The Communists have boosted their armies inside Korea to more than a million men and today are stronger than they ever have been before in the Korean campaign.

Their powerful striking potential has been hurt but little by pinprick UN ground action, the constant air assaults or the rigors of the Korean winter.

This is the authoritative conclusion drawn from a number of allied sources with access to information on the Communist forces.

A massive build-up over the past six months has placed more than a million Red troops in Korea—with full supplies, ammunition and equipment.

Manpower available to the Red high command is so abundant that two Army groups—more than 100,000 men—are in blocking position against possible allied amphibious or airborne attacks.

The Reds have, for the moment, licked the supply problem created by raids of UN bombers by stockpiling ammunition at the front. Careful conservation of shells and weapons has given the Reds an impressive reserve of equipment for a possible major defensive—or offensive—effort.

By prodigal use of trucks and human bearers, the Chinese have managed to maintain a steady flow of material toward the front, despite Allied bombing. Trucks move freely at night. They are probably the most motley collection of vehicles ever assembled.

Trucks may be made of parts as diverse as 1945 General Motors chassis, 1929 Ford motors and ancient Russian tires—but they run. tem operates in sections from bombed-out bridge to bombed-out

The much-bombed railroad sysbridge or tunnel. There are no through lines in North Korea.

Below Pyongyang, ox-carts, mules and human bearers fan out across the front delivering everything from shells to rice to embattled Communist troops.

The Chinese and North Koreans peace negotiations and static war have used the respite provided by to "improve everything including supply, weapons, roads, tactics and training," says one observer.

Democracy At Work In Korea

Pfc. Willie J. Brunson (left) of Dalzell, S. C., Pfc. Joseph D. Raya, Jr. (center) of Placentia, Calif., and Sgt. Dennis Brown of Alexandria, La., are serving in Korea with the 25th Infantry Division's 14th Regiment. Sergeant Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown of Route 2, Alexandria, entered the Army in October, 1951, and arrived in Korea last April. Brunson and Raya have been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge.—(U. S. Army photo.)

30a 1953

Korean War

Dr.William H.Jernagin
First Negro Civilian Minister to visit troops in Korea

HAD INTEGRATED AUDIENCES:

Dr. Jernagin Was First Civilian Cleric In Korea

By DOUGLASS HALL

IN KOREA — (Delayed) Dr. William H. Jernagin, pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist church, Washington, D.C., was the first colored civilian minister to visit troops in Korea. He was gratified at the complete racial integration that exists in the U.S. military establishments here.

When he walked on the platform one Sunday morning he was shocked to find that a completely integrated audience was present to hear him. "Is this special, or are they integrated down in the units?" he asked.

"I have spoked to servicemen and women all over the world," he stated," but this is the first time I have preached to an Army unit that was fully integrated."

On Special Occasion

"Yes, I have preached to white and colored but they were together for that special occasion. Racial integration in the army will be one of the best things to come out of Korea."

The men really spruced up the chow table at the 231st Transportation Truck Battalion where Dr. Jernagin ate. I eat in the mess everyday and I hardly recognized it. It made me feel good.

When Rev. Jernagin was ready to deliver his Easter message he was unable to locate his book of sermons. "I know my wife put them in my bag," he said," and I have not used them since I left home." So he preached one of his greatest sermons—without notes.

There were 37 ministers in the group making a study of religious and morale conditions in the Far East and anyone who feels that Dr. Jernagin is the least bit inactive because of his age should talk with some of the members of his party.

Amazed Other Members

Using his wealth of experience, he is always mentally alert to what is happening about him. He amazed members of his party with his physical vigor and unusual mental powers. They have high respect for him.

Dr. Jernagin with Chaplain Hall

"That's the man that got me home from the Pacific during the last war," a soldier stated when Dr. Jernagin arrived for his message.

It seems as if troops were stuck on an island in the Pacific for the lack of transportation. "I will talk with General McArthur about that," the men quote the minister as saying. In three days their ship came in.

There were four beds on the plane that brought the religious leaders here. Because of his age, Dr. Jernagin was assigned one permanently. "I slept in it at night and someone else used it during the day," he said.

The Washington minister explained why he was traveling with the group rather than some other member of the Fraternal Council of Churches.

"It was really time for an AME to take the trip," he said, "but this is not the regular scheduled visits sponsored by the War Department.

Had Special Invitation

"It was a special invitation extended by the Air Forces Chief of Chaplains to me. I called other members of the Council and they were all in agreement."

He attended an Easter service with 15,000 to 20,000 persons in attendance. "It was the most impressive thing I have ever seen," he said. It was held on the site of an old Japanese Temple-1000 steps above sea level.

One day he participated in the commissioning of a Korean chaplain by the Air Forces. He was given a detailed briefing by the top brass in Korea and Tokyo.

Couldn't Take Notes

"They would not let us take notes — but they gave out the kind of information that you could only get by taking a trip of this kind."

In his preliminary remarks, prior to his message here, Dr. Jernagin gave me quite a send-off. Then it seemed as if he was lacking in words befitting of description, so he said: "He is quite a Character."

Today I have a new title. It is Chaplain Character.

Army's Abolition Of Segregation Brings Better Fighting In Korea

By ROBERT S. ELEGANT
STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SEOUL, — (INS) — The U. S. Army has effected a major social revolution in Korea by abolishing racial segregation and the troops today are fighting better because of the change.

Social significance is more or less secondary since the Army is mainly interested in increasing combat efficiency and that has been achieved.

In some quarters it was predicted that there would be trouble when the Army ordered white and Negro soldiers mixed indiscriminately, but this has not been the case.

Everyone from private to general rank agrees that abolition of segregated units has raised the overall fighting effectiveness of the allied Eighth Army in Korea.

Maj. Gen. Wayne C. Smith told international news service:

"We're getting better service out of Negroes."

And a frontline private commented:

"When the commies start moving in, you don't care whether a guy is black or has two heads . . . all you care about is, can he fight? These boys are fighting."

At present there is only one anti-aircraft outfit which arrived three months ago and is in process of being broken up.

Col. R. T. Finn, personnel chief for the Eighth Army, said the program is working out very smoothly.

Colonel Finn reported:

"The integration policy has worked exceptionally well. We don't even keep track on a man's race any more, except to see that the authorized ration of 13 per cent Negroes is maintained."

The figure of 13 per cent was set to approximate the proportion of Negroes in the U. S. civilian population. The only disproportion is in officer ranks where there are many fewer than 13 per cent Negroes.

In Bunkers on the front line, Negroes and whites live side by side. White privates take orders from Negro sergeants and officers. And the new system works.

The first anti-segregation order came out of Washington in the spring of 1950.

It was based on coldly practical considerations.

One officer with long service in Korea explained:

"All Negro units required all sorts of special handling that was uneconomical in the long run. And men in those units were more than likely to fight like class two soldiers. They didn't see what they had to fight for."

The necessity of throwing the men into combat prevented the Eighth Army from carring out the order immediately. It was the spring of 1952 before the gradual process of breaking up all-Negro units really got going.

But now the process is just about completed and a company commander said:

"Now a squad on the line looks like a cross-section of the United Nations. There are guys with names like Jones and Gezinsky, there are Kims and Lees (South Koreans), Negroes and Puerto Rican all mixed up. And they are better fighters for the mixing."

He Walked Among the Dead and They Were Black, White, Jew, Christian

By HAROLD MARTIN

WHEN THE news of the fight for Vegas Hill, a bloody knob in Korea, broke not long ago, the stories said that the outfit that went back up the hill in the teeth of the Chinese fire, and took, and held it, was under the command of Lt. Col. J. C. Finch, from Atlanta. And I knew that old Bill Finch was back at his trade again, doing the thing he wanted to do, and knew how to do so well.

It hadn't been but a few short months before that we had sat, talking of the war. He had just received his orders, calling him back into the Marine Corps. And that meant that he was going to have to leave his architects firm that was just beginning to prosper, and the girl he was going to marry, and go back again to danger, and to hardship and to the great brotherhood of the battle field which is war's only virtue. He knew what he was going into, for in the battle of Iwo Jima he had commanded a platoon, and when all the officers above him had been killed he had taken command of his battalion and fought it thus. He was no boot Marine, half eager, half afraid. He was an old pro who knew the score. And yet he was anxious to go. And I remember thinking at the time, here is the mark the Marine Corps puts upon a man, who truly absorbs its teachings, its discipline and its spirit . . . the stamp that he bears until he dies. And I remember thinking, too, how in Bill Finch, as in all the great fighting Marines I had known, there was a quality of gentleness and kindness, almost of humbleness, that had in it nothing of bluster and bravado.

Harold Martin's column appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Constitution.

That quality of humbleness and compassion, mixed with courage, shines brightly through in a letter I had from Bill the other day. In it he talked a little about how it was when his battalion, the Second Battalion, of the Fifth Marines, went up the hill to take it from the Chinamen. But it wasn't of the fighting that he talked, so much as of the men who fought.

PROUD AND HUMBLE

"It made me very proud and humble," he said, "to serve with such men. We naturally took heavy casualties, and had to have replacements often during the action. But the heartwarming thing about these replacements was that they were all volunteers. Nobody had to send them up there. They came of their own volition, from every type of rear area installation. They were tractor drivers, engineers, ordnance men, clerks and cooks. Some of them may not have fired a rifle since they left boot camp. But they went into the rifle companies and fought with the utmost courage.

"I was greatly saddened to lose so many excellent men, and I only hope that the sacrifice they made, for their country and their loved ones, is appreciated back home. When I walked among my dead and wounded, and they were many, and saw that they were black and white, Catholic, Jew, and Protestant, I realized that here, at least, we did have a true democracy. I found nothing to choose between them. Whatever their color, their race, their faith or their family background, they were all Marines—and they all proved, to me at least, that they are all Americans in the finest sense of the term.

NEW VALUES

"And I wish devoutly that some of the agents who agitate for racial and religious discrimination back home, could spend a tour with us on the line. I'm sure it wouldn't take long for them to revise their thinking and adjust their sense of values. I know that you understand all this, and that it's not necessary for me to remind you. But it has impressed itself on me so deeply, that I seem to find myself commenting on it every time I get a chance."

So writes a brave man of the brave men whom he led in battle, and I am happy to have the chance to give his views wider voice. For he knows what all men know who have ever walked among the dead on a battlefield . . . that we are one land and one people. And whoever weakens and divide us by seeking to turn white men against black, Protestant against Catholic, Gentile against Jew, is guilty in his heart, of treason to this country.

Rhee Says ROKs Will Fight Alone If Truce Fails to Unify Korea

By JIM G. LUCAS,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

SEOUL, May 15.—Korean President Syngman Rhee has told top Americans that Korea is determined to fight alone if we sign a truce that does not unify his country.

American officials, deeply concerned, do not dismiss the bellicose statements as idle chatter. Gen. Mark Clark conferred with President Rhee here this week.

Officials said Gen. Clark talked with Mr. Rhee principally about new United Nations proposals which were later presented at Panmunjom. He merely explained them in advance. But Mr. Rhee told Gen. Clark that the Koreans found them totally unacceptable.

'We'd Be Desperate.

President Rhee also told Gen. Clark he did not understand why Americans were startled. Korea's position has been the same all along, he said.

The Korean attitude was summed up in a discussion I had with Foreign Minister Y. T. Pyun. I asked him what the Koreans would do if the United Nations signs an armistice that does not unify Korea.

"In the first place, we cling to the trust in decency of free men and cannot believe our friends would sign such a truce," he said. Then he added:

"If such an armistice is signed, you ask? I can say this. We would be desperate. And in our desperation we might do things we ourselves can't comprehend. We might do things our friends would construe as national suicide."

Calls Division Suicide.

Mr. Pyun said Korean division "means suicide anyhow," since the agricultural south cannot exist without the industrial north. Only outside aid would sustain Korea, he said, and as a long-range program, "our pride and independence won't let us accept that." He continued:

"Your nation would never have become great, would it, if you'd left it divided at the Mason-Dixie line?"

"The people of North Korea are no different from those in the south. They are loyal to our traditions, government and our aspirations. The majority will cleave to their southern brothers. . . . Likewise they'll be received back into the national community. . . ."

Disappointed in Ike.

Koreans are bitterly disappointed in President Eisenhower. The most charitable thing they can say is that he is "no better than Truman"—and that is an expletive. The majority denounce him as "worse than Truman." After all, one Korean leader explained, "Truman did intervene, even if he lost his nerve later. Eisenhower's never shown any nerve."

Increasingly bitter Korean opposition to what is going on at Panmunjom is something to watch and consider. But the ROK army is composed of realists. Its officers are as bitterly opposed as President Rhee to an inconclusive truce, but they can be expected in the long run to dissuade the politicians from suicidal action.

The biggest fear is that President Rhee will resign with a bitter statement castigating the "sellout."

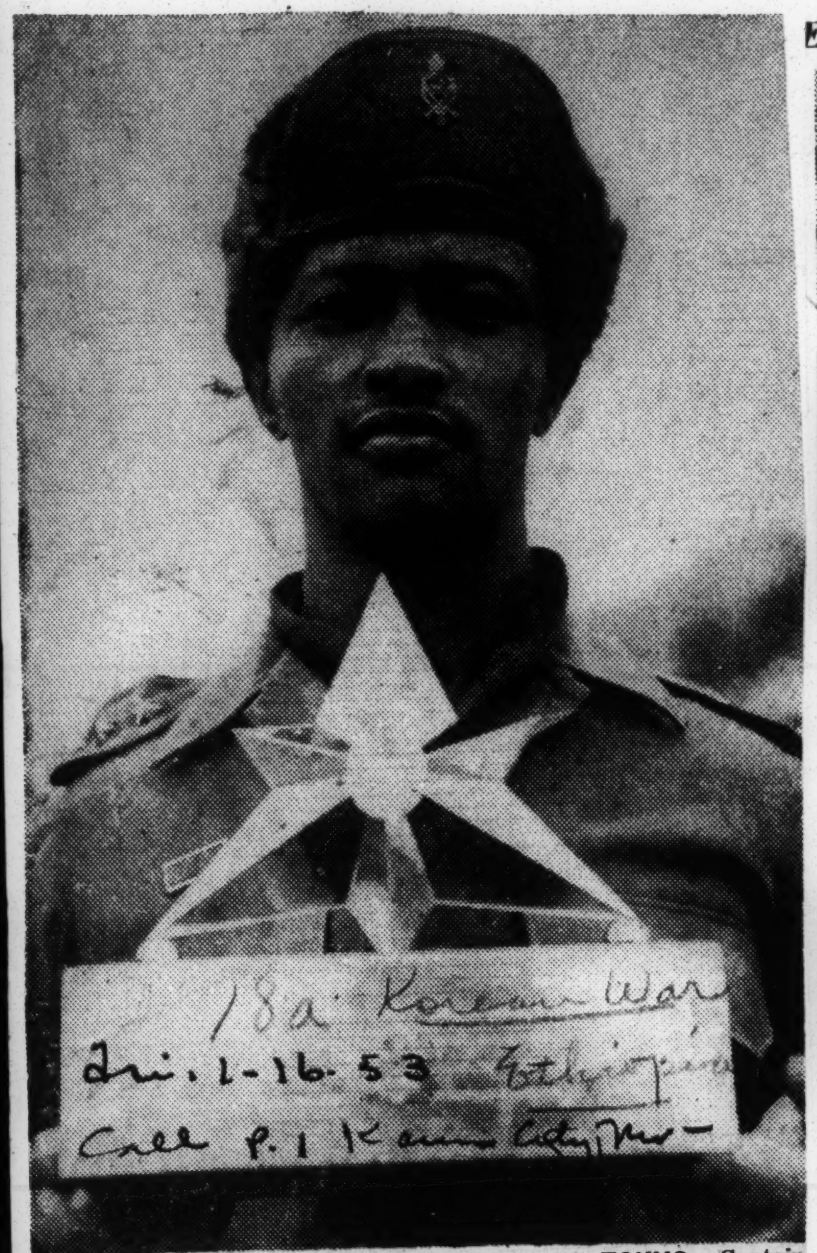
Jim Crow Rule In Army Korea Veteran Claims

A soldier in the 45th division in Korea this week said Jim Crow is still ruling the outfit despite the new plan of integration. He asked that his name be withheld for fear of reprisals.

He specifically charged that Negroes are by-passed on promotions, kept in menial capacities and are sent in whole blocks to the front lines while white soldiers are held back. In his particular outfit, he said there were very few Negroes left because they had all been transferred to line companies.

The soldier said that when he complained about unfair treatment he was given a rough time by the first sergeant.

He said the commanding officer of his company stated that there were too many Negroes in the outfit and ordered them to be transferred. Moreover, he said secret meetings of white personnel in the company were held from which the Negroes were barred.



ETHIOPIANS HONOR AMERICAN UNIT IN TOKYO.—Captain Kefle Destor of Addis Ababba, Ethiopian artillery liaison officer and member of the royal bodyguard of Haile Selassie, holds a trophy prepared by the Ethiopians in Tokyo, for presentation to men of the 48th Far East battalion, 7th division. The trophy is inscribed, "To the 48th FA Bn, Seventh Division, in Memory of Battles in Korea in 1952." It was given in return for a 21-gun salute which the 48th fired at the Chinese on October 22, the Ethiopian emperor's birthday.

Ethiopian Veteran of Korea Here to Get a New Leg

Trans World Airlines

Pvt. Gabremicail Tumebo as he arrived yesterday at Idlewild Airport from Ethiopia via Cairo. Greeting him are (left to right) Curtis Campaigne, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee which arranged for Pvt. Trumedo's flight to this country; John H. Shaw, Eethiopian Consul General in New York, and Abate Agede, of Ethiopia's Washington Embassy

Ethiopian G. I. To Get Leg Here On Nurse's Plea

Korea Casualty Flown From His Homeland by A.V.C.; Surgeons Donate Help

Special to the Herald Tribune

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 20.—Through the intercession of an American Army nurse in Tokyo, who has made it a practice to mother all her patients, an Ethiopian private found himself in the Kessler Institute here today waiting to be fitted for an artificial limb to replace his left leg blown off in Korea.

Now in the hands of leading orthopedic surgeons who will see to it without charge that he soon will be walking almost freely again, Pvt. Gabremicail Tumebo has shaken off the dejection and fear of pity which had plagued him since his leg was amputated below the knee in a Tokyo hospital.

First Lt. Sonny Le Glaire, of 1305 Sheridan Ave., the Bronx, saw the horror on the twenty-two-year-old soldier's face when he was told there was no artificial limbs available in Japan and that he would have to return to his country, limping and crippled, and hope for the best. The proud private—he had been a member of Emperor Haile Selassie's Imperial bodyguard before he joined the Ethiopian battalion in Korea — fought against transfer.

Nurse's Plea

First Lt. Le Glaire, a veteran nurse at thirty-five who had seen the wounded sometimes break up and sometimes cry in Burma and India and China in World War II, was moved by Pvt. Tumebo's mental suffering and she wrote to the American Veterans Committee here for help.

She wrote of the "pathos of the situation." She pleaded: "We were afraid he would harm himself or run away to miss the ship, so we had to lock him up till sailing time. And even then no one could get him to dress. I spent two hours with him, talking and pleading. It was difficult. I pleaded in my pidgin English I would get him a leg and send it to him. Because I had mothered him for some four months he believed me and finally consented to leave with the rest of the U. N. shipment."

The nurse told the committee that she would pay for the leg if the organization would see that the limb got to Ethiopia.

Orthopedic authorities here, however, informed the committee that fitting an artificial limb by remote control was decidedly impractical. So because wooden legs were impossible to obtain in Ethiopia, the committee acted to bring Pvt. Tumebo here.

A. V. C. Paid for Flight

The slender, good-looking young man arrived at Idlewild Airport at 1:45 a. m. yesterday on a Trans World Airlines plane from Cairo after flying to Egypt from Addis Ababa on Ethiopian Airlines. The American Veterans Committee picked up the check.

Dr. Henry H. Kessler, a top orthopedic surgeon, will give Pvt. Tumebo a complete examination in a day or two and the leg should be fitted in a few weeks. Then will come the rehabilitation program.

William Page jr., administrator of the center, said rehabilitation may take thirty days, perhaps longer—"it depends so much on the patient."

Perhaps as happy as Pvt. Tumebo was Mrs. Sadie Le Glaire, Sonny Le Glaire's mother.

"She's always trying to help somebody," Mrs. Le Glaire said of her daughter. "She's got a wonderful personality and all her patients like her. I'm so proud—really proud of her."

Mrs. Le Glaire said that during World War II, 1st Lt. Le Glaire served for twenty-eight months in India, China and Burma and that she volunteered to return to duty two years ago. She left for the Korean theater eighteen months ago and signed up for another tour of duty.

Ethiopian Who Lost Leg In Korea Visits the U. N.

The New York Times

Pvt. Gabremicail Tumebo

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 25—Pvt. Gabremicail Tumebo, an Ethiopian soldier who lost a leg in the battle for "French Hill" in Korea, visited the United Nations today to see the headquarters of the organization under whose flag he fought.

The 22-year-old soldier—he walked with an almost imperceptible limp—said through an interpreter that he wanted to see the United Nations because directly or indirectly it had taken him to Korea.

Pvt. Tumebo has been a fighting man since he was 16, and is member of Emperor Hailie Selassie's Imperial Guard.

His visit was arranged by the World Veterans Federation and one of its five affiliates, the American Veterans Committee, to help point up their efforts to get equally high standards of medical care for all United Na-

tions fighting men. The committee paid the expense of bringing Pvt. Tumebo for treatment at the Kessler Institute in West Orange, N. J., where he was fitted with an artificial leg.

GREET ETHIOPIAN SOLDIER—Pvt. Gabremicail Tumebo, center, member of the Imperial Ethiopian Bodyguard, who lost a leg in Korea, was greeted by Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, left, of New York recently. Pvt. Tumebo was brought to the United States for prosthetic treatment and rehabilitation by the American Veterans Committee. Looking on is Curtis Campaigne Jr., national chairman of the AVC.

GREETING FROM THE MAYOR — Pvt. Gabremicail Tumebo (center) of the Imperial Ethiopian Bodyguard, who lost a leg in Korea, is greeted by New York Mayor Vincent Impellitteri at City Hall. Pvt. Tumebo was brought to the U. S. for treatment and rehabilitation by the American Veterans Committee (AVC). Accompanying the soldier is Curtis Campaigne, AVC national chairman of AVC.

Army Ends Jimcrow In Korea

Praises Negro Soldiers; Says Integration Is Working Well

By ROBERT S. ELEGANT

SEOUL — (INS) — The U. S. Army has effected a major social revolution in Korea by abolishing racial segregation and the troops today are fighting better because of the change.

Social significance is more or less secondary since the Army is mainly interested in increasing combat efficiency and that has been achieved.

In some quarters it was predicted that there would be trouble when the army ordered white and Negro soldiers mixed indiscriminately but this has not been the case

Everyone from private to general rank agrees that abolition of segregated units has raised the over-all fighting effectiveness of the Allied Eighth Army in Korea.

Maj. Gen. Wayne C. Smith told International News Service:

"We're getting better service out of Negroes."

And a frontline private commented:

"When the commies start moving in, you don't care whether a guy is black or has two heads—all you care about is, can he fight? These boys are fighting."

At present there is only one all-Negro unit in Korea—an anti-aircraft outfit which arrived three months ago and is in process of being broken up.

Col. R. T. Finn, personnel chief for the Eighth Army, said the program is working out very smoothly.

Colonel Finn reported:

" The integration policy has worked exceptionally well. We do not even keep track of a man's race any more, except to see that the authorized ration of 13 per cent Negroes is maintained.."

The figure of 13 per cent was set to approximate the proportion of Negroes in the United States civilian population. The only disproportion is in officer ranks where there are many fewer than 13 per cent Negroes.

In bunkers on the front line, Negroes and whites live side by side. White privates take orders from Negro sergeants and officers.

And the new system works.

The first anti-segregation order came out of Washington in the spring of 1950.

It was based on practical considerations.

One officer with long service in Korea explained:

"All Negro units required all sorts of special handling that was uneconomical in the long run. And men in those units were more than likely to fight like class two soldiers. They didn't see what they had to fight for."

The necessity of throwing the men into combat prevented the eighth army from carrying out the order immediately. It was the spring of 1952 before the gradual process of breaking up all-Negro units really got going.

But now the process is just about completed and a company commander said:

"Now is squad on the line looks like a cross-section of the United Nations. There are guys with names like Jones and Gezinsky, there are Kims and Lees (South Koreans), Negroes and Puerto Ricans all mixed up. And they are better fighters for the mixing."

Just Before The Korean Truce

AMERICAN THIRD DIVISION troops in action on the central front in Korea enjoy their first hot meal after seven days of almost continual fighting. This group is typical of the integrated Army which grew out of the Korean conflict. The food was brought up by Korean bearers nearly a mile up muddy, slippery mountain trails to the front line. This picture was made a few hours before an armistice was signed.

UP photo by Walter Durrell.

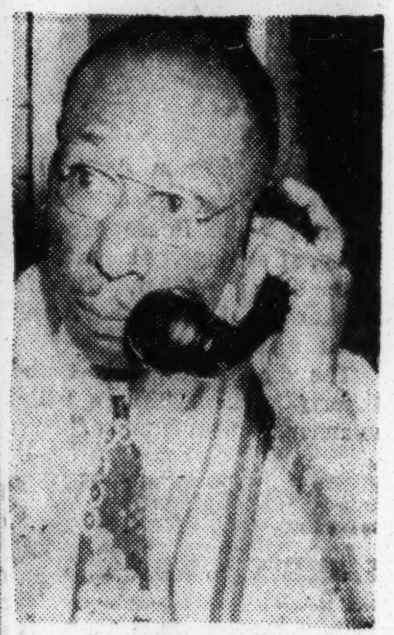
Wilson Says Mixed Army Big Gain Of Korean War

By L. ALEX WILSON

(Former War Correspondent in Korea)

The tragic Korean conflict stands today as another milestone in the forward march of the Negro and other minorities toward complete integration in the democratic way of life.

That highly significant milestone is the integration of the American Negro in the United States Army.



L. ALEX WILSON

He Saw it in Korea

This costly achievement was not born altogether of plan, but of necessity.

At the outbreak of the conflict, the average American held a dangerous attitude toward the North Korean Communist forces. It was one of over-confidence and contempt.

Strange as it may appear, this unfortunate point of view helped to put the skids under Army segregation.

This lofty attitude against an untested enemy was reflected among the men of the 24th Infantry division, the first to see action in the theatre.

We soon learned however, that the Asian was courageous and skilled in the Indian type of warfare he employed against us in his own backyard.

Only our air power prevented the North Korean Reds from driving the division to the sea.

The 25th Division, First Cavalry Division and the Second division were rushed into the fray. They too, suffered the same fate — of being humbled into strategic withdrawal.

The crack all-Negro 24th Infantry regiment of the 25th division made history when it captured Yechon, the first victory by any UN unit in the theatre. This feat created a favorable impression of the Negro as a fighting soldier in liberal military circles.

It was not until causalties climnated nearly all of the regiment's Negro field officers, that the morale of the regiment began to sag.

Negroes were not fighting with the 24th Infantry division and the First Calvery division during the early stages of the war.

The Second division was integrated on a battalion level, and the 25th on a regimental level — the 24th regiment.

By August, 1950 the stage was set for integration of our boys from the squad level up through the ranks by three of several developments:

1. Replacements were sorely needed in each division on the line to fill holes left by casualties and to give battle-weary GIs a rest.

2. The Red enemy had demonstrated on the line and in atrocities that he cared naught about the color of his foe.

3. The attitude of the average white soldier took a change for the better: We are in this mess together.

Although it was necessary that replacement troops, regardless of race or color, be sent to the outfit where needed most, this was not done immediately.

Later, in September of 1950, word got around about two successful "experiments" in integration which had been going on quietly in the 89th Medium Tank battalion, attached to the 25th division, Negroes were serving as tank commanders, gunners, gun loaders and as drivers.

Shortly thereafter, our men were integrated in the ranks of the 27th and 35th regiments of the 25th division.

The lowering of barriers in the formerly all-white First and Second battalions of the Second Division was mixed. without doubt contributed greatly to the high morale of that fighting outfit back in 1950.

By October of 1950, the 19th regiment was mixed. Sfc. Arthur C. Dudley, of Pensacola, Fla., East. one of the first Negroes sent to the division and reluctantly accepted. is the first of his race to win a DSC fighting with an integrated unit.

officers serving as platoon leaders. The Jim Crow barriers began to crumble under General Douglas MacArthur as Far East commander. But it was Gen. Matthew Ridgeway who in a forthright manner ordered an end to segregation in the Far East.

Among the leading mixed units. Phillip E. Mallory, of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Lt. Ellison Wynn, of Durham, N. C. and 1st Lt. Jim Crow barriers began to crumble under General Douglas MacArthur as Far East commander. But it was Gen. Matthew Ridgeway who in a forthright manner ordered an end to segregation in the Far East.

Truce is signed, fighting ends

30a Korean war

Korean truce

First time American troops fought without discrimination

PANMUNJON, Korea—Three years and one month of an undeclared but costly war came to a quiet end here on Sunday night, as United Nations and Communist truce delegates signed an armistice.

Signing of the armistice brought mingled joy and disbelief among the more than 25,000 colored troops stationed with U.S. Army units here.

They make up 15 per cent of the American service men in this theater.

They are on duty with combat and service units, including quartermaster, engineers and port battalions.

Signing of the cease fire orders, however, does not mean there will be any wholesale movement of these troops to the U.S.

The truce simply means an end of actual fighting.

Men in Korea will be rotated home under the old point system and it is not anticipated there will be any change in this plan at this time.

In addition to the 25,000 colored troops on duty with the army, there are an undisclosed number of colored men integrated in navy and marine units on duty in Korea.

It is not anticipated that there will be any wholesale movement to the States of these men either.

While the world's attention was focused on top level officers, it was the bravery and courage of the plain United Nations troops which halted the Communist drive for control of Asia and finally forced the weary Chinese to sign an armistice.

Hundreds of stories have come out of Korea during the long months of the war, but none more important or more encouraging than the success the Army has found in integration.

For the first time in recent history colored and white Americans lived, fought, and sometimes died side by side—not in isolated instances but in a general pattern that had the support of top American officers and policy makers.

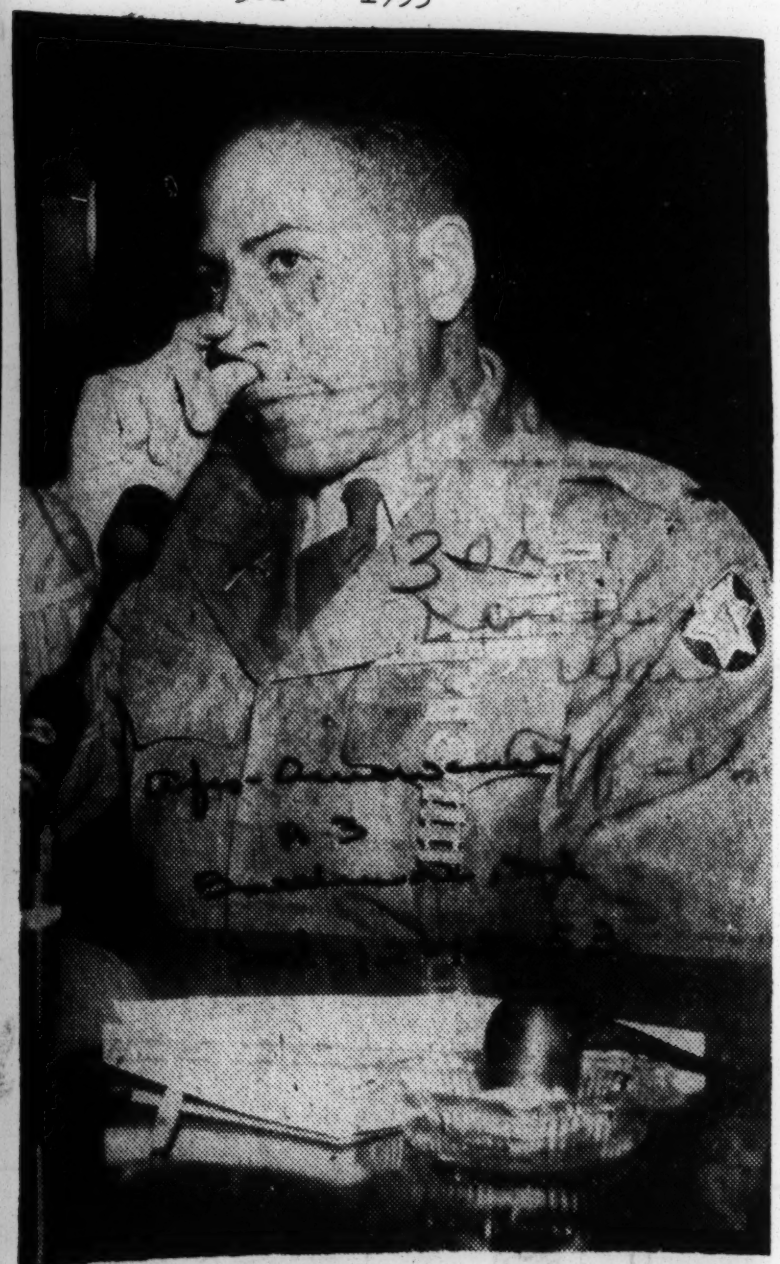
More Served

More colored Americans served in a combat capacity during this war than ever before, and their exploits have been sung from one end of this weary land to the other.

In the early stages of the war the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division, a colored unit, fought with little more than "blood and guts," to write a bit of history that will live as long as there are fighting men.

From this unit came Sgt. Cornelius Charlton, who gave his life for his country and earned the Medal of Honor.

And now the war is over—peace has come to Korea, and America has reason to be proud of her colored and white troops, who without regard for race or religion, fought as a united people for freedom.



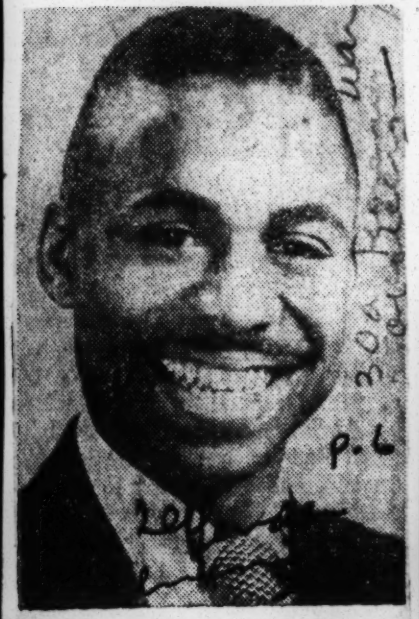
BARES RED ATROCITIES— Lt. James B. Smith of Franklin, Ind., former prisoner of war of Reds in Korea, tells a Senate subcommittee investigating Korean War atrocities that he headed burial detail which interred 18 American victims of disease, wounds and hardship. On a march from Seoul to Pyongyang, he said, he saw three American prisoners shot in cold blood by North Korean guards. (INS Photo.)

Texas Officer Appointed To Advisory Group

WITH THE KOREAN MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP — Army 2d Lt. John R. Harris, 22, son of August Harris, 1903 N. Water St., Gonzales, is now serving with the Korean Military Advisory Group.

American military personnel assigned to KMAG advise Republic of Korea Army units in training and in the field. The group played an important role in the rapid build-up of Korean military forces.

Lieutenant Harris, whose wife, Ella, lives at 1775 Levy St., Beaumont, entered the Army in October 1952. Hed is a 1952 graduate of Prairie View A and M College.



KOREA HERO — Lt. James O. Beckett, graduate of A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C., is credited with saving the life of an American soldier in Korea. Lt. Beckett wrestled the soldier from two would-be Red captors in hand-to-hand combat last week. The 23-year-old officer lives in New York.

Capt. Sylvester Booker, his wife, Edna, and their son, Paul, 8, pictured with Rhee Sung Wu, 9-year-old Korean war orphan, recently adopted by the Bookers. Rhee arrived by plane last week.

Boy Arrives by Plane

Korean War Orphan Adopted by Captain

PASADENA, Calif.—Rhee Sung Wu, nine-year-old Korean war orphan, was united with his "adopted" family here Thursday after two years delay which entailed a special act of Congress for his entry into this country.

On hand to greet the new "addition" to their family when he arrived at Los Angeles International Airport were Capt. and Mrs. Sylvester Booker and their own son, Paul Michael, 8.

THE LAD'S arrival climaxed two years of concerted effort on the part of the Bookers to cut enough Congressional red tape to permit his entry into the United States.

Booker, a medical corps officer for the past twelve years, first met the Korean orphan when he stumbled into camp of the 159th Field Artillery Battalion on the Inchon River front in late 1950, with a wounded hand.

"We became fast friends," Booker recalled, "and when I returned to the States on rotation in 1951 I promised to send for him." And, he added affectionately, "I kept my promise, didn't I Rhee?"

* * *

BOOKER, A former University of Michigan athlete, after making numerous futile attempts to bring Rhee Sung here was finally able to interest Senator William F. Knowland, California's senior senator, in his problem.

Last July Knowland succeeded in getting a Senate bill passed which conferred citizenship on Rhee and classified him as the legal son of Captain and Mrs. Baker.

Rhee began his flight from Pusan, via Tokyo and Seattle for his new home. In Tokyo he was tendered a farewell party by the Army.

* * *

BOOKER, HIS wife, Edna and son came to Pasadena from Detroit three weeks ago to await the arrival of Rhee. They visited his mother, Mrs. Hattie G. Booker, who has resided at 876 Lincoln Avenue here for the past fourteen years.

Stationed with the 541st Medical Holding Company at Fort Benning, Ga., since he was returned home on rotation in late '51, Booker has been reassigned to duty on the Korean war front and will depart for Tokyo March 1.

Baker told the Courier he will send for his family at a later date. Meanwhile they will reside with his mother at the Pasadena address.

HOMECOMING OF MAJOR Archie Williams was joyous occasion for his wife, Vesta, and their relatives and close friends. He arrived recently from Tokyo, Japan, where he served as a B-29 pilot with the Far East Air Forces. The former athlete became famous in 1936 at the Berlin Olympic games by winning the 400-meter-run in 46.1 seconds.

PAINFUL PROFESSION — Lt. (j.g.) George W. WADE, USNR, a native of Nashville, Tenn. and graduate and teacher at Howard University, is not the most popular man in Boot Camp in the European theater as he goes about his daily chores of caring for the teeth of thousands of gobs. The 42-year-old resident of Indianapolis, Ind. has been on active duty since July, 1952. (Newspress Photo.)

BACK FROM KOREA: The abve is Dr. A. B. Britton, Jackson Physician who returned to his home here this week after completing a tour of duty with the Army in Korea.

30a 1953

KOREAN WAR

OFFICERS

Double Trouble For Reds In Korea

Journal and Guide P.1 Sat. 7-25-53

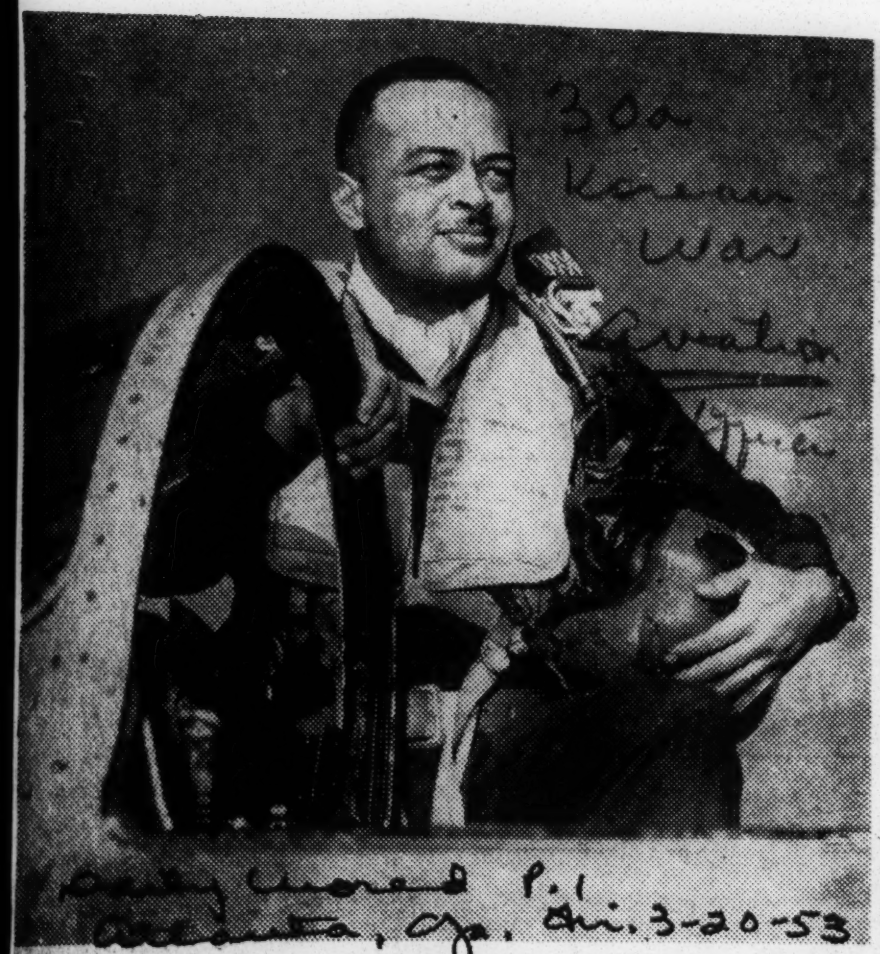
CAROLINA TWINS CONFUSE THE ENEMY—Twin Segreants Raymon (left) and Namon Burke of Salisbury, N. C., have the Reds looking twice (and regretting it) on the Korean Battlefields nowadays. They are squad leaders for Company F of the 32nd Infantry Regiment. Namon's wife, Loraine, and Raymond's wife, Bertha Mae, both live on Route 7 in Salisbury.

30a Korean War Officers

RESUMES PRACTICE — Dr. Herman E. Thompson has returned to Lynchburg, Va., to resume his practice of general dentistry. Dr. Thompson has spent 16 months as a captain in the U. S. Air Force, 12 of which were spent in Korea.

Before leaving for the Army, the dentist was active in civic, educational, and political activities in the city.

Sat. 11-7-53



JOINS MIG-HUNTERS IN KOREA: Colonel George S. Roberts of Charleston, W. Va., is shown climbing out of the cockpit of his F-86 Sabrejet on returning from a combat mission in Korea where he recently joined the 51st Interceptor Wing. He is one of the "hot pilots" who protect Fifth Air Force Fighter-Bomber operations from interference by Russian-built MIG-15's in daily patrols of "Mig Alley." — (International News Photo)

MIG-HUNTER IN KOREA—Colonel George S. Roberts, of Charleston, W. V., is shown climbing out of the cockpit of his F-86 Sabrejet on returning from a combat mission in Korea, where African pilots flew Sabrejets with the 51st Interceptor Wing for the first time. They are the hot pilots who protect Fifth Air Force fighter bomber operations from interference by Russian-built Mig-15s in daily patrols of "Mig Alley." (Newspress Photo.)

Col. Davis Out At Pentagon For Far East

Ex-Layoda P. 3

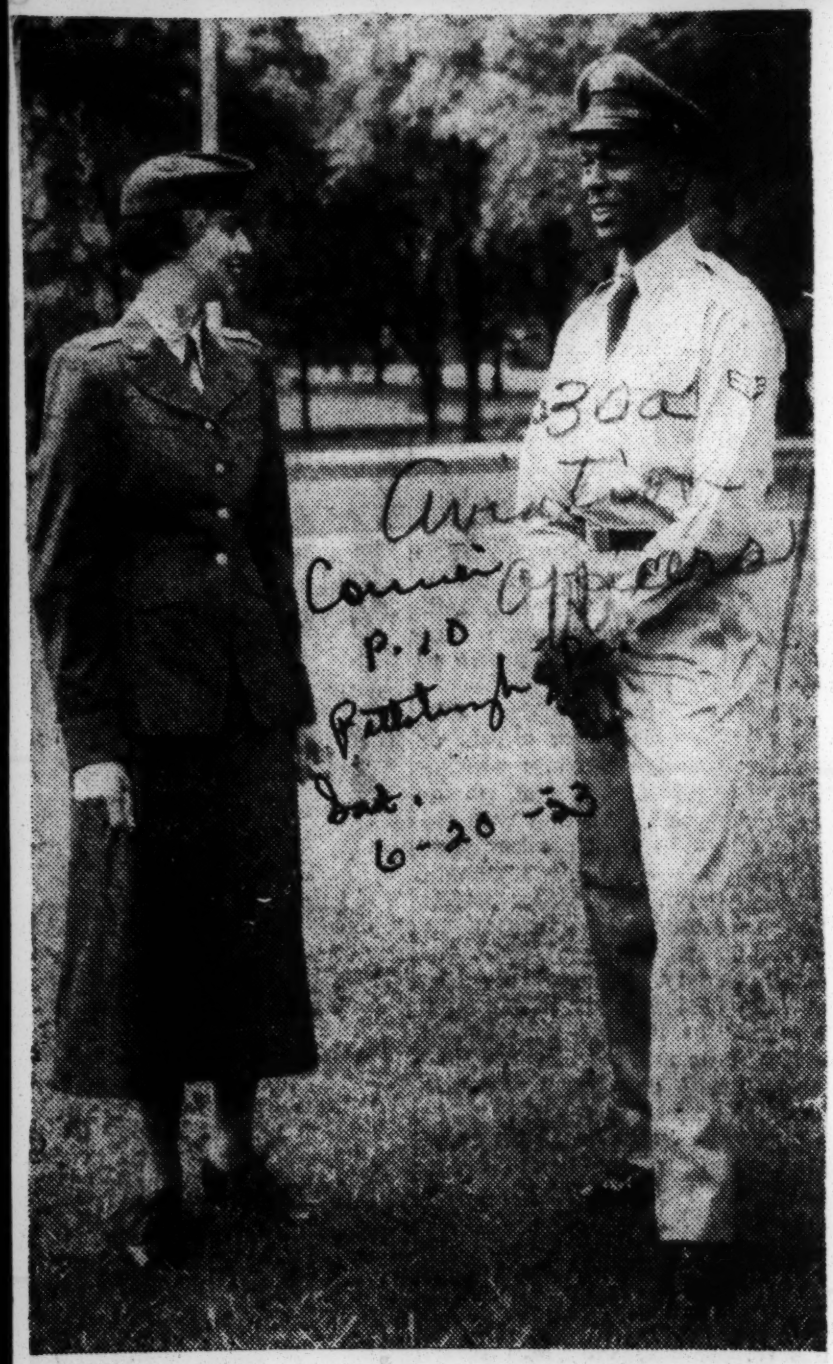
WASHINGTON — Orders have reportedly been out relieving Col. Benjamin O. Davis from his assignment as chief of the Fighter Branch, Air Force Headquarters, Pentagon, and assigning him to Far East Air Force Headquarters at Tokyo.

Before reporting to Travis Air Force Base, Calif., Colonel Davis will have 17 days of temporary duty at Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nev. He is to report there about the middle of July for entry into the advanced day interceptor course, which is a jet fighter group in F-86s.

Colonel Davis is to report at the rial port at Travis about November 1 and be processed for verseas. He will go to the Far ast Air Force as a tactical commander. He will command a fighter interceptor group or wing.

Bal. 5-2-53

Col. Davis



'DEGA VISITORS—Two members of the Air Force were recent visitors at Talladega College. Lieut. Joyce Harris, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. William Harris, and 1950 graduate, has been assigned to Pennsylvania State College for a year's study in meteorology. A 2/C Tommy Thomas, son of Mrs. Emma Thomas, and 1952 graduate, has been assigned to Security Command and is en route to a new station in Europe.

Demands Quite 'Unacceptable,' U.S. Embassy In Seoul States

By ROBERT TUCKMAN

SEOUL, Wednesday, June 24 (AP)—President Syngman Rhee today stuck firmly by his avowed plan to pull out his South Korean Army from the U.N. Command and go it alone unless an impending truce is revised to fit his newest and stiffer terms.

The defiant 78-year-old leader, saying "We don't care what the Communists and Russians think of it," stated publicly his price for a cease-fire just after Gen. Mark Clark spent two days trying to get him in line.

Rhee's demands, called "totally unacceptable" by the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, were voiced ahead of the arrival of special U.S. emissaries rushing by plane from Washington to impress upon him the views of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.

Rhee's Flat Terms

Rhee reportedly told Clark in private and later flatly stated in an interview Tuesday with CBS that the only truce acceptable to South Korea must include:

1. A mutual security pact with the United States.
2. Plans for simultaneous withdrawl of U.S. and Chinese Red forces from Korea.
3. Provision for resumotion of the war at the end of a 90-day post-armistice conference if there is no political settlement in that time.

Rhee said bluntly that if any truce is signed without those provisions he must withdraw the South Korean Army from Clark's U.N. Command for independent action.

Clark Back In Tokyo

Clark, returning to Tokyo with no indication his mission had succeeded, said he did reach an understanding that, when the time for "such disastrous action" arrived, Rhee "would discuss it with me before he came to that decision."

Clark went back to Tokyo to be on hand for the arrival by plane of Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Walter s. Robertson and U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins. They are on their way to an urgent meeting with Rhee, carrying the views of Eisenhower and Dulles.

The crisis built up from Rhee's order which freed 27,000 anti-Red Korean prisoners in violation of a key provision of the impending truce.

Rhee Defends Action

Today Rhee firmly defended that action in the face of fresh criticism from the U.N. General Assembly president, Lester B. Pearson. Rhee indicated he didn't even give Clark a flat guarantee that the 8,000 anti-Red Koreans still in stockades could be kept there because "The Korean people demand they be set free."

The infuriated Reds put the truce talks at Panmunjom in indefinite recess after demanding as the price of an armistice that all released prisoners be rounded up.

Rhee said U. N. authorities should thank him for freeing the prisoners "instead of calling me a violator."

"Ddid anyone representing the U.N. or the U.S. ever raise the question as to what the Comunists did with our prisoners of war?" Rhee asked.

What Of ROK Prisoners?

During the truce talks, the Allies asked the Reds about 50,000 South Korean prisoners believed to have been impressed into the Red Army. The Reds replied they had been "released at the front" and were no longer a proper topic for discussion.

It was believed that Robertson would tell Rhee his truce-blocking policies are jeopardizing the very existence of South Korea.

Rhee made it quite clear he was conscious of the risks he was taking.

"I say if you (Americans) have to go, please go, but let us remain friends," he said in his Tuesday interview.

Explaining why he was ready to pull out the South Korean Army from the U.N. Command rather than acquiesce to a truce which left Korea divided, Rhee said:

No 'U.N. Authority'

"I do not consider myself as one who has any authority over the U.N. forces except the Korean national forces. Ever since I turned our Korean national forces over to the U.N. Command, I have done nothing to interfere with the authority of such command.

"However, when the U.N. changes its course to join with the common enemy and accept its terms of armistice, the ROK (Republic of Korea) forces cannot continue to be under the U. N. command, however regrettable it may be to us.' '

Rhee said he warned Clark against truce terms which would "compel the people of Korea and the Southeastern nations to turn to anti-Americanism."

Seeks U.S. Understanding

"You know, when you mean right you want to be clearly understood by your friends," he added. "Never mind what the enemies may think of it. We don't care what the Communists and Russians think of it. We do want to be understood by our American friends."

A political adversary of Rhee, Dr. Chough Pyong Ok, told a news conference that Rhee's acts threatened to isolate South Korea.

U.S. Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs presumably discussed the crisis over the prisoner releases in a meeting Tuesday in Seoul with South Korean Prime Minister Paik Too Chin. Paik recently hurried home from a U.S. tour when the crisis built up.

Red China's official government newspaper accused the United States of "still trying to encourage Syngman Rhee to continue undermining the Korean armistice."

The Peiping People's Daily was quoted in a Tuesday broadcast as saying this was being done by an offer of a mutual security pact.

Text of Rhee's Letter to Eisenhower

SEOUL, Friday, June 19 (AP)—The text of President Syngman Rhee's reply to President Eisenhower's letter of June 6 urging the South Koreans to sign a truce agreement and pledging a mutual defense pact:

Dear Mr. President:

First of all, I must apologize for my long delay in answering your good letter of June 6, 1953. To confess the truth, I made more than one draft but I could not express myself clearly without appearing to be argumentative, which I wanted to avoid. I do hope you will read this letter in the same friendly spirit in which it is written.

From the beginning, we repeatedly tried to make clear to all friendly nations that if an armistice permitting the Chinese aggressors to remain in Korea should be concluded we could not survive. This apprehensiveness has not abated.

Evidently our friendly nations seem to take it for granted that the withdrawal of the Chinese Communists from Korea and the subsequent unification of Korea can be accomplished by the political conference scheduled to follow the armistice. I do not wish to enter detailed argument over this point but I feel I must say, at least, that we do not believe in the possibility.

It is true that is a matter of opinion. Our opinion is, however, supported by facts which we can never ignore or forget. The experiences we have gone through ourselves will remain a guiding factor in forming our judgments until something happens which convincingly counter-attacks them.

Now that the United Nations is to conclude a cease-fire agreement with the Communist aggressors regardless of what may happen to Korea, in practical terms we are constantly haunted by the question of how we can survive as a nation at all. The following passages will, I hope, give you some idea of our reactions to the situation.

We desire to remain friendly to the United States to the last, remembering what it has done for us, both militarily and economically in our struggle against aggression.

Action Rests With U. S.

If the United States forces have to stand by, for some reason, ceasing to participate in any further struggle or to withdraw from Korea altogether as an aftermath of the impending armistice, we have nothing to say against it.

Whenever they find it necessary or desirable to leave Korea they can do so with a friendly feeling toward us just as we are trying to remain their friends. So long as either party does not interfere with the plans of the other, both can maintain the cordial relations between them.

In the first year of this three-year-old war, both the United States and the United Nations alternately and repeatedly announced, as the war objectives, the establishment of a united, independent and democratic Korea and the punishment of the aggressors. It was at the time of the United Nations drive to the Yalu that they made these announcements so that we naturally took them as their declared war objectives. But later, when the Communist forces proved to be stronger than expected, the United Nations statesmen took to the interpretation that it had never been intended to unify Korea by war. That was an open confession of weakness; very few people took it at its face value. Nowadays we hear no more about the unification of Korea or the punishment of the Communist aggressors, as if either we had achieved these objectives or abandoned them.

All we hear about is an armistice. There is grave doubt that an armistice reached in such an atmosphere of appeasement can lead to a permanent peace acceptable and honorable to us. Personally, I do not believe that the Communists will agree, at a conference table, to what they have never been made to agree to on the battlefield.

Your generous offers of economic aid and an increase of the R. O. K. defense forces are highly appreciated by all Korean people, for they are what we badly need. But when such offers come as a price for our acceptance of the armistice as we know it, they cannot but have little inducement, because, as I have said before, to accept such an armistice is to accept a death warrant.

Nothing would be of much avail to Korea, to say the least, after that fatal blow should have been dealt it.

We do not question the sincerity with which you kindly promised to use your authority to bring about a mutual defense pact between our two nations, after the conclusion of the armistice. As a matter of fact, a mutual defense pact is what we have constantly sought, and we are behind it heart and soul; but if it is tied up with the armistice its efficacy would be diminished almost to a vanishing point.

Committed Everything

Mr. President, you will easily imagine what a hard situation we confront. We committed everything, including our arms and forces, to the United Nations action in Korea, incurring frightful losses in manpower as well as material destruction, in the sole belief that we and our friends had the selfsame objectives of unifying sundered Korea and punishing the Communist aggressors. Now the United Nations seems to stop short of its original aims and to come to terms with the aggressors which we cannot accept, not because we have never been consulted but because those terms would mean sure death for the Korean nation. Moreover, the United Nations is now putting pressure on us in cooperating with it; and is joining hands, it seems, with the enemy in this matter of armistice terms.

We cannot avoid seeing the cold fact that the counsels of appeasers have prevailed in altering the armistice positions of the United States. In our view, this perilous trend, if perpetuated by the conclusion of this fatal armistice, will eventually endanger the remainder of the free world including the United States, which millions of both free and enslaved hope and pray from the bottom of their hearts will lead them in liberation of the peoples in chains behind the Iron Curtain.

At this very moment, the Communist forces are launching a large-scale offensive when the armistice talks have scarcely left anything except the affixing of signatures by the parties concerned. This should be a warning for our immediate future. The terms of the armistice being what they are, the Communist build-up will go on unhampered until it is capable of overwhelming South Korea with one swoop at a moment of the Communists' own choosing. What is to follow for the rest of the Far East? And the rest of Asia? And the rest of the free world?

Still looking to your wise leadership for a remedy in this perilous hour,

Yours very sincerely,

SYNGMAN RHEE.

RHEE NAMES HIS TRUCE PRICE: U.S. AID AND DEFENSE

Report He Wants 4 Point American Pledge

Washington, June 1 (AP)—South Korea was reported today to be insisting on a mutual defense agreement with the United States. This was said to be part of President Syngman Rhee's price for withdrawing his opposition to the truce terms laid down by the United States.

An authoritative source said Rhee has informed this nation that his country will quit opposing the truce terms only if President Eisenhower signs a four-point agreement pledging that the United States will:

1. Sign a mutual defense pact with South Korea.

2. Agree not to try to keep South Korea from unifying all of Korea.

Wants Large Scale Aid Kept Up

3. Keep up large-scale military and economic aid shipments to South Korea.

4. See to it that all foreign forces leave Korea once a truce is signed and prisoners are exchanged.

There was no comment from the White House or the state department on the reported plan. Eisenhower and his defense leaders had a chance to go over the proposals at a meeting of the national security council today.

But State Secretary Dulles said after the meeting Korea was not discussed. The security council drafts this nation's defense policies.

Meanwhile, South Korea renewed its attack on the proposed truce terms, which call for a cease-fire along the present battle lines. Under the truce terms, the question of unifying the Korean peninsula would be resolved at a later peace conference.

Threatens to Go It Alone

South Korea's acting prime minister, Pyun Yung Tai, said after an emergency cabinet meeting that his nation will go it alone against the Reds if the United Nations signs an armistice as now outlined.

Pyun predicted the armistice terms would be accepted and added:

"Some people think the Republic of Korea army will not be able to go on fighting if United States ammunition and other military supplies stop. Just wait and see."

An authoritative source in Washington said Rhee's demands on this country were not presented in writing. The source, who insisted on remaining anonymous, said Rhee's views were given to U. S. Ambassador Ellis Briggs with the understanding Briggs would report them to Eisenhower.

The source said Rhee considered his proposal an attempt to "compromise" the split between this nation and South Korea over the truce terms.

Insists on U. S. Defending It

He said Rhee wanted the United States to promise to come to the aid of South Korea if it is attacked anew by the communists after a ceasefire is signed. Rhee was said to want the U. S. to make such a pledge independent of what the United Nations might do.

The informant was asked whether South Korea might be contemplating the use of military force in its announced intention to work for unification of the country.

He replied that the use of such force was not contemplated once a truce is signed. This, however, did not rule out the possibility that military force might be brought into use.

U. S. GROUP UNABLE TO BUDGE DR. RHEE

Robertson Mission, in Korea 4 Days, Appears to Have Made No Notable Achievement

By ROBERT ALDEN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEOUL, Korea, Tuesday, June 30—The mission headed by Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State, came out here with no magic key to the solution of the difficult Korean problem and thus far has made no really notable accomplishment.

According to an unusually reliable source, Mr Robertson came here with a double-edged purpose.

First, he was to make clear to Dr. Syngman Rhee, President of South Korea, that the United States, acting in an executive capacity for the United Nations, would not be deterred from ordering its military commander to sign a truce.

Second, the United States representatives was prepared to acquiesce to President Rhee's demands where they were reasonable and within the general scope of a letter from President Eisenhower to Dr. Rhee.

When the mission came, the United States had not really changed its positions at all and matters still were pretty much up to Dr. Rhee. They still are that way. At the meetings so far the South Korean leader has been almost studiouslly amicable to Mr. Robertson but has not altered his basic stand, and it would be possible for the talks to break off with nothing having been accomplished.

Rhee Could Change Tune

At the same time, should the aged Korean leader decide that he had gained everything he was going to gain by his intransigent stand and that to do anything more would add up to undesirable suicide for his country, he could yield just as suddenly and the mission would be hailed as a spanking success.

So far there has been no indication of such a hopeful turn. When the mission came here, its members were confident they would be able to master the situation and be on a plane back to Tokyo Sunday. It already is Tuesday morning and the conferences still go on. Gen. Mark W. Clark, the United Nations commander, waited as long as he thought it feasible for something concrete to come from the talks before he finally dispatched his reply to the Communists' last inquiries. He called for a resumption of negotiations and indicated he was willing to sign a truce on the terms already agreed on.

In the meantime, Mr. Robertson and company go on telling Dr. Rhee that President Eisenhower will strongly support a security pact for Korea, that the United States will give substantial financial aid and that everything possible will be done to make the South Korean voice heard in the political conference that will follow a truce.

Mr. Robertson, like those who have gone before, has learned what a hard nut Dr. Rhee is to crack. They have got from the wizened old politician clouds of conversation that almost made their heads swim, but he has not budged an inch.

Those close to Dr. Rhee know that he will budge only when he chooses. They feel that if the United States had expanded its concessions, he would have swallowed them and wanted more. Lacking any substantial new concessions by Mr. Robertson, Dr. Rhee has beei putting forth the same arguments that had become an old and familiar story to Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs and General Clark.

However, it must be clear to the South Korean President by now that the United States is not going to back down and call off its signing of an armistice. He knows that if South Korea violates the agreement after the United Nations has signed it, the consequences are likely to be dire. He has his choice —to gamble on reinvolving the United States in a renewed war, to fight on alone against the Communists or to accept what Washington has offered.

To Mr. Robertson, as to those who have preceeded him, it appears inconceivable that Dr. Rhee would choose anything but the latter course. Mr. Robertson and his aides still feel that in the end Dr. Rhee will accept that alternative.

Mirrors of Washington

SYNGMAN RHEE'S WIFE UPHOLDS KOREAN LEADER

By DOROTHY McCARDLE

North American Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON—The woman behind the most controversial figure in the Far East today talks to him in English, prays with him in English for divine guidance and listens to him read aloud a verse from the Bible to her each morning—in English.

She is Francesca Rhee, wife of Korea's President Syngman Rhee.

The Austrian-born Madame Rhee speaks very little Korean and her husband little German, but both are fluent in English. Madame Rhee studied English in Vienna and improved her skill on visits to the United States. The Korean ambassador, Dr. You Chan Yang, tells us that Dr. Rhee received his B. A. degree here at George Washington University, his M. A. from Harvard, and his Ph.D. from Princeton.

During their almost 20 years of marriage, the Rhees have become one of the most astounding husband-and-wife teams in the Eastern Hemisphere, working as closely together as Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang.

Mr. and Mrs. Syngman Rhee

Like many a senator or congressman's wife here, Madame Rhee is her husband's confidante and his secretary, handling his most confidential papers. Both are devout Christians. The same deep feeling for religion and the lack of children have drawn them unusually close together.

The Korean ambassador tells us that Madame Rhee is at her husband's shoulder, bearing the slate on which he mixes his inks and holding the many brushes he uses to trace the fine Chinese characters in which the Korean language is visually expressed. President Rhee is one of the most famed calligraphic writers in the Orient.

Eisenhower's Letter to Rhee

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Following is the text of President Eisenhower's letter to President Syngman Rhee of South Korea:

The White House
Washington, June 6, 1953.

Dear Mr. President:

I received on June 2 the cabled text of your communication dated May 30. I have given it the careful and sympathetic consideration it deserves.

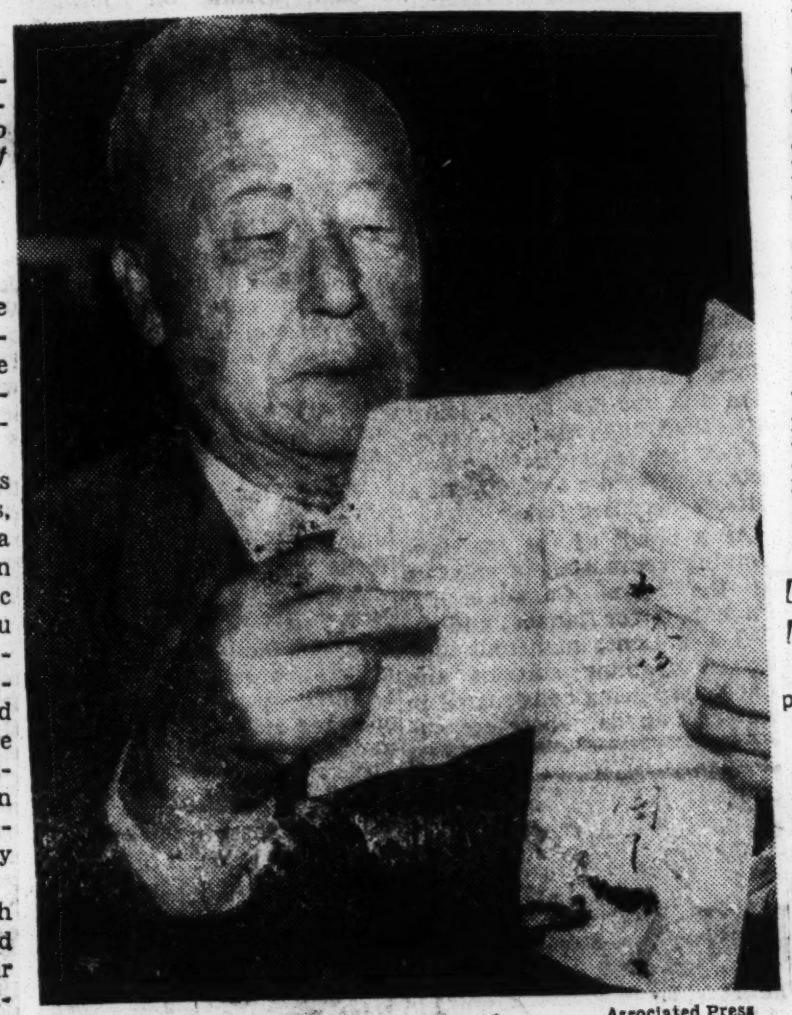
The Republic of Korea has engaged all of its resources, human and material, in a struggle which will go down in history as one of the epic struggles of all time. You have dedicated your all without reservation to the principle that human liberty and national liberty must survive against Communist aggression which tramples upon human dignity and which replaces national sovereignty with a humiliating status.

The principles for which your nation has fought and for which so many of your youth have died are principles which defend free men and free nations everywhere.

The United States has stood with you, and with you we have fought for those principles, as part of the United Nations command. The blood of your youth and our youth has been poured out on the altar of common sacrifice.

Thereby we have demonstrated not only our dedication to the cause of human freedom and political liberty, but also our dedication to an equally important principle which is that there cannot be independence without interdependence, and there cannot be human liberty except as men recognize that they are bound together by ties of common destiny.

The moment has now come when we must decide whether to carry on by warfare a struggle for the unification of Korea or whether to pursue this goal by political and other methods.



Associated Press

President Rhee at his desk some months ago.

The enemy has proposed an armistice which involves a clear abandonment of the fruits of aggression. The armistice would leave the Republic of Korea in undisputed possession of substantially the territory which the republic administered prior to the aggression. Indeed, this territory will be somewhat enlarged.

The proposed armistice, true to the principle of political asylum, assures that the thousands of North Koreans and Communist Chinese prisoners in our hands, who have seen liberty and who wish to share it, will have the opportunity to do so and will not be forcibly sent back into Communist areas.

The principle of political asylum is one which we could not honorably surrender even though we thereby put an earlier end to our own human and material losses. We have suffered together many thousands of casualties in support of this principle.

Acceptance of Armistice Believed Required

It is my profound conviction that under these circumstances acceptance of the armistice is required of the United Nations and the Republic of Korea. We would not be justified in prolonging the war with all the misery that it involves in the hope of achieving, by force, the unification of Korea.

The unification of Korea is an end to which the United States is committed, not once but many times, through its World War II declarations and through its acceptance of the principles enunciated in reference to Korea by the United Nations.

Korea is unhappily not the only country which remains divided after World War II. We remain determined to play our part in achieving the political union of all countries so divided.

But we do not intend to employ war as an instrument to accomplish the world-wide political settlements to which we are dedicated and which we believe to be just.

It was indeed a crime that those who attacked from the north invoked violence to unite Korea under their rule. Not only as your official friend but as a personal friend I urge that your country not embark upon a similar course.

Unification of Korea Is Still U. S. Goal

There are three major points I would like to make to you:

1. The United States will not renounce its efforts by all peaceful means to effect the unification of Korea. Also, as a member of the United Nations we shall seek to assure that the United Nations continues steadfast in its determination in this respect. In the political conference which will follow an armistice, that will be our central objective.

The United Nations intends to consult with your government both before and during such a conference and expects the full participation of your government in that conference.

President Favors Mutual Defense Pact

2. You speak of a mutual defense pact. I am prepared promptly after the conclusion and acceptance of an armistice to negotiate with you a mutual defense treaty along the lines of the treaties heretofore made between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines, and the United States and Australia and New Zealand.

You may recall that both of these treaties speak of "the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific area." A security pact between the United States and the Republic of Korea would be a further step in that direction. It would cover the territory now or hereafter brought peacefully under the administration of the R. O. K.

Of course, you realize that under our constitutional system, any such treaty would be made only with the advice and consent of the Senate. However, the action which the United States has heretofore taken, and the great investment of blood and treasure which has already been made for the independence of Korea are certainly clear indications of American temper and intentions not to tolerate a repetition of unprovoked aggresion.

U. S. Is Prepared To Extend Aid

3. The United States government, subject to requisite Congressional apporpriations, will be prepared to continue economic aid to the Republic of Korea which will permit in peace a restoration of its devastated land. Homes must be built. Industries must be re-established. Agriculture must be made vigorously productive.

The preamble of the Constitution of the United States states the goals of our people, which I believe are equally the goals of the brave people of Korea, namely, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty."

Manifestly, not all of these conditions now prevail in Korea. Moreover, in existing circumstances they cannot be achieved either by prolongation of the present conflict or by reckless adventure with a new one. Only by a peaceful means can these things be achieved.

Peaceful Settlement Will Afford Opportunity

With the conclusion of an armistice, the United States prepared to join with the Republic of Korea to seek for Korea these ends.

We believe that in Korea there should be a more perfect union and, as I say, we shall seek to achieve that union by all peaceful methods.

We believe that there should be domestic tranquility, and that can come from the end of fighting.

There should be provision for the defense of Korea. That will come from the mutual security treaty which we are prepared to make.

The general welfare should be advanced, and that will come from your own peacetime efforts and from economic assistance to your war-torn land.

Finally, a peaceful settlement will afford the best opportunity to bring to your people the blessings of liberty.

I assure you, Mr. President, that so far as the United States is concerned, it is our desire to go forward in fellowship with the Republic of Korea. Even the thought of a separation at this critical hour would be a tragedy. We must remain united.

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

RHEE WARNS PRESS ON DIVIDING ALLIES

Scores Inflammatory Stories —Final Touches Being Put on Armistice Agreement—

30a

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKYO, Tuesday, June 16—President Syngman Rhee warned the press yesterday to refrain from circulating reports calculated to breed hostility between the Republic of Korea and the Western Allies in the Korean war.

The President made his statement as staff officers continued to work today at Panmunjom, putting the final touches to an armistice agreement. Some saw in Dr. Rhee's action an indication of lessening opposition to the truce on the terms now virtually agreed to between the United Nations and Communist representatives.

Dr. Rhee previously had told Korean war veterans to stop their angry demonstrations and threats that the republic's soldiers would

fight on alone and "drive north" to the Manchurian frontier on the Yalu River. Indications were that the Korean Government, having registered its protest against a cease-fire that would leave the peninsula divided, with Chinese troops still occupying North Korea, was now anxious not to permit the issue between the Allies to be pushed to an open breach.

The warning by the Korean president was addressed to all correspondents, but was understood to be aimed principally at the Korean press. The statement was written in Korean, and subsequently was translated for foreign correspondents by the Government Public Information Office.

The President's message was based on published reports that Seoul high school girls who had staged a series of emotional demonstrations against the truce had been slashed with razor blades by American soldiers, who also had committed "other inhuman acts."

"We are eager to protect the freedom of the press and we have not tampered with the activities of men of the press," the statement said.

"Fully realizing as we do that there are some correspondents, both local and foreign, who are spreading accounts unfavorable to the Republic of Korea now that our country is facing an international crisis, we warn that will not tolerate the activities of these correspondents should they continue to evoke international hostilities."

Perpetrators Warned

Dr. Rhee laid down a policy that "incidents" should be reported to the Government "so that we might be able to subject to proper punishment those found to have perpetrated acts of violence against our citizens." He told the press that it was undesirable that reports tending to create ill feeling should be carelessly published."

At Panmunjom, the staff officers met from 11 A. M. yesterday to the unusually late hour of 6:55 P. M., and scheduled a new session for 11 A. M. today [10 P. M. Monday, Eastern daylight time]. The work of tracing a demarcation line for the armistice and arranging details for an exchange of war prisoners willing to accept repatriation moved more slowly than some originally expected, with sessions of the full truce delegations in recess for more than a week.

United Nations sources said, however, that no snag had developed in the time-consuming task. This morning, the Peiping radio broadcast a dispatch from a correspondent at Kaesong, Communist truce headquarters, stating that "quick progress" was now indicated.

Session Expected Soon

The general expectancy here was that a session of the full delegations would be held this week to approve the work of the staff groups, and possibly be followed by the signing of the armistice by the week-end. Many officers have been quietly alerted for tasks they would have to perform after a truce.

South of the Panmunjom neutral zone, troops refurbished "Freedom Village" and other sites that would be used for the reception of returned Allied prisoners after the truce.

Despite the conciliatory gestures by Dr. Rhee, the heavy recent fighting, with the Communists inching forward, was causing concern to South Korean officials. Yesterday, the South Korean Minister, Shin Tai Yung, told correspondents the Communists plainly were seeking to capture an advantageous point of departure for a new attack even after the armistice, should an international political conference on Korea not yield them concessions.

The attacks again demonstrated the enemy's insincerity in the armistice talks, he said, warning the Allies not to be deceived in a belief the truce would do more than give the Communists an opportunity to regroup for new aggression.

All 5 Accept Truce Roles

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The State Department said today that all five proposed members had now formally agreed to serve on the neutral commission to administer repatriation of Korean war prisoners.

Communist Poland and Czechoslovakia notified the State Department over the week-end that they would serve. Acceptances had come in earlier from Sweden, Switzerland and India.

The United States issued the invitation as the representative of the United Nations Command.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Churchill Cries Rhee Is Guilty Of 'Treachery'

Warns Against Notion U.N. Will Try To Win North Korea For Him

LONDON, June 22 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill roundly denounced South Korea's President Syngman Rhee for "treachery" today and warned that the United Nations has no intention of going forward to conquer all of Korea for him.

A cheering House of Commons greeted the Prime Minister's sharp attack on the South Korean President for engineering the release of thousands of anti-Communist North Korean prisoners just as U. N. and Communist negotiators neared final agreement on a cease-fire.

Applause and expressions of approval came even from the Socialist opposition benches.

Roundup 'Only Sensible'

Churchill said it would appear only sensible to round up the released prisoners—as the Chinese and North Korean Reds have demanded—and said "it might be that reinforcements would be needed for Korea in order to enforce a policy of peace and good faith."

He did not elaborate on this statement.

"It was hoped," said Churchill, "that by a settlement in Korea—as there would have been but for this (Rhee's) act of bad faith—the United Nations and the United States would help to build up the ruined, shattered area of North Korea and by peaceful methods unite that country.

No 'Conquest' Commitment

"But we have not committed ourselves in any way to go forward and conquer the whole area of Korea and place it under the authority of Syngman Rhee."

Churchill disclosed he had sent Rhee a stinging note protesting the South Korean leader's action to upset the truce negotiations and declaring the British "strongly condemn this treacherous violation of the authority of the U. N. Command to which the government of Korea had agreed in 1950."

Declaring the situation was "fraught with serious possibilities," Churchill's note said it was understood the South Korean government in recent weeks had reaffirmed its position under the U. N. authority with assurances it would not take any unilateral action.

"Unless there is a government in the Republic of Korea which will co-operate loyally with the United Nations Command," Churchill said his note to Rhee warned, "the security of its people, as well as all the gains which have been made by the sacrifice of so many, including the gallant Republic of Korea Army, will be jeopardized."

SYNGMAN RHEE

Rhee Is Urged To Co-operate By U.N. Group

Asian-African Section Building Up Sentiment For 'Crisis' Meeting

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 22 (AP)— The Asian-African group in the U. N.—agitated over the freeing of North Korean prisoners of war—urged ROK President Syngman Rhee today to co-operate with the U. N. for an armistice.

It decided also to give the United States and U. N. officials full opportunity to obtain this co-operation before demanding an emergency meeting of the 60-nation General Assembly.

These decisions were made at a meeting of the 16-nation group, with Manila's delegate, Salvador P. Lopez, presiding as chairman.

Group's Strong Talk

The Asian-African group contained members who have been making strong talk about the need for an assembly now. A statement was issued after the meeting, however, saying the question of calling the assembly back would depend on further developments in Panmunjom and on the forthcoming talks of U. N. leaders.

Other disturbed U. N. delegates were talking about a move to call the General Assembly back for an emergency meeting on the Korean armistice crisis.

An unofficial U.N. poll showed the majority, including the United States, is not yet ready for such a meeting but sentiment is building up for it among the frustrated diplomats.

Two years ago tomorrow Soviet Delegate Jacob A. Malik touched off the armistice talks with a suggestion that the time had come for the belligerents in Korea to begin discussions on a cease-fire.

Hopes Smashed

After many disappointments, the delegates believed, a few days ago, they had an armistice within their grasp—only to see their hopes smashed by the one-man decision of Syngman Rhee to free the anti-Red North Korean prisoners of war. Now they have no idea what will happen.

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold will fly to Ottawa some time this week for a conference with Canadian Foreign Secretary Lester B. Pearson, president of the Assembly, on plans for a meeting of the Assembly if an armistice is agreed upon. However, there is a strong possibility they will look over the demands of some delegates for a meeting now.

Rhee Attacks U.N. Agreement With Commies

Clark Reported As Given Final Authority To Act For U. S. At Ceremony

By SAM SUMMERLIN

MUNSAN, Saturday, July 25 (AP)—Reliable sources in Seoul and Washington said today they expected the armistice to be signed Sunday or Monday, Korean time (Saturday night or Sunday night, U. S. time).

Although there was no official confirmation, all signs pointed clearly to the near approach of the end of two years of negotiation.

The chief uncertainty was South Korean President Syngman Rhee.

'Cannot Be Allowed'

An unflinching opponent of an armistice that would leave Korea divided, he bluntly said Friday that some of the signed agreements with the Communists "cannot be allowed to happen."

The 78-year-old Republic of Korea President in effect accused the United States of giving him one set of promises while giving just the opposite to the Communists at Panmunjom.

In Seoul, a usually reliable source close to the truce negotiations said an armistice agreement probably would be signed Sunday at Panmunjom.

Allied liaison officers were called to a meeting at 10 a.m. today (8 p.m., EST, Friday) at Panmunjom, possibly to set the date for the signing.

In Washington, officials expressed confidence the signing would come off Monday, Korean time. They said in any event the world would be given 24-hour notice of the signing date.

The full truce teams may be called to Panmunjom shortly to agree on the date and hour.

Clark To Sign

Washington sources said President Eisenhower had given Gen. Mark W. Clark final authority as United Nations commander in Korea to sign a truce agreement with the Reds. The purpose of the authorization was to enable Clark to act quickly after details were settled.

Emerging from a White House conference Friday (U. S. time) Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said "I'd like a little enlightenment myself" when newsmen asked him if he could enlighten them on prospects of a truce signing over the week end.

Dulles said he was "neither optimistic nor pessimistic" on the prospects.

The advance truce camp at Munsan said Saturday the call for a full-dress truce team conference could come suddenly, as it did twice Friday for lower-level officers. They worked in secret to wind up problems that must be ironed out before the signing ceremonies.

Exchange POW Lists

Plans for exchanging war prisoners appeared to be the last order of business. The two sides already have exchanged lists of nearly 100,000 men they hold.

President Rhee in his statement Friday criticizing the United States and United Nations, disclosed some details of his recent secret talks with Assistant U. S. Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson.

Rhee expressed impatience at what he said was Washington's slowness in following up understandings reached in his talks at Seoul with Robertson, President Eisenhower's special envoy.

"I am still waiting hopefully for word that all the agreements and understandings which we worked out in such good faith and in such a spirit of cordial friendship have not been sacrificed to the demands of the Communist enemy," Rhee said.

He said his agreement with Robertson provided that "no troops from Indian or any other foreign nation will be landed in South Korea to guard prisoners of war."

'Police Protection'

Rhee cited Communist claims that U. N. chief negotiator Gen. William K. Harrison "has agreed that such troops will land in South Korea and that they will be granted police protection by the U. N. forces."

"I can only say that the Korean people will not permit this to happen," Rhee declared.

The ROK leader said it was his "understanding" in the meetings with Robertson that the United States would join South Korea in setting a time limit on a post-armistice political conference if such a conference "proves to be unfruitful."

Instead, Rhee said, the Allies told the Reds at Panmunjom, "there will be no time limit on an armistice."

'SHOCKED AMAZEMENT'

"My agreement with Mr. Robertson states flatly that Korean prisoners who refuse repatriation be set free in South Korea and Chinese prisoners who refuse to return to communism be sent to a destination of their choice," Rhee said.

"To our shocked amazement," the President added, "the so far uncontradicted report from Panmunjom directly states that this will not be done.

"Instead, it appears as though the prisoners may be sent to some 'neutral country' where they may be further intimidated by the Communists.

"This cannot be allowed to happen," Rhee again said.

It was the release of 27,000 North Korean anti-Communist prisoners of war by Rhee in mid-June that brought a temporary halt to armistice negotiations which were then near the signing stage.

Communists Protected

The Communists bitterly protested the prisoners' release and for a time demanded that the Allies recapture them. After Gen. Clark expressed doubt this could be done, the Reds eased up on that demand, although never dropping it.

The Communists since have insisted that the United Nations provide assurance Rhee would be kept from disrupting an armistice. The Reds cited Rhee's expressed determination to fight on alone in an attempt to unify Korea should the question bog down in a post-armistice conference.

"I have made very important concessions, even against my own best judgment of what is essential for the survival of my nation," Rhee said Friday.

"I cannot remain silent when it appears that concessions and promises made to me in return are being vitiated by agreements reached at Panmunjom.

"If contrary assurances given at the same time to Korea and to our Communist enemies, one or the other must be left with an empty bag."

Ready Armistice Hall

Meanwhile, Communist workers at Panmunjom had only to install lighting and furniture to make the hastily built pagoda-style armistice hall ready for the signing ceremonies.

The Reds used even this for propaganda.

They fastened over the hall doorway three carved wooden replicas of the Picasso "peace dove," Communist propaganda symbol.

The dove is the creation of the leftist Spanish artist, Pablo Picasso.

The Communist move seemed designed to give the impression in Communist-dominated nations that the Reds are playing host to surrendering Allies.

Rhee Restates Aim To Free North Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 15—(AP)—President Syngman Rhee marked the fifth anniversary of his nation's independence today by reaffirming South Korea's "determination to march north at the earliest possible time" and wrest North Korea from the Communists.

In another anniversary eve statement, Premier Pak Too Chin urged the South Korean people to support Rhee in "whatever steps are taken to rescue our people in the north from the Communist yoke."

U. S. Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs also issued an Independence Day statement, noting that the sincerity of the Reds' abandonment of "their predatory objective" remains to be proved, and expressing confidence that nothing will weaken relations between the United States and South Korea.

Rhee said "it is our wish and determination to march north at the earliest possible time to save our North Korean brethren from the sure death they are facing today."

He said "we shall continue to do our best to maintain a cordial accord and close co-operation with all our friendly nations abroad."

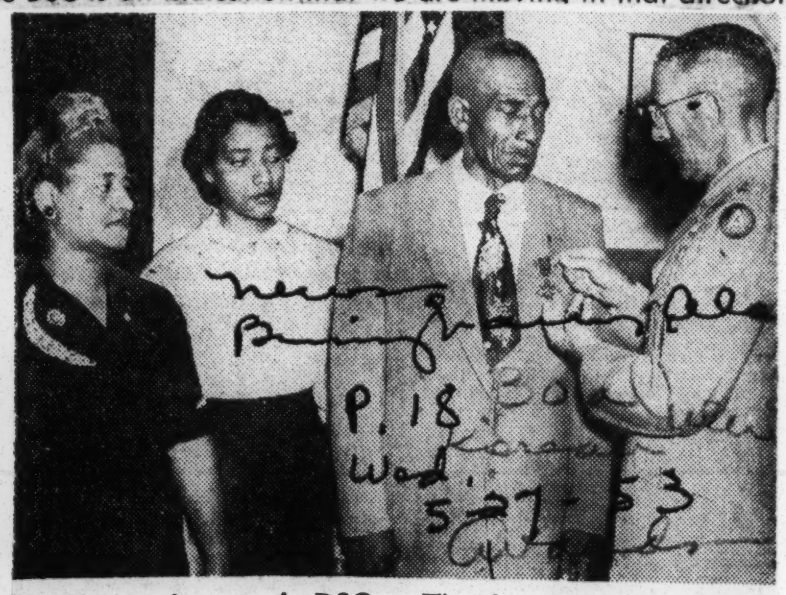
But, he warned, "we must unfailingly maintain our own integrity as a free nation and insist on the right to fight for our own salvation."

Rhee urged North Koreans to have patience and "endure all the hardships ahead" until the United Nations has a chance to settle the nation's future at forthcoming political conferences.

A Deserving Honor

The father of an 18-year-old Birmingham soldier was recently given the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously in honor of his son who died in action on the Korean battlefield. It was given for extraordinary heroism, shown by his son before he was fatally wounded while in battle. The DSC is the second highest honor conferred on a soldier while in the line of duty.

The fact that this deserving award was given in the honor of a Negro soldier should be significant, for Negroes have always been among the first to give their lives and shed their blood in defense of democracy and their country. What is significant here is that the honor is a representation of real democracy in action, giving full recognition to outstanding achievement by an American soldier irrespective of race. The honor further demonstrates the desire on the part of those who appreciate and respect fully the principles upon which our Constitution was founded. Moreover, it is the duty of all of us to fight for the preservation of these principles and work wholeheartedly to make them a living reality. When these efforts are demonstrated, and Negro Americans have done so, even from the very beginning, we should be allowed to share fully in the fruits of our efforts. The awarding of the DSC is an indication that we are moving in that direction.



Family receives son's DSC — The family of Pfc. Maxie Fancher receive from Maj. Gen. Charles D. W. Canham the Distinguished Service Cross, awarded posthumously to their son. Left to right, are the mother, Odessa; Maxie's twin sister, Maxine; George Fancher, the father, and Gen. Canham.

Family of heroic Negro soldier receives his DSC

The parents of an 18-year-old Birmingham Negro soldier today received the Distinguished Service Cross for their son's extraordinary heroism in Korea in which he lost his life.

The soldier, Pfc. Maxie Fancher, when his platoon was overrun by the enemy, dived into an enemy machine-gun nest, killed the crew and turned the machine gun on the enemy.

He had inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy with their own weapon before a Red sniper shot him in the back and killed him.

Maj. Gen. Charles D. W. Canham, deputy commander of the Third Army, came to Birmingham from Atlanta today to present this medal to the family, George and Odessa Fancher, the father and mother and to Maxie's twin sister, Maxine.

THE FANCHERS live at 1219 22nd-av. n. and the father and mother are employed in the West End Baptist Hospital, as night fireman and laundress.

"No nicer family could have received such an honor for their son," declared the father's fellow workmen at the hospital.

The presentation was in the office of Col. H. G. Sitler, Alabama Military District chief, at the Calder Building.

Military men weren't certain whether Maxie was the first Negro in Birmingham to receive the nation's second highest military award. But they were sure that he was the youngest.

Maxie, who attended Parker High School, enlisted in the Army in 1951. He was killed last Jan. 28. He was buried here a month ago.

Hero's DSC Awarded To Parents

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Pfc. Maxie Fancher, 18, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service cross in a ceremony here last week.

The award, the nation's second highest military citation, was presented to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Fancher, and his twin sister, Maxine, by Maj. Gen. Charles D. W. Canham, deputy commander, Third Army, Atlanta.

Pfc. Fancher was killed Jan. 28 after he wiped out an enemy machine-gun nest single-handed and then turned the weapon on the enemy.

Posthumous DSC Award Is Received By GI's Family

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — The father of an 18-year-old Birmingham Negro soldier Wednesday accepted a posthumously awarded Distinguished Service Cross in his son's name.

The nation's second highest military honor was presented to the father of PFC Maxie Fancher by General Charles D. W. Canham, Deputy Commander General of the Third Army. The award accepted by George Fancher cited his son with extraordinary heroism against the Communists in Korea before he was fatally wounded on January 28.

A War Department telegram dated February 4, read that the former Parker High school student "was killed in action in Korea on January 28."

The fallen soldier enlisted in the armed forces in 1951. He has a brother, PFC Bernard Fancher, presently serving with the armed forces in Germany.

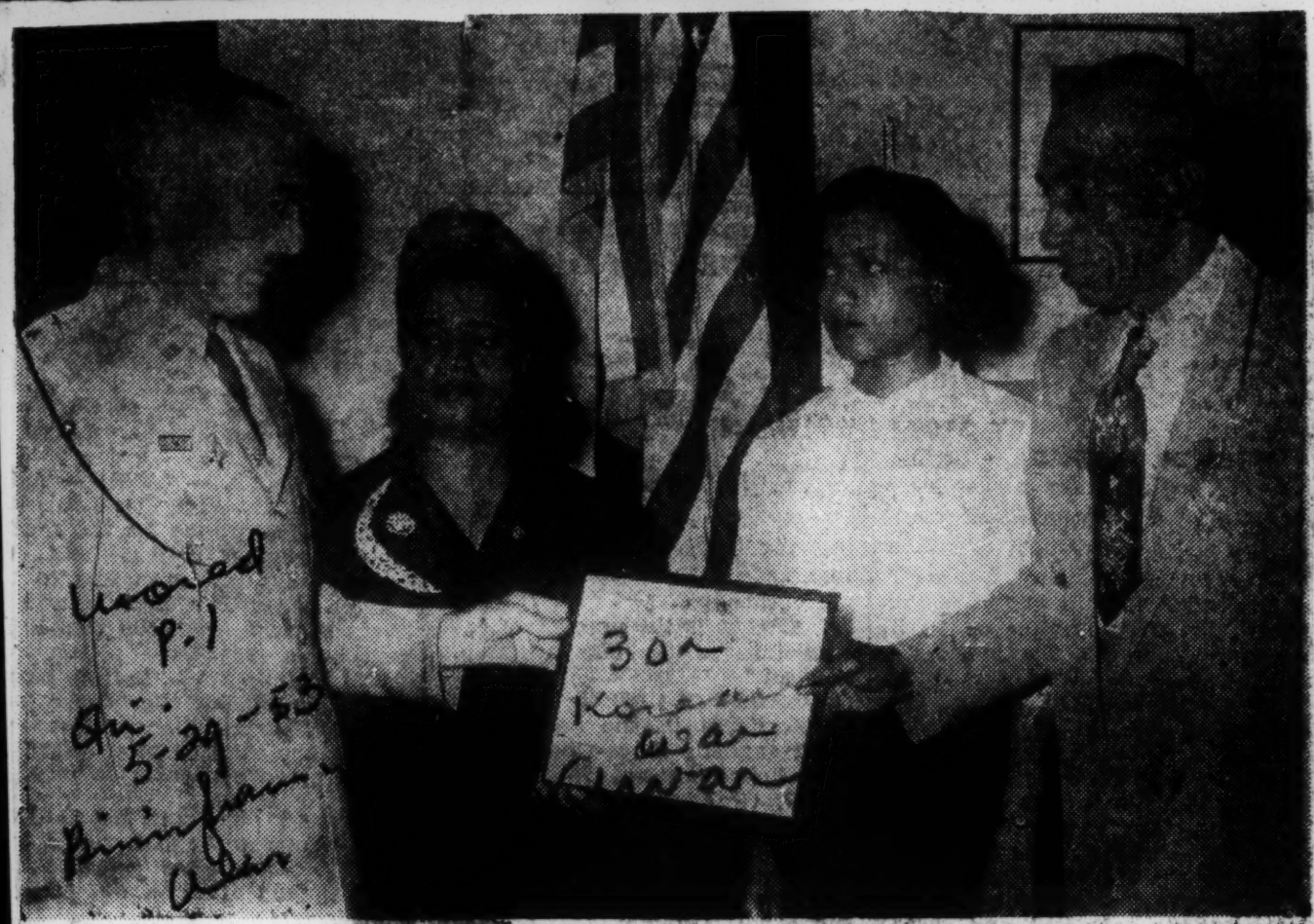
The ceremonies were also witnessed by the soldier's mother, Mrs. Odessa Fancher, and by his twin sister, Maxine. The family lives at 1219 North 22nd Avenue in Birmingham.

PFC. MAXIE FANCHER

Lt. Harold Trabue Receives DFC

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. June 28—Lt. Harold J. Trabue son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto J. Trabue of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has been recently awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in ceremonies at Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kan. Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Caldara presented Lt. Trabue with the Distinguished Flying Cross for meritorious service.

The citation which accompanied the Distinguished Flying Cross reads as follows: "First Lt. Harold J. Trabue distinguished himself by participating in long and arduous aerial flights under extremely hazardous conditions . . . he demonstrated exceptional skill in the performance of his duties. The keen analysis and foresight exhibited and accurate decisions made by him contributed immeasurably to the successful accomplishment of a difficult mission. Lt. Trabue's devotion to duty, loyalty, and outstanding technical skill demonstrated in the accomplishment of an arduous and dangerous task reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force."

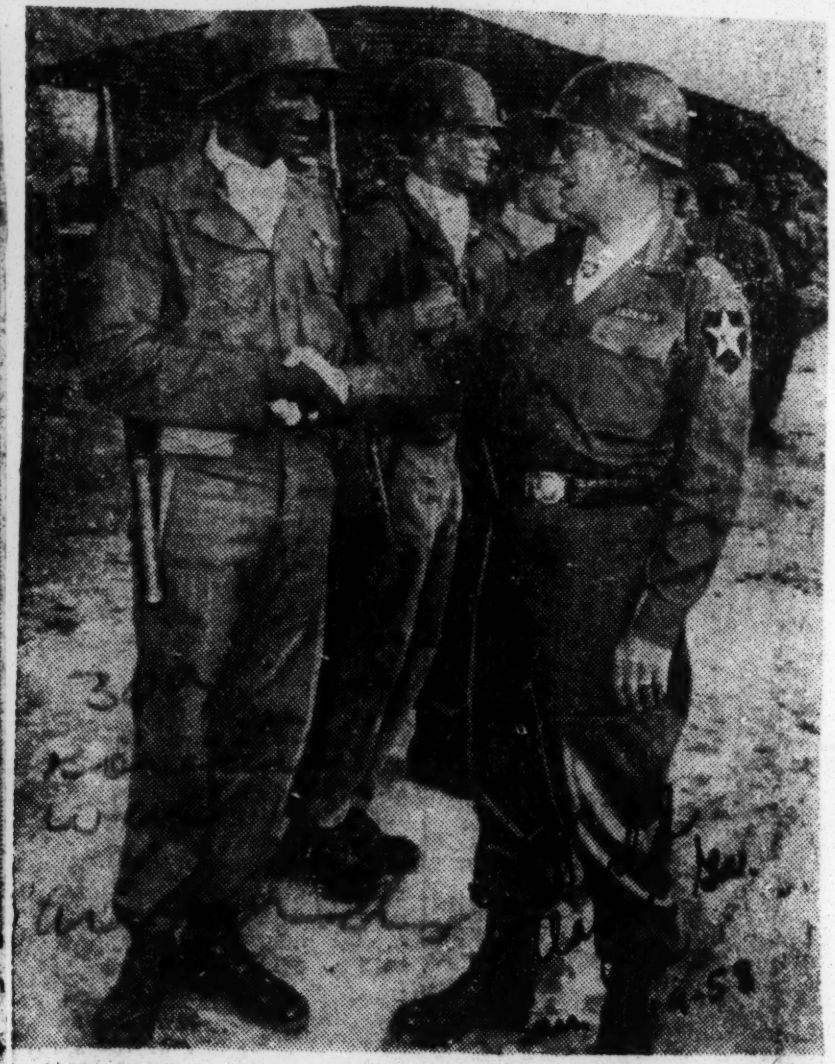


BIRMINGHAM G. I. AWARDED NATION'S NO. 2 MILITARY AWARD—Shown (at right) is George Fancher accepting the citation for the Distinguished Service Cross, which was posthumously awarded his fallen hero-son, Pfc. Maxie Fancher, from Major General Charles D. W. Canham, in the office of Colonel Herbert G. Siler, Chief of the Alabama Military District headquarters in the Calder Building.

The nation's second highest award, the Distinguished Service Cross, was presented to Mr. Fancher by General Canham during quiet, reserved military ceremonies, Wednesday morning.

The DSC was given to Pfc. Fancher for extraordinary heroism in Korean action, January 28 1953, in which he was fatally wounded. The DSC is seen pinned on his father's coat lapel.

LEFT TO RIGHT, are: General Canham deputy commanding general at Headquarters Third Army, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs Odessa M. Fancher, Pvt. Fancher's mother; Mis Maxine Fancher, the fallen hero's twin-sister and Mr. Fancher, the father.—(U. S. Army Photo)



'GLAD YOU COULD MAKE IT!!' — Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley, of Mansfield, La., is shown being congratulated by Major General W. L. Barriger (right), commanding General of the 2nd Infantry Division, after the GI had received the Distinguished Service Cross in Korea. Stanley won the decoration for action on "Little Gibraltar" last March when he saved the life of his commanding officer. (Net press Photo).

Tuskegee Recreation Chief Awarded Legion Of Merit

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 15—During a brief military ceremony at Tuskegee Institute, Major Edward L. Strawther, presently employed as chief of the Recreation Section, Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, was awarded the Legion of Merit. This award was made to Major Strawther who distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as special services officer, Headquarters IX Corps, in Korea, from April 23, 1952 to May 15, 1953.

The citation which accompanied the award, in part, reads "Exhibiting exceptional ability, unusual initiative and enthusiasm, Major Strawther developed and expanded the program of special services activities to provide entertainment, athletic and recreational programs, equipment and facilities for thousands of troops assigned and attached to IX Corps Rest Center which served over 11,000 combat and service forces.

"He ably supervised the Post Exchange Branch which served as the distribution point for Army troop units and assigned and attached corps' troops, and made distribution to forty-two subbranch exchanges. The drawing and issuing of over $250,000 worth of merchandise per month was skillfully accomplished by Major Strawther despite numerous transportation and personnel difficulties. Frequently he was called upon by higher headquarters to contribute his time and professional advice on athletic events and tournaments. Major Strawther's understanding and sympathy for the welfare of personnel resulted in the development of a recreational program which contributed significantly to the high state of morale in IX Corps."

This presentation was made by Major H. Dabney, Acting Professor of Military Science and Tactics of Tuskegee Institute's General Military and Tactics Detachment. Also participating in the ceremony was Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee Institute.

Major Strawther is also holder of the Bronze Star Medal for his outstanding special services work in the South Pacific Theater of Operations during World War II.

Legion Of Merit Awarded Officer At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Oct. 15—The Legion of Merit award for performance of outstanding service as Special Services Officer in Korea was awarded recently to Maj. Edward L. Strawther, chief of recreation, U. S. Veterans Hospital here.

The presentation was made by Maj. Walter H. Dabney, acting professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute at a brief military ceremony.

Maj. Strawther supervised a Post Exchange which served as a distribution point of over $250,000 worth of merchandise a month to Army troops fighting in Korea.

At the Front

Two local men who have been decorated in Korea. At left is Air Force Capt. Leonard W. Lilley, son of Mrs. Helen J. Lilley, 2325 15th st. nw., who has received the Silver Star and Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism in downing a MIG. At right is Marine Sergt. Harold Williams of 1413 F st. ne., who was decorated with the Purple Heart.

Two Marine Majors are shown in Korea. They are Charles F. McKiever (left) of 2212 Washington ave., Silver Spring, and William C. Davis, jr., of Atlanta.

FOUR GREATER MIAMI youths have completed basic indoctrination training with the Air Force at Lackland Field, Tex.

They are Robert J. Jackson, Jr., 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Jackson, 5741 SW Fifth st.; Ansel C. Moore, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Moore, 545 NW 23rd ct.; Phillip L. Rigby, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Cooke, South Miami, and Neal A. White, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. White, 3817 SW 90th ave.

MOORE PORTER

JACKSON WHITE

BAIN RIGBY

PFC. WILTON BAIN, Marine grandson of Mrs. Jane Evans, Perrine, has been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action in Korea. He is recuperating at the naval hospital in Yokosuka, Japan.

PVT. CONSTANCE MOORE, 25-year-old WAC daughter of Mrs. Esther H. Moore, 1168 NW Second ave., is assigned to the information and education office at Fort McPherson, Ga. She is a former student at Miami Technical High School.

PVT. SAMUEL S. GREEN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Davis, 259 NW 23rd st., has completed basic training at the medical replacement training center, Camp Pickett, Va.

PFC. ALAN P. LOPER, 17, Marine son of Mr. and Mrs. Ward. B. Loper, 61 NW 79th st., has completed recruit training at Parris Island, S.C.

★ ★ ★

PVT. WENTZELL EISAMAN, 20-year-old Marine who just completed basic training at Parris Island, S.C., spent a ten-day furlough with his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Eisaman, 908 Wallace st., Coral Gables.

FORMER SALESMAN GETS PURPLE HEART IN KOREA—The Purple Heart for wounds sustained in Korean action is shown (above) being conferred on Pfc. William G. May, of Myrtlewood, Ala., by Colonel Harlan Layer, executive officers, during a ceremony at the Tokyo (Japan) Army Hospital. Private First Class May, son of Mrs. Mabel May, of Route 1, Myrtlewood, entered the Army in January, 1951, completed basic training at Camp Roberts, California, and arrived overseas in January, 1952. A 1950 graduate of Linden High School, Atlanta, Ga., he was a salesman at a wholesale store in Bessemer, in civilian life.—(U. S. Army Photo).

Cited With PH

Pfc. Lloyd Zimmerman, G. Co., 14th Inf. Regt., has been in Korea for five months and received the purple heart for gallantry in the army while serving his country. He has also been transferred to Hos. Co. of the 14th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Bn., and his job now is communication in a comma section in HQS Co. Pfc. Zimmerman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Zimmerman of 1822 Kerlerec St.

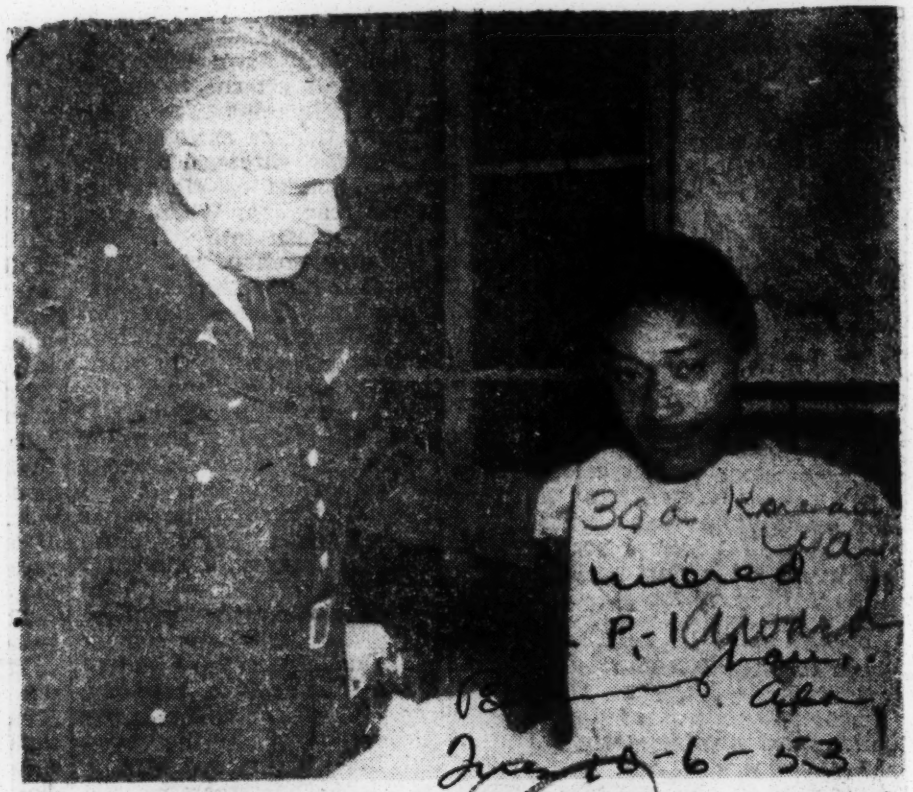
THE PURPLE HEART for wounds received in Korea action is conferred on Cpl. John E. Halbert of San Augustine, Texas, by Major LaRay Hooker, assistant executive officer of the Tokyo Army Hospital. A patient at the hospital, Corporal Halbert, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Halbert of San Augustine, served in Korea as a rifleman with the 3d Infantry Division. Holder of the Combat Infantryman Badge and the UN and Korean Service Ribbons, he entered the Army in June 1951 and arrived in Korea last December. A 1949 graduate of San Augustine High School, Halbert was employed by the survey Company in civilian life.—(U. S. Army Photo)

PURPLE HEART WINNER HOME ON FURLOUGH. — Pvt. Herman Johns, left, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sanderson, 1319 E. 19th St., who has been awarded the Purple Heart for injuries received in the Korea fighting, arrived home Monday on a 31-day furlough. Pvt. Johns is shown with Maj. General Martin E. Griffin, commanding general of Brooke Army hospital as he was presented the Purple Heart Oct. 26. He suffered extensive arm and head injuries and the loss of his right eye.

PURPLE HEART FOR WOUNDS IN KOREA—Pvt. Charlie L. Jackson (right), of Birchville, Ala., is shown (above) receiving the Purple Heart for wounds received in action in Korea. Shown conferring the medal on the gallant G. I. is Capt. James R. Whitlock, registrar at the 21st Station Hospital in Pusan, Korea.

Private Jackson, who is regularly assigned to Company "C" of the Third Infantry Division's 65th Regiment, was wounded in action near "Hill 412" on May 28. He entered the Army in October, 1952 and was stationed at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, before his arrival in Korea last April.

A 1947 graduate of Booker T. Washington High School in Montgomery, he was employed by the Nehi Bottling Company in civilian life. Jackson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Jackson, reside on Route 1, Box 40, Birchville.—(U. S. Army Photo).

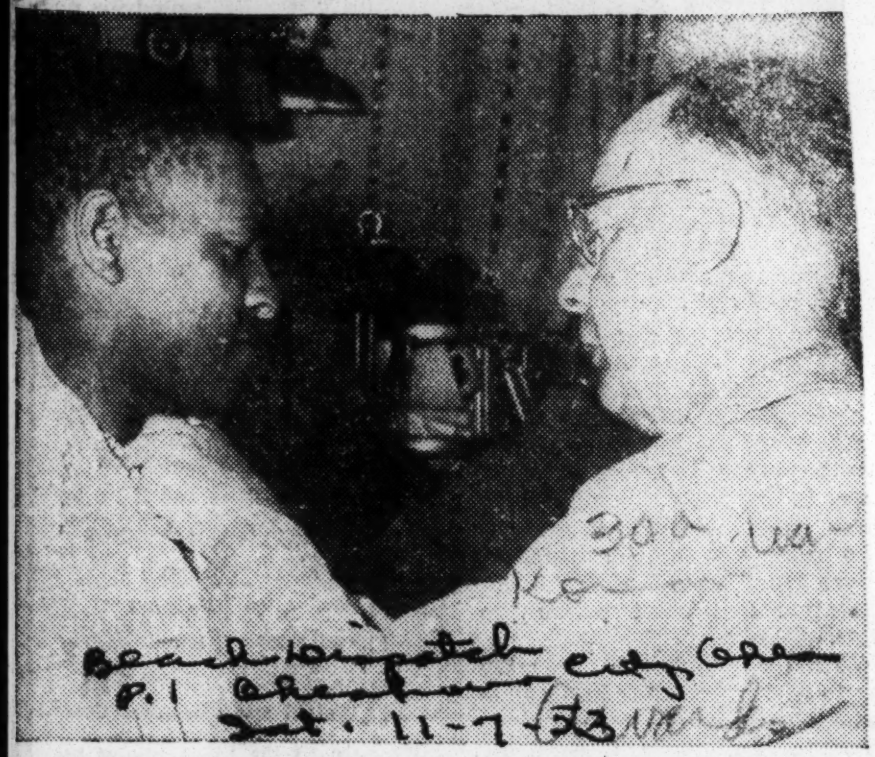


HUNTSVILLE FARMER RECEIVES PURPLE HEART—Pfc. Melvin Parker, of Huntsville, Ala., is shown (at right) shortly after the Purple Heart for wounds received in action in Korea was conferred upon him by Colonel Charles L. Kirkpatrick (left), commanding officer at the Tokyo (Japan) Army Hospital.

Parker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Parker, of Route 4, Huntsville, served in Korea as a light weapons infantryman with the Second Infantry Division. His decorations include the Korean and United Nations Service Ribbons.

A successful Madison County farmer in civilian life, Pfc. Parker entered the Army in July, 1952, and arrived overseas last December.—(U. S. Army Photo).

RECEIVES PURPLE HEART.



OAKLAND, Calif.—Pfc. Clarence ~~Ed~~ Young, son of E. J. Young, Antlers, Okla., was awarded the Purple Heart medal for wounds received during the ~~Korean~~ conflict. The presentation was made by Major General Randolph M. Pate, USMC Commanding General of the First Marine Division. Pfc. Young is the nephew of Mrs. Ada Bell, 735 Filbert street, Oakland, Calif.

GEORGIAN PROMOTED — LeRoy Ireland (right) of Athens, Ga., who was recently promoted to first lieutenant, is congratulated by Colonel S. N. Lonning, commander of the 32nd Infantry Regiment, during a ceremony in Korea. Lieutenant Ireland, whose wife, Lillie Irene, lives in Athens, arrived in Korea in May 1953 and is serving with Company M of the 32nd Regiment. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Intrell Hutchinson, 641 Draying Street, Athens, he has been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge and the Korean Service Ribbon. Ireland entered the Army in July 1952. — (U. S. Army Photo)

3 Korea veterans honored during Fort Lee services

FORT LEE, Va. — Three Korean war veterans were honored Saturday at the monthly post parade here, decorations being presented by Maj. Gen. H. L. Peckham, commanding general of the Quartermaster Training Command. Sgt Edward E. Foster was presented the Bronze Star with "V" Device (for valor). Sergeant Foster, a medical first aid man from Brooklyn, N.Y., already wears the Purple Heart and numerous campaign medals.

Sgt. Foster

Lt. Oscar L. Harrison was presented the Commendation Ribbon with metal pendant. He is a veteran of both World War II and the Korean war, a graduate of Virginia State college and a native of Norfolk.

Now Military Lawyer

In Korea, he served with the 931st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion and was promoted from second to first lieutenant. He is now a trial counsel on the quartermaster school staff.

Lt. Chris W. Stevens, also a veteran of two wars, was presented the Bronze Star. Born in New York, Lieutenant Stevens was educated at Booker T. Washington High school of Norfolk and the Hampton Institute, graduating from the latter in 1951.

While in Korea he was an anti-aircraft artillery battery commander, where he was promoted from second to first lieutenant. He is now assistant plans and training officer of special troops here.

His wife and daughter reside with him at Fort Lee. Lieutenant Stevens already wears six campaign medals and service ribbons besides his latest decoration.

Lt. Harrison

Lt. Stevens

FOR KOREAN SERVICE—

Maj. Strawther Decorated

During a brief military ceremony at Tuskegee Institute last week, Maj. Edward L. Strawther, presently chief of the Recreation Section, Tuskegee VA Hospital and former associate editor of The Tuskegee Herald, was awarded the Legion of Merit. This award was made to Maj. Strawther who distinquished himself by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as special service officer, Headquarters IX Corps, in Korea, from April 23, 1952, to May 15, 1953.

The citation which accompanied the award in part read "Exhibitility, unusual initiative and enthusiam, Maj. Strawther developing exceptionl organizational abied and expanded the program of special services activities to provide entertainment, athletic and recreational programs, equipment and facilities for thousands of troops assigned and attached to IX Corps. In addition, he was instrumental in establishing the IX Corps rest center which served over 11,000 combat and service forces.

"He ably supervised the post exchange branch which served as the distribution point for army troop units and assigned and attached corps' troops, and made distribution to 42 sub-branche exchanges. The drawing and issuing of over $250,00 worth of merchandise per month was skillfully accomplished by Maj. Strawther despite numerous transportation and personnel difficulties. Frequently he was called upon by higher headquarters to contribute his time and professional advice on athletic events and tournaments. Maj. Strawther's understanding and sympathy for the welfare of personnel resulted in the development of a recreational program which contributed significantly to the high state of moral in IX Corps."

MAJ. EDWARD L. STRAWTHER

The presentation was made by Maj. Walter H. Dabney, acting professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute. Also participating in the ceremony was Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee Institute.

Maj. Strawther is also holder of the Bronze Star Medal for his outstanding special services work in the South Pacific during World War II.

AWARDS

BRONZE STAR MEDAL AWARDED TO FT. VALLEY STUDENT — FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Sargeant Paul Willis of Athens, Georgia, a senior in Business Education at Fort Valley State College and a member of the 381st. Engineer Dump Company, Army Reserve of Fort Valley, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service performed with the 180th. Infantry Regiment in Korea.

Major Edgar A. Eschmann of the 303rd Station Complement Army Reserve of Macon presented the award to Sargeant Willis at a ceremony held recently in the college auditorium and witnessed by members of the college community.

AWARDED BRONZE STAR.—Sgt. Hilton A. Guzman of New Orleans recently was awarded the Bronze Star medal with the letter "V" device for heroic achievement in Korea. Here Sgt. Guzman is shown putting his combat experience to use in a tactical training problem while serving with the Aggressor Force of the fifth armored division at Camp Chaffee, Ark. Sgt. Guzman is the husband of Mrs. Doris Guzman of 2103 Josephine St., New Orleans. He was cited for his aid in covering a strategic withdrawal by friendly forces while a member of the 13th Engineer combat battalion, 7th Infantry division.

Bronze Star To Soldier at Camp Chaffee

CAMP CHAFFEE, Ark. — Sgt. Hilton A. Guzman, husband of Mrs. Doris Guzman, 2103 Josephine St., New Orleans, La., was awarded the Bronze Star with letter "V" device here recently for heroic achievement in Korea.

Guzman was cited for his aid in covering a strategic withdrawal by friendly forces while a member of the 13th Engineer Combat Battalion, 7th Infantry Division. The citation reads, in part:

"On July 11, 1953, Guzman volunteered to move with a patrol to cover a strategic withdrawal on the part of friendly forces by placing numerous booby traps and other harassing devices throughout the fortifications.

"Despite the continual enemy small-arms fire, Guzman moved to the most forward friendly elements on the outpost and placed the mines and booby traps in positions where they would greatly aid the friendly forces.

"Guzman continued this operation into the night and until the last group of friendly troops had evacuated the outpost."

Presentation of the award was made by Maj. Gen. W. L. Mitchell, commanding general of Camp Chaffee.

Sergeant Guzman is presently serving with the Aggressor Force of the 5th armored division.

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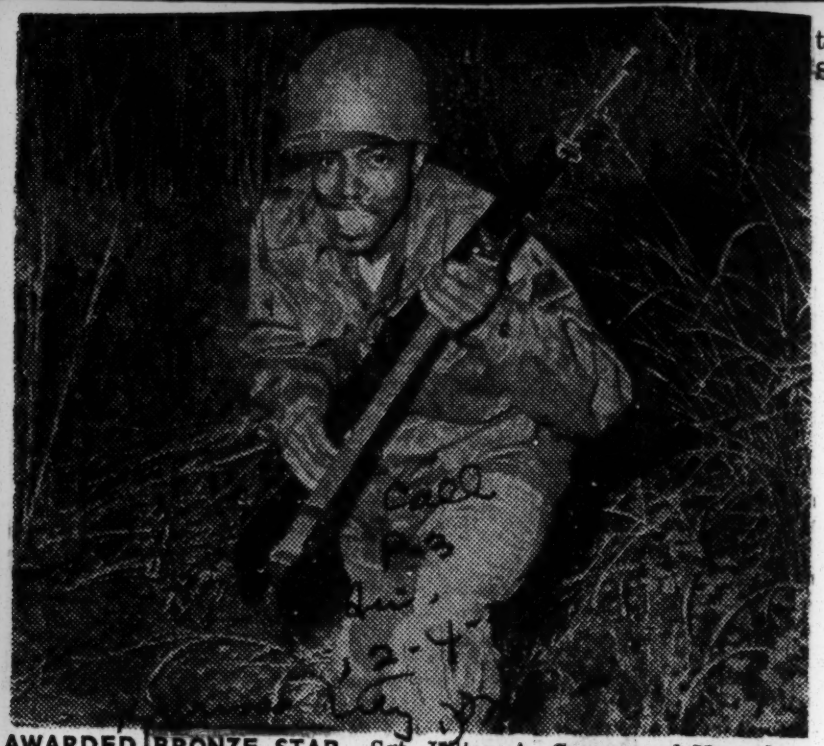

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Lt. Ratcliff Is Presented Medal At Service Here

First Lt. Frederick Ratcliff, veteran of World War II and the Korean confict and a student at Tuskegee Institute under the provisions of the Korean G. I. Bill, was awarded the Bronze Star here this week by Maj. Walter Dabney by direction of Headquarters 25th Infantry Division, U. S. Army.

Lt. Ratcliff was cited for outstanding leadership and gallantry displayed in comat during the period May 19, 1952, to Feb. 5, 1953. He entered Tuskegee Institute for the third time on June 8.

His education was interrupted twice previously. He entered school in the fall term of 1944 to take auto mechanics after finishing the Booker Washington High School in New Orleans.

On hand for the reading of the citation and presentation of the Bronze Star Medal were Dr. Luther H. Foster, Maj. Dabney, Capt. Spurgeon A. Moore, and the infantry color guard.

The citation read as follows:

"First Lieutenant Frederick Ratcliff, 02205252, Infantry, Company K, 27th Infantry, United States Army, During the period 19 May 1952 to 5 February 1953, Lt. Ratcliff served in a highly commendable manner as a platoon leader with a rifle company in Korea. Displaying outstanding leadership qualities, sound tactical judgment and great physical stamina, he developed and maintained an aggressive, determined platoon in spite of a large influx of inexperienced replacements. His high personal standards and sincere devotion to duty earned him the respect and admiration of his men and the complete confidence of his superiors. Lieutenant Ratcliff's outstanding performance contributed materially to the high efficiency and continued success of his unit. His courage, resourcefulness and tireless efforts are in keeping with the best traditions of the United States Army."

Triple Honor to Kansas Lieutenant For Heroic Action in Korea Conflict

FRANKFORT, Germany.—First Lt. Chester J. Kenon of Independence, Kas., was presented a triple honor here recently when he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart all in one ceremony.

Lieut. Kenon is stationed here as supply officer with the 1279th Engineer battalion.

The awards were presented to Lt. Kenon by Maj. Gen. Ira P. Swift, commanding general of the Fifth Corps, in recognition of his heroic action in the early days of the Korean war.

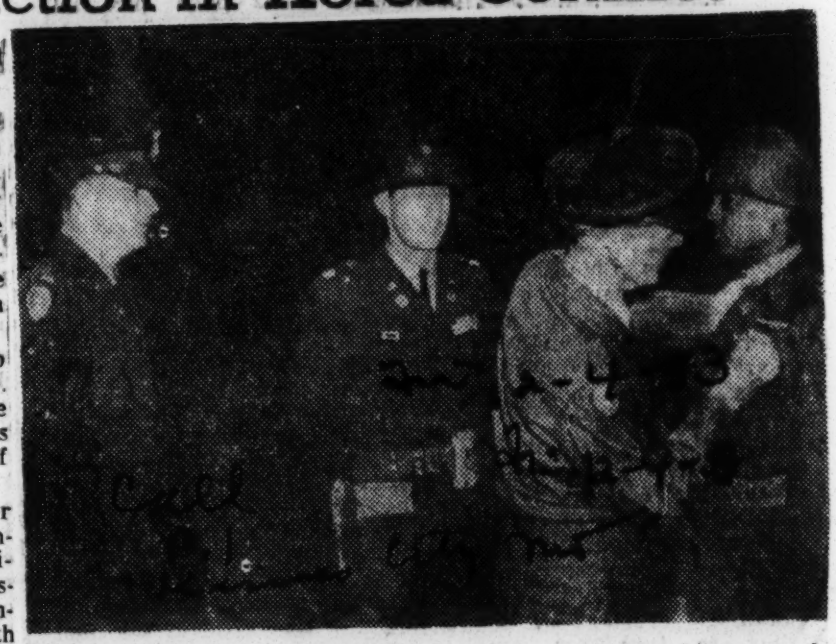
Lt. Lenon, as a platoon leader of the 77th Engineer Combat company of the 24th Infantry regiment, 25th Infantry division, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy on August 6, 1950 near Haman, Korea.

Lt. Lenon's platoon was assigned the mission of covering the withdrawal of company I, 24th Infantry Regiment, south of Haman, Korea. During this action the platoon was pinned down by heavy small arms and mortar fire. With six volunteers, Lt. Lenon flanked the enemy and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy which enabled his platoon to withdraw. Lt. Lenon, although wounded himself, refused to be evacuated and remained in an exposed position delivering heavy fire upon the enemy until his men had reached safety.

On July 19, 1950, the 77th Eng. (C) Co. was assigned the mission of supporting the infantry attack on Yechon, Korea. Because the enemy was well concealed in the village, the progress of friendly troops was impeded by intense hostile fire.

Despite heavy machine gun and mortar fire, Lt. Lenon maneuvered to a point from which he directed accurate fire on the enemy positions. For this action he was awarded the Bronze Star.

Lt. Lenon entered the service in February 1943 while attending Southern university in Scotlandville, La. He earned the Silver Star during World War II. He is presently Supply Officer of the 1279th Eng. Bn. C. He resides in Frankfurt, Germany with his wife and daughter and calls Independence, Kansas, his home.



TRIPLE HONOR TO KANSAN. — First Lt. Chester J. Kenon of Independence, Kas., is shown here as he is presented three awards at a single ceremony in Frankfort, Germany, recently. Maj. Gen. Ira P. Swift presented him with the Distinguished Service Cross, the Bronze star and the Purple Heart.

30a 1953

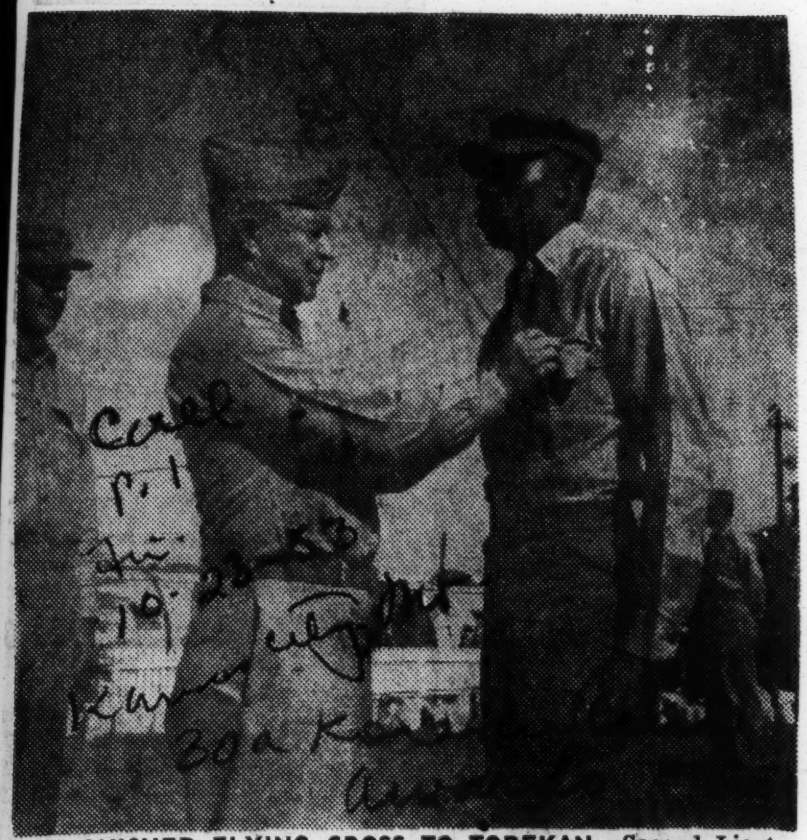
KOREAN WAR

AWARDS
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

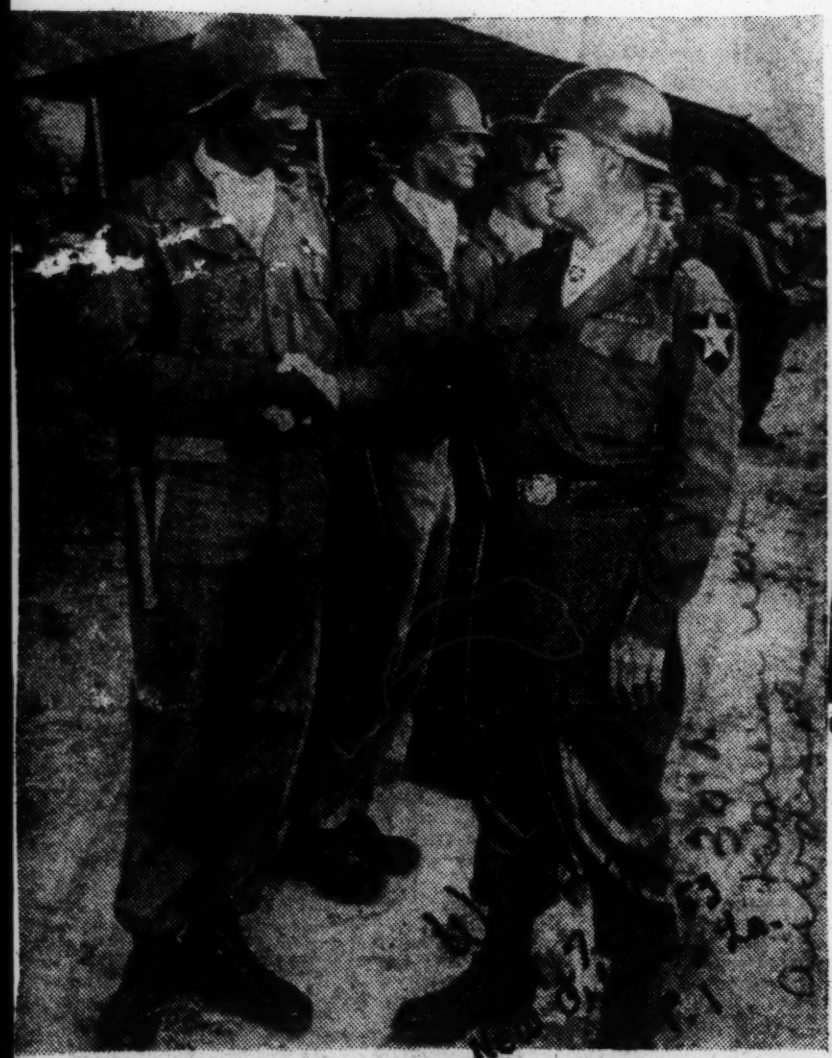
DFC Is Given Kansas Marine

TOPEKA, Kan. — Second Lieut. Frank E. Peterson, the Marine Corps first and only Negro aviator, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement over enemy territory in Korea on June 15.

A native of Topeka, Kan., Lieutenant Peterson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Peterson Sr.



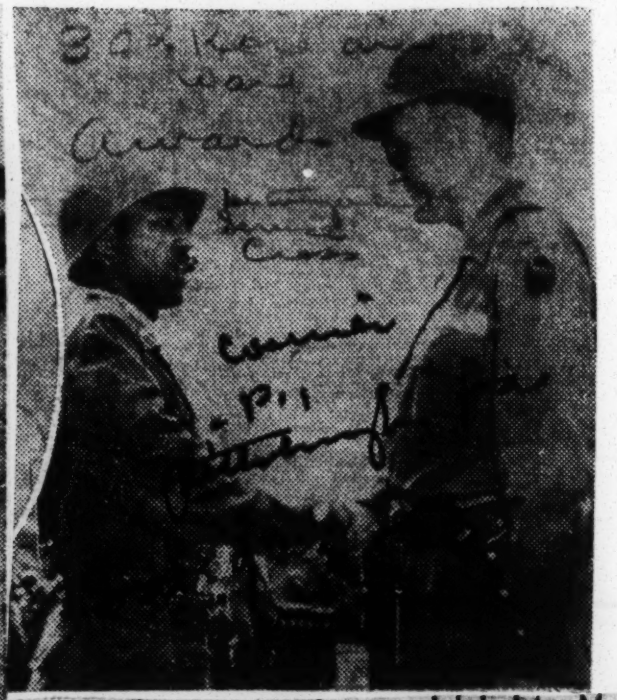
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO TOPEKAN.—Second Lieut. Frank E. Petersen, the Marine Corps' first and so far only Negro aviator, is shown here as he receives the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement over enemy territory in Korea. Lieut. Petersen is a native of Topeka, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Petersen, 1726 Topeka Blvd. The marine aviator flew 63 missions before the truce negotiations began in July.



'GLAD YOU COULD MAKE IT!!' — Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley, of Mansfield, La., is shown being congratulated by Major General W. L. Barriger (right), commanding General of the 2nd Infantry Division, after the GI had received the Distinguished Service Cross in Korea. Stanley won the decoration for action on "Little Gibraltar" last March when he saved the life of his commanding officer. (Newspress Photo).

Receives DSC

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Lt. James O. Beckett, New York City, an A. and T. college ROTC graduate was recently decorated with the Army's Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.



Lieut. James O. Beckett of New York congratulated by Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau after Beckett received the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in Korea. Virgin Islander Lawrence Emil

A&T ROTC Grad Is Cited For War Bravery

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Lt. James O. Beckett, New York City, an A. and T. College ROTC graduate was recently decorated with the Army's Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action in action.

An officer of the 31st (Polar Bear) Infantry Regimet, Beckett was presented the medal by Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, 7th Division commander at an impressive formal ceremony held at division headquarters in Korea.

The citation stated that Beckett, while engaging the enemy last January, sighted a distress signal flare in the area of a contact patrol which had been dispatched earlier and immediately organized a squad of 12 men to move to the rescue.

Through the lieutenant's leadership the squad was successful in penetrating an enemy encirclement and reaching the ambushed patrol. While leading the wounded men back through hostile lines, Beckett was informed that there were still four men on the position and that one man was taken prisoner by the enemy.

Beckett returned to the scene with five men, rescued the four wounded soldiers, and then, ordering his comrades to cover him, pursued the two enemy soldieres who held the captive. Beckett killed the Reds and rescued the prisoner.

Beckett graduated with honors from the college in June 1951. He was editor of, both, the college newspaper and the yearbook.

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—Herald Staff Photo by Steve Wever

MAJ. GEN. E. T. WILLIAMS GIVES DSC TO MRS. CAROLYN JOHNSON

.. hero's mother, Mrs. Louise Johnson, and Mayor Aronovitz look on

Hero's Mother Wants To Speed Citizenship

By LUTHER VOLTZ
Herald Staff Writer

The Bahamian mother of the two Miami-born sons who have given their lives in the United States Army, wondered Wednesday whether her contribution might not hasten her application for citizenship.

Mrs. Louise Johnson posed the thought timidly.

"It looks like maybe they should consider me," she said.

Maj. Gen. E. T. Williams, deputy commander of the 3rd Army, thought "they" might at that.

The two participated in simple, but impressive ceremonies in an office crowded with armed services brass and civilian officials.

Mrs. Johnson was there to watch as Gen. Williams pinned the Distinguished Service Cross on her daughter-in-law, widow of Cpl. Charles L. Johnson, killed fighting in Korea last May 29.

Mrs. Carolyn Johnson, who was married to the Negro soldier hero on Jan. 9, 1952, a little more than a month before he entered service, fought her emotions as she received the posthumous award.

The citation, read by Maj. Herman L. West, told how the former Dorsey High School quarterback, had "distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy."

That was near Sanae-Dong, Korea. Cpl. Johnson, an aidman in a medical company, moved through heavy fire to tend the wounded of his platoon and others pinned down by concentrated mortar shelling.

Even when blinded by fragments from a mortar burst, he continued crawling among his comrades to tend their needs and offer words of encouragement. It all lasted nearly five hours until Cpl. Johnson was mortally wounded.

Another son, David, served in France in World War II. He died in 1946 of injuries received overseas.

A third, Rudolph, now is in the Air Force, serving in France. And a fourth, Eugene, was in the Air Force during the Korean conflict. He was honorably discharged in December.

There are four more sons, the oldest 19 and the youngest 8.

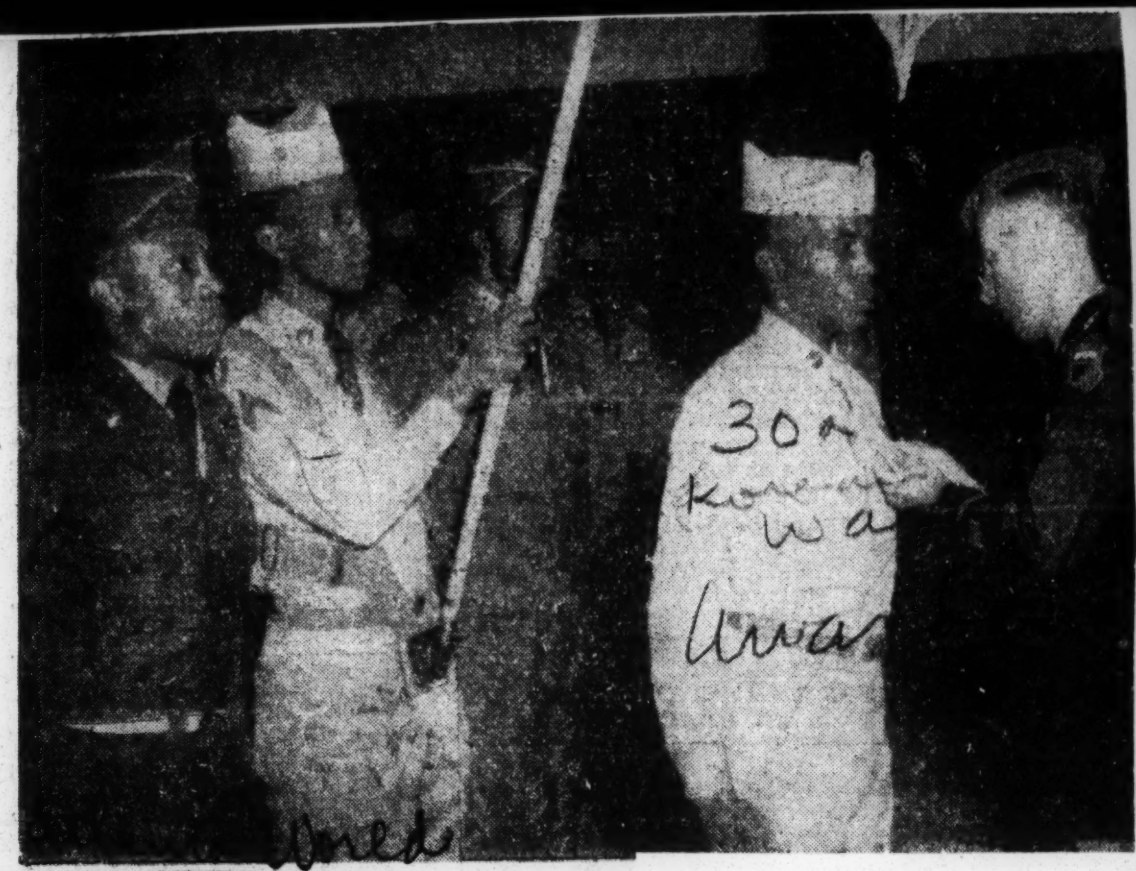
All eight were born in Miami. But Mrs. Johnson and her husband, Liverpool, both came from Nassau. They arrived in 1923.

Johnson, who does yard work, got his naturalization papers just 10 days ago.

PCW HONORED—Present to receive a citation honoring Cpl. Manson M. Johnson, who demonstrated exceptional courage as a prisoner of war were his parents, wife, and son. Left to right: Charles M. Johnson, son; John Cashmore, Brooklyn Borough president; Mrs. William Johnson, mother; Mrs. Anna Johnson, wife; and the Rev. William Johnson, father of Cpl. Manson Johnson. He defied Communist demands to desecrate the Bible.

ABSENT PW HONORED — The parents, wife, and son of Corp. Manson M. Johnson, recently repatriated in Korea, were present at the Borough President's office in Brooklyn last week to receive a citation honoring Corp. Johnson who demonstrated exceptional courage as a prisoner of war. He defied Communist commands to desecrate the Bible. Left to right: Charles Manson Johnson, son; Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore; Mrs. William Johnson, mother; Mrs. Anna Johnson, wife; and the Rev. William Johnson, father of the released prisoner. (Newspress Photo.)

Brooklyn Daily p.3 Oct 8-29-53



BRONZE STAR MEDAL AWARDED TO FT. VALLEY STUDENT — FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Sargeant Paul Willis of Athens, Georgia, a senior in Business Education at Fort Valley State College and a member of the 381st. Engineer Dump Company, Army Reserve of Fort Valley, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service performed with the 180th. Infantry Regiment in Korea.

Major Edgar A. Eschmann of the 303rd Station Complement Army Reserve of Macon presented the award to Sargeant Willis at a ceremony held recently in the college auditorium and witnessed by members of the college community.

NEGRO UNIT ASKS MEDAL OF HONOR FOR TWO HEROES

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, March 22—The National Negro council today urged President Eisenhower to award the congressional medal of honor to two Korean war heroes, one Negro and one white, who fought off a red attack together this week on Little Gibraltar hill.

The two are Lt. Col. Harry S. Clark, 35, of Columbus, Ga., and Negro Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley, 19, of Mansfield, La. Col. Clark led his platoon against the Reds after being wounded twice. When Clark was hit a third time, Stanley held off 15 Chinese Reds storming the bunker where the colonel lay.

In a telegram to the President suggesting he cite the two men for the medal, Edgar G. Brown, council director, said the awards would contribute to the morale of parents of GIs of all races, colors, and creeds, and would be an "effective weapon" in Asia.

Get Awards And Medals

Charles Murchison left draftsman seaman, USN, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., received a certificate recently upon graduation from Class A Draftsman School at Port Hueneme Cal. recently. Marine Pfc. Louis M. Leftridge, center, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Leftridge of Charleston, W. Va., was awarded the Purple Heart Medal for wounds sustained in Korea. He is a patient at the U.S. Naval Hospital at Yokosuka Japan. Marine Cpl. John Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Franklin of East Orange, N.J. was also awarded the Purple Heart Medal at the hospital in Yokosuka.

Army Award Given To Va. Dentist

RICHMOND

A Richmond dentist has received an Army award for "meritorious service in Korea."

Dr. Edwin T. Ragland, 300 E. Clay st., was awarded the Commendation Ribbon for meritorious service during the period January 14 to November 30, 1952.

The citation reads:

"Serving as dental officer and responsible for providing dental services with the 173d Evacuation Hospital, developing prosthetic dental appliances and training dental assistants, Lieutenant Ragland performed the numerous duties attendant to his position in an exemplary manner.

His professional skill, unusual devotion to duty earned him the respect and admiration of all those with whom he served and contributed materially to the success achieved by his organization in accomplishing its important mission.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy E. Ragland of 206 Home st., Richmond.

Dr. Ragland

Now practicing dentistry in Richmond, he was called to active duty as a First Lieutenant in February, 1951. He was graduated from local public schools, Virginia Union university, 1940, and the College of Dentistry, Howard University, 1947.

AIR MEDAL WINNER—Airman 2-C Osaoah Goodman (right) of Wilson, N. C., is congratulated by Lt. Col. Vincent Crane after winning Air Medal with the U. S. Air Force 91st Strategic Reconnaissance squadron in Japan. Airman Goodman earned the award for his part in vital photographic reconnaissance combat missions over North Korean military targets. He is scheduled for early return to the States.

30a 1953

KOREAN WAR

AWARDS
DEDICATE BUILDING TO MEMORY OF
PVT. WM. JAMES WALKER

Dedicate Building To Korea Hero

30a Korean

NEW PALTZ, N. Y. — On Aug. 9, the Children's Aid Society will dedicate a building at Camp Wallkill, near here, to the memory of Pvt. Wm. James Walker, a former counselor, as announced by Mr. George McGirt, director of the camp.

Private Walker was born in New York City on April 19, 1929, an only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Walker of 2 St. Nicholas pl., N. Y. and a great grandson of the late Bishop J. W. Hood of AME Zion church.

KILLED IN JANUARY

In June, 1946, Private Walker was graduated from George Washington High school and he received his BS degree from City College of New York in February, 1951. When he was drafted into the U. S. Army in September, 1951, he was working on his Master's degree. After his training, he was sent to Korea where he was wounded on Oct. 18, 1952. Upon recovery, he was returned to Korea where he was killed on Jan. 25, 1953.

Private Walker was an active and faithful member of Mother AME Zion church. His love of sports resulted in his being a Junior Leader and later Captain of the YMCA Swimming Team. An expert swimmer, he was a Municipal Life Guard and swimming instructor at Camp Orenda and Camp Wallkill.

Major Gets Air Force Bronze Star

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Major Theodore A. Wilson, USAF, a former student at A. and T. College and a veteran of World War II and the Korean campaign, was presented a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service as Third Bombardment Wing Finance Officer in the Korean Theatre of Operations.

Maj. Wilson

The medal was presented by Major Elmore M. Kennedy Jr., professor of Air Science and Tactics at A. and T. College on WFMY-TV, Thursday.

A member of the famed Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron, Major Wilson received his pilot training in 1941 here at A. and T. College.

When things became critical in Korea, he flew twenty-four combat intruder missions.

A native of Roanoke, Va., he is married to the former Miss Doris Scott of Norfolk, Va. They have one child, a daughter, Suzanne, 2 years of age.

She's Tops—Capt. Mary W. Wilborne of Halifax, Va., pictured with an unidentified doctor, has returned from duty in Korea where she was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for outstanding service.—U. S. Army Photo.

CAPT. MARY W. WILBORNE
. . . *Bronze Star Medal*

Captain Mary W. Wilborne

Nurse Earns Bronze Star!

WASHINGTON—Capt. Mary W. Wilborne, ANC, of Halifax, Va., has returned from duty in Korea with double honors—winning a Bronze Star Medal for her own outstanding service, and contributing to the record that earned a citation for the Eleventh Evacuation Hospital where she served.

A graduate of St. Philip School of Nursing in Richmond, Va., Captain Wilborne became an Army nurse in 1942 and remained on duty until April, 1946, when she returned to civilian pursuits.

In 1948, she was again in the uniform of the Army Nurse Corps. Following assignments at Walter Reed Army Hospital, St. Albans Naval Hospital, Long Island, N. Y., and Fitzsimons General Hospital, she joined the Eleventh Evacuation group then being activated at Fort Hood, Tex., for service in Korea.

Captain Wilborne won the Bronze Star Medal for service from March to September, 1952. Her skill in mastering the techniques of operating the artificial kidney in Korea was useful to other Army Nurse Corps officers as well as to medical officers concerned with treating Korean casualties suffering from shock and other injuries.

Captain Wilborne, who is now on duty at the U. S. Army Hospital, Fort Meade, Md., is also privileged to wear the gold-colored wreath embroidered on her uniform sleeve, signifying the Eleventh Evacuation Hospital Unit Citation. The period represented in the unit citation for the hospital was from May of 1951 to June 1, 1952.

Bronze Stars Go To 2 Sergeants

SALZBURG, Austria — Two U.S. Army master sergeants were presented the Bronze Star Medal for heroism in Korea, by Major General William H. Arnold, Commanding General, U.S. Forces in Austria, in a mounted review at Linz, Austria, May 12.

The soldiers, M/Sgt. Jack Smith Jr., son of Mrs. Cornelia Smith, Rt. 1, Clarkton, N.C., M/Sgt. James A. Branch, son of Mrs. Martha Brown, 219 Spruce st., Suffolk, Va., received the honor during Gen. Arnold's first official visit to Linz, since assuming command of U.S. Forces in Austria, May 1.

M/Sgt. Smith, currently assigned as a platoon sergeant in Company A, 4th Armored Cavalry Reconnaissance Battalion, was awarded the decoration for his "outstanding courage and concern in saving the lives of Korean civilians at the risk of his personal safety during combat in the vicinity of Pyonggang, Korea, on July 1, 1951.

M/Sgt. Branch, as a member of Heavy Tank Company, 65th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Division, received the Bronze Star Medal for "heroism and courage" during a strong enemy attack near Hung-ni, Korea, on April 26, 1951.

Matthews Vet Gets Medal For Bravery In War

ST. MATTHEWS, S. C. — John Ford School and citizens of St. Matthews turned out recently to pay tribute to their hero, Sgt. Clarence Larrymore Jr. In a brief ceremony, Principal C. S. Ross introduced St. Larrymore and Capt. Henry T. Herbert to the audience composed of students, teachers, patrons, and friends.

Capt. Herbert, having been authorized by Congress, presented the Bronze Star Medal to Sgt. Larrymore for meritorious service in Korea. Capt. Herbert then proceeded to read the citation as follows:

"During the period from March to November 1952, while serving as a tractor straper operator in an Engineer Combat Battalion, Sgt. Larrymore worked diligently under adverse conditions to achieve outstanding results, which contributed immeasurably to the successful accomplishments of the units mission in Korea. You have reflected great credit upon yourself and service by voluntarily accepting duty against armed enemy in Korea."

* * *

SGT. LARRYMORE distinguished himself along with another comrade, when they combined their efforts to clear a blocked road that hindered supplies from getting to the front lines. Sgt. Larrymore, also received the Purple Heart Medal, while serving in the 73rd. combat battalion.

Sgt. Larrymore is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Larrymore Sr., and is the husband of the former Margaret Ellis. They have one son, Kenneth. Sgt Larrymore is an electrician and at present is employed by the Calhoun Supply Company of St. Matthews.

Doctor, Korean Hero, Wins Bronze Star

RICHMOND, Va. — Dr. William C. Calloway, a captain in the Army reserves, was cited recently for meritorious service with the Seventh Medical Battalion of the Seventh Infantry Division in Korea. The Richmond physician was awarded the Army's Bronze Star, the Virginia Military district disclosed.

Captain Calloway was a clearing company commander in Korea and is credited with "tirelessly working to establish and maintain the highest and most advanced standards of medical treatment and continually striving to promote quick and effective care and evacuation for the wounded."

Dr. Calloway received a bachelor of science degree from Virginia Union university and a doctor of medicine degree from Howard University School of Medicine in 1943.

Wins Bronze Star

IN KOREA, Army Capt. Herman P. Bailey, son of Mrs. Lucille C. Bryant of 4244 Cook avenue, St. Louis, receives the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service from Brig. Gen. William H. Colbern corps artillery commander. Captain Bailey distinguished himself while serving as assistant operations officer of the 92d Field Artillery Battalion attached to the 3d Infantry Division.

Bronze Star Is Given Father For Hero Son

AIKEN, S. C.—At a Memorial Day, grave-side service, the father of an Aiken officer was presented a Bronze Star Medal with "V" device awarded posthumously to his son.

Dugar G. Chavous, Rt. 5, Aiken, received the medal won by his son, First Lieutenant Edwin D. Chavous. Dr. A. B. Miles, a reserve major with the U. S. Army Medical Corps and a veteran of Korea, made the presentation at the Aiken cemetery.

LT. CHAVOUS, a member of Company "I", 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, won the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in connection with military operations.

According to the citation, "In the early morning hours of 15 August 1952, Lt. Chavous was leading a base of fire unit during a company raid on hostile positions on a hill near Ojang-Dong, Korea. As the leading assault unit approached the first object, they suddenly encountered intense fire from the hostile forces. Almost simultaneously, hostile forces opened fire on both flanks of the leading assault platoon, encircling both the platoon and the base of fire unit. Realizing the gravity of the situation, Lieutenant Chavous placed himself in an exposed position and directed fire upon the entrenched enemy so that the leading assault platoon could withdraw. At the same time, Lt. Chavous formed a defensive perimeter with his base of fire unit so that he could continue to support the assault platoon, thus allowing the company to withdraw safely."

LT. CHAVOUS was born in Sharon Hill, Pa., Dec. 7, 1929, and later moved with his family to Aiken county. An outstanding member of the rural community, Chavous graduated from Schofield High School with honors. While a student there he was a member of the varsity basketball and football teams.

Chavous was also a member of the Masonic order and active in the Zion Hill Church and Sunday school.

HE CONTINUED his education at State A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C., where he was an honor graduate in 1950. During his time at Orangeburg, Chavous was appointed cadet lieutenant colonel of the ROTC unit.

Upon graduation, he accepted a commission as second lieutenant in the regular army. The lieutenant was stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., and Fort Dix, N. J. prior to overseas shipment in February, 1952.

AT THE TIME of his death, Lt. Chavous was a company commander in the 15th Infantry Regiment. He was killed in action November 26, 1952.

Survivors include his parents and a brother, Leon.

Army Elevates Chaplain Gibson

NEW YORK — The Methodist Information headquarters here has received word of the promotion of Lt. Col. Chaplain Elmer P. Gibson as division chaplain of the 2nd Infantry ("Indianhead") Division of the armed forces in Korea.

Chaplain Gibson, awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service against an armed enemy, is the highest ranking colored chaplain in the U.S. Army.

Before entering the chaplaincy in 1941, Chaplain Gibson, a native of Greensboro, N.C, served at Grace church, Chester, Pa.; Camphor Memorial, Philadelphia, and John Wesley, Salisbury Md.

Ratcliff Cited For War Record

Advertiser Mon. 7-20-53

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 19—First Lt. Frederick Ratcliff, veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict, and a student at Tuskegee Institute, was awarded the Bronze Star here this week by Maj. Walter Dabney, PMS&T, ROTC Infantry, by direction of Headquarters 25th Infantry Division, United States Army.

Lt. Ratcliff was cited for outstanding leadership and gallantry displayed in combat during the period May 19, 1952, to Feb. 5, 1953. He entered Tuskegee Institute for the third time on June 8. His education was interrupted while previously. He entered school in the fall of 1944 to take auto mechanics, after finishing the Booker Washington High School, in New Orleans.

He was drafted for duty on March 1, 1945, and served in the Asiatic-Pacific theater of operations until the war's end. In 1948 he re-entered Tuskegee Institute.

At the close of the 1949-50 term, Ratcliff was commissioned second lieutenant in the United States Army on the basis of his training in the Infantry ROTC. He continued in school until called into service again in July, 1951.

He gained his promotion to first lieutenant on Oct. 18, 1952. In 1951 Lt. Ratclifff was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Burney, of Troy, Ala. She graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1950 was a B.S. degree in institution management. She holds membership in the American Dietetics Association. They have one daughter.

On hand for the reading of the citation and presentation of the Bronze Star Medal were Dr. Luther H. Foster, Maj. Walter Dabney, PM&ST, Infantry ROTC, Capt. Spurgeon A. Moore, assistant PM&ST, and the infantry color guard. The citation read as follows:

"First Lieutenant Frederick Ratcliff, 02205252, Infantry, Company K, 27th Infantry, United States Army. During the period of 19 May 1952 to 5 February 1953, Lt. Ratcliff served in a highly commendable manner as a platoon leader with a rifle company in Korea. Displaying outstanding leadership qualities, sound tactical judgment and great physical stamina, he devloped and maintained an aggressive, determined platoon in spite of a large influx of inexperienced replacements. His high personal standards and sincere devotion to duty earned him the respect and admiration of his men and the complete confidence of his superiors. Lt. Ratcliff's outstanding performance contributed materially to the high efficiency and continued success of his unit. His courage, resourcefulness and tireless efforts are in keeping with the best traditions of the United States Army."

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-25-53 P. 2

BRONZE STAR medal for heroic achievement in combat against Communist forces in Korea is awarded Marine Sgt. James E. Anderson, 24, whose wife, Rose, and son, Tommy, live in Pittsburg, Texas. Sgt. Anderson is the son of Mrs. Grace Smith of 1834 S. Lawndale ave., Chicago.

Newport News Officer Awarded Bronze Star

Journal and Guide

NEWPORT NEWS — John W. Reeder, 1242 29th street, Newport News, has received the Army's Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in Korea.

Now a civilian, Reeder was decorated for the period from August 10, 1952 to March 7, 1953, while a First Lieutenant in the 224th Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division.

* * *

THE CITATION reads in part, "As Regimental Graves Registration Officer, Lieutenant Reeder constantly demonstrated exceptional efficiency in the performance of his difficult task.

Lieutenant Reeder's constant efforts, initiative, leadership and organizational abilities were the determining factor in expediting the removal of battle casualties.

Sat. 7-25-53

"HE OFTEN exposed himself to enemy observation and fire in performing his duties along the main line of resistance. The manner in which he performed his numerous missions was an inspiration to his superiors and subordinates alike, winning for him the respect and admiration of all those with whom he came in contact."

Reeder attended Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.

Washington soldier wins Bronze Star

Afro-American

FORT BELVOIR, Va.—Among the soldiers who recently received awards for action in Korea was Lt. Wilbert C. Petty of Washington, who was awarded the Bronze Star.

Lt. Petty

All awards were made in a special ceremony at the base hospital by Col. James T. McGibony, commanding officer. Others honored were Pfc. Lamarr J. Reggensac, Rockford Ill.; Pfc. Joseph F. Barton, Cleveland; Sgt. Kenneth Samsel, Williamsport, Pa.; Pvt. Samuel Brown NYC.

Baltimore Md. Sat 7-25-53

Bronze Star Citation Didn't Describe The Credit This Man Is to Georgia

Bulloch Herald

Brig. Gen. P. B. Ginder, commander of the Thunderbolt Division, decorated him with a Bronze Star for "heroism in action against 'armed enemy' in Korea."

"Corporal John H. Eason, RA 14-470-950, Armor, United States Army, is cited for heroism in action against an armed enemy in the vicinity of To'pimak, Korea. On 26 June, 1953, Corporal Eason was the driver of a tank in an exposed forward position. When the enemy in a fanatical attack overran the position, Corporal Eason calmly stayed at his post until orders to move the tank back to friendly lines. At this time the enemy fired a rocket launcher at the tank and blew a track off. It was then decided to back the tank down the precipitous mountainside behind them. With inspired driving skill Corporal Eason backed the tank off the position and, while moving rapidly backward, managed to get the tank into first gear. This plus the judicious use of the steering lever still useable he managed to keep the tank under control during the plunge down the mountainside. This action saved the lives of the crewmen. The heroism exhibited by Corporal Eason, both during the fire fight on the position and during the plunge down the hill reflects great credit on himself and the military service."

And the citation might have added . . . "reflects great credit on himself, his race and the military service," for, you see, Cpl. John H. Eason is a Negro.

He is a Bulloch County Negro, and his father, Floyd, and his mother, Clara, of RFD 2 are proud of their son.

There was more to the action than the citation reveals. It doesn't describe the artillery barrage that surrounded the tank's position. It doesn't describe the Chinese Reds closing in after the barrage and trying to drop hand grenades down the tube of the 76-mm. gun. It doesn't describe the thoughts of the five men as they worked surrounded by live ammunition in the tank with them.

It doesn't describe the impact with which the rocket hit the tank.

It doesn't describe the terrific effort it took for Corporal Eason to get that tank in low gear and hold it as it zigzagged down the side of that mountain at more than 40 miles an hour.

It doesn't describe the dangerous trek during the night Corporal Eason and his mates made avoiding the Communists on the prowl looking for them.

It doesn't describe the encounter that Corporal Eason had with one Red who attempted to bayonet him, and was saved by his flak vest, and the 45 pistol with which he killed the attacker.

It doesn't describe these five men—four white men and one Negro man—fighting side by side, struggling for the same great objective—that men, all men, of all races, of all creeds might be free from aggression for all time.

We're proud of Corp. John H. Eason. Bulloch County should be proud of him.

Mon. 8-17-53

Nurse given son's Bronze Star medal—Mrs. Louise King, nurse at the Birmingham Baptist Hospitals, was awarded her son's bronze medal and citations after his work in Korea. News Week, 10-14-53

Corp. Louis C. King, a demolition expert for the 35th-Inf. Reg., was given the award after service from Dec. 1, 1952 to Feb. 3, 1953. Maj. Ellis [illegible], deputy for ROTC with the Alabama Military District here gave the medal at Mrs. King's home, 530 Second-st, sw. Corp. King now serves in Europe.

Call P. 2 11-6-53 Kansas City Mo.

AWARDED BRONZE STAR.—Pfc. Lester Smith (right), nephew of Mrs. Mandy Neil, 211 Turley St., Memphis, Tenn., is congratulated by Lt. Col. Logan R. Rappe, commanding officer of the 4071st Area Service Unit Personnel Center, after he was presented the Bronze Star medal here for meritorious service in Korea. Colonel Rappe made the presentation. Smith was cited for his work as a cannoneer with Battery A, 780th Field Artillery battalion, from September 14, 1952, to August 2, 1953. Smith, according to the citation, displayed a high degree of skill which left little to be desired. His willingness to work long hours regardless of weather or combat conditions, inspired other members of his crew to greater effort and increased the efficiency of his section.

Redbook Magazine Features Negro Hero

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. -(SNS)- "Greater Love Hast No Man" is the title of an inspiring and enlightening article on a Negro soldier who was awarded the highest military honor the United States has to offer.

In the May issue of Redbook Magazine a feature aticle tells the story of Cornelius H. Charlton who became the second Negro of the Korean War to win the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallentry in battle.

The article is a complete story of Charlton's life as a credit to the military and to the youth of America.

The Congressional Medal of Honor was conferred posthumously upon Sergeant Cornelius H. Charlton on Abraham Lincoln's birthday in 1952.

He received his medal for heroic action against the enemy during the early days of June, 1951, near Chipo, Korea. For two days his company had stormed a heavily defended hill. His platoon was in in an advanced position with no possibility of turning back when the platoon leader was killed by onrushing communists. The Negro soldier immediately took command only to have the group pinned down by a barrage of enemy fire.

Motioning the others to stay back Sergeant Charlton crept forward and took the first two positions alone, killing more than a dozen of the enemy. A few moments later, a grenade exploded nearby and the fragments penetrated his chest. He fell badly wounded and his men fell back.

The sergeant is credited with reorganizing the men and rallying them for another charge against communist lines.

After falling back again, the platoon regrouped under the leadership of Charlton only to see him cut down by enemy bullets as his group broke through.

Hero's Story Tells How He Lived, Died

PHILADELPHIA

"I would rather be a dead hero than a live coward. . . ."

Those were the words Sgt. Cornelius H. Charlton wrote his fiancee, Lois Adams of New ork York, from a foxhole in Korea.

Lois began answering the letter. "Darling, I don't want you to be a live coward. I don't want you to be any kind of coward. But oh, God, honey, I don't want you to be a dead hero. . . ."

Before Lois could finish her letter to Sgt. Charlton she learned that Connie had been killed in action on June 2, 1952 near Chipe, Korea.

Story In Magazine

The life story of Sgt. Charlton and how he became the second colored soldier to win the Congressional Medal of Honor in the Korean War is told in an article appearing in the May issue of Redbook Magazine, entitled "Greater Love Hath No Man."

The 23-year-old West Virginia born soldier was living in Bronx, N. Y. when he finally was able to beg his mother's permission to enlist at the age of seventeen. He had always had a burning desire to be a soldier and more so when he had one brother a former lieutenant in the Marines, another with the Coast Guard, one a former sergeant in World War II and another in the Marines.

Charlton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Van Charlton, were invited to Washington to receive the Medal of Honor, awarded posthumously to their son. Since then a U. S. Army Ferryboat, plying between First Army headquarters, on Governors Island and the Battery in New York City, has been named in his honor.

No More Crying

"I don't cry any more," Mrs. Charlton says. "I'll never get used to it, never stop missing him, but I am proud of Cornelius, proud that he died for his country."

The brave soldier met his death on a heavily defended hill after his platoon leader was killed by grenade fire and he took over command.

Pinned down by a barrage from automatic weapons by the Reds, Sgt. Charlton motioned his platoon to stay back while he crept forward, taking two positions alone, killing more than a dozen of the enemy, being wounded but continuing to advance. Even after driving the enemy over the summit of the hill, Sgt. Charlton continued to advance alone until fatally struck in the face by fragments of another grenade.

AWARDS
CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

REDBOOK MAGAZINE FEATURES NEGRO HERO IN MAY ISSUE

NEW YORK, May 18 — "Greater Love Hast No Man" is the title of an inspiring and enlightening article on a Negro soldier who was awarded the highest military honor the United States has to offer.

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After falling back again, the platoon regrouped under the leadership of Charlton only to see him cut down by enemy bullets as his group broke through.

Awarded Service Cross for bravery in Korea

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Lt. James O. Beckett, NYC, an A. and T. college ROTC graduate, was recently decorated with the Army's Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.

An officer of the 31st (Polar Bear) Infantry Regiment, Lieutenant Beckett was presented the medal by Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, Seventh Division commander at an impressive formal ceremony held at division headquarters in Korea.

The citation stated that Beckett, while engaging the enemy last January, sighted a distress signal flare in the area of a contact patrol which had been dispatched earlier, and immediately organized a squad of 12 men to move to the rescue.

Reached Patrol

Through the lieutenant's leadership the squad was successful in penetrating an enemy encirclement and reaching the ambushed patrol. While leading the wounded men back through hostile lines, Beckett was informed that there were still four men on the position and that one man was taken prisoner by the enemy.

Lieutenant Beckett returned to the scene with five men, rescued the four wounded soldiers, and then, ordering his comrades to cover him, pursued the two enemy soldiers who held the captive. He killed the Reds and rescued the prisoner.

Beckett graduated with honors from the college in June 1951. He was editor of, both, the college newspaper and the yearbook.

New Orleans GI Receives Silver Star Medal For Bravery In Korea

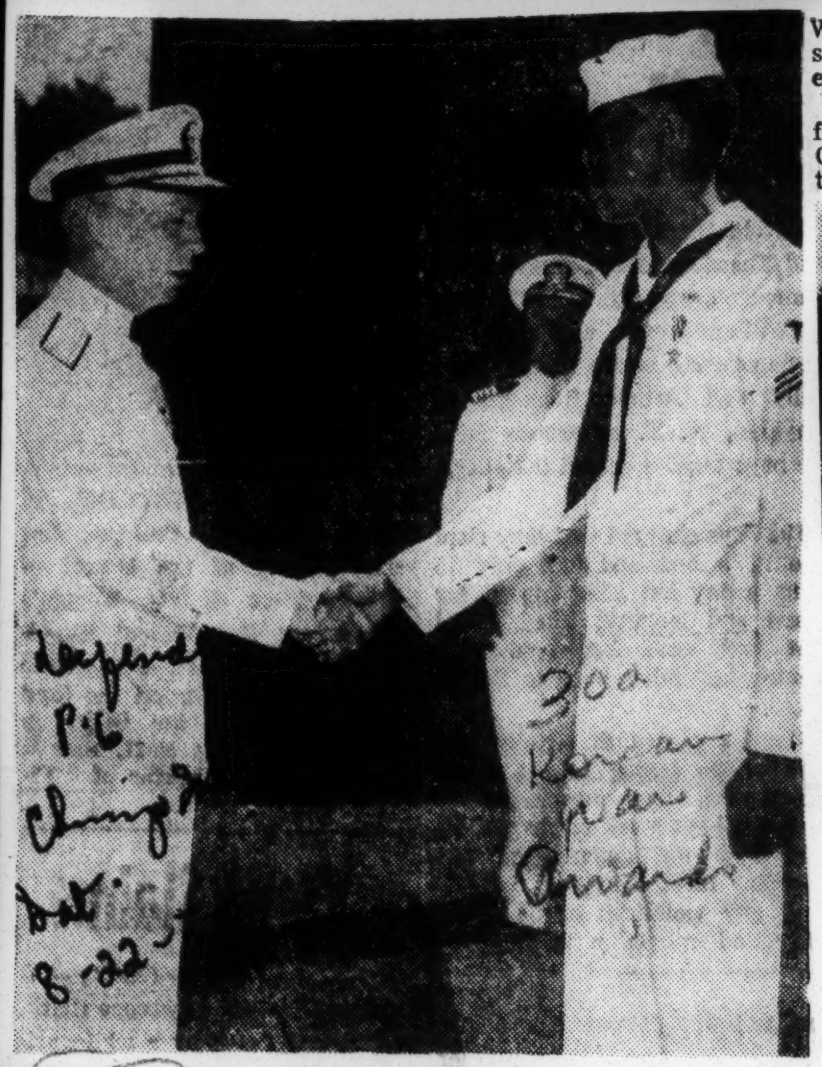
Fort Dix, N. J.—Sergeant John H. McCoury, of 2628 Mistletoe St., New Orleans, is pictured at the right receiving the Silver Star Medal from Brigadier General O. P. Newman, Commanding General, 9th Infantry Division and Fort Dix.

Sgt. McCoury received the award for heroism in action near Kowan-San, Korea on Nov. 23, 1951. His citation reads: "While a member of "F" Company, occupying defensive positions on Hill 335, the unit was attacked by a numerically superior enemy force employing artillery, mortar and small-arms fire. During this action, Sgt. McCoury, a mortar forward observer, realizing the need [illegible] accurate fire, fearlessly exposed himself to the devastating [illegible] as he crossed open terrain to establish an observation post of more advantage. After directing several m[illegible] he received a head wound f[illegible] upon regaining [illegible] giv[illegible] medica[illegible] [illegible] close to his position. Thus his excellent placement of mortar and rifle fire [illegible] and disorganized the [illegible]. Sgt. McCoury's gallantry and aggressive actions reflect the highest credit upon himself and the military service."

McCoury is presently a member of "D" Company, 39th Infantry Regiment and lives with his wife at Fort Dix.—(Official U. S. Army photo.)

Awarded Silver Star

PVT. LEWIS B. MOODY (right) of St. Louis, Mo., receives the Silver Star from Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, 7th Infantry Division commander, at a ceremony in Korea. Private Moody, a son of Mr and Mrs. James Moody, 3816 Delmar ave., received the award for gallantry on the battlefield while a member of Company B of the 7th Division's 32d Infantry Regiment. He entered the Army in July, 1950 and arrived in Korea of that year. Before entering the Army, Moody attended Bearen High School.—(U. S. Army photo).



SILVER STAR WINNER—Rear Admiral George C. Crawford, USN, Atlantic Submarine Force Commander, congratulates hospitalman William C. Woods, USN, who was awarded the Silver Star medal at the U. S. Naval Submarine Base at New London, Conn. Cited for conspicious gallantry while serving with a Marine infantry company in Korea, Woods is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Woods of Rocky Mount, Va.

Ex-marine awarded Silver Star medal

WASHINGTON

Hospitalman William C. Woods received the Silver Star medal in ceremonies held recently at the U.S. Naval submarine base at New London, Conn.

Woods, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Woods of Rocky Mount, Va., was formerly attached to the Fifth Marine Regiment in Korea.

He was cited for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" while serving with a marine infantry company in Korea on Dec. 2, 1952.

The citation stated in part:

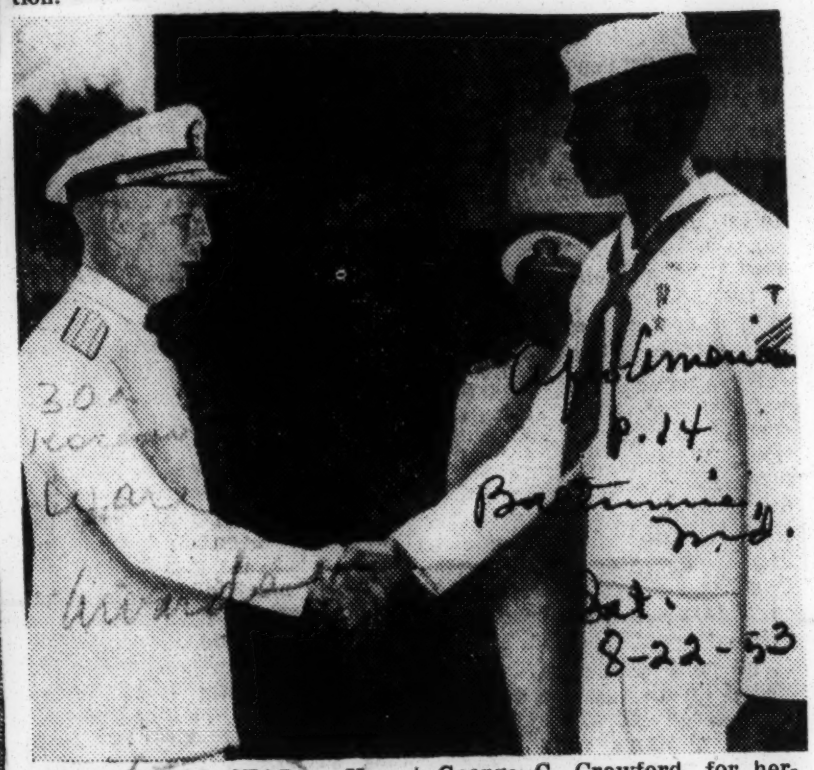
Woods displayed outstanding courage, initiative and devotion to duty, by rescuing a wounded comrade in the face of intense enemy mortar, machine gun and small arms fire.

Helped Wounded

"He returned for a second wounded marine lying in hostile territory. He helped the wounded man across a 250 yard rice paddy, under constant and devastating enemy mortar and machine gun fire.

The citation continued that, "although suffering frostbite as a result of the extreme cold, Woods continued with his mission until his comrades were evacuated."

Rear Adm. George C. Crawford, Atlantic Submarine Force Commander, made the presentation.



GETS SILVER STAR — Hospitalman William C. Woods of the Navy receives the Silver Star medal at the U.S. Naval submarine base at New London, Conn. from Rear Adm. George C. Crawford, for heroism while serving with the marines in Korea in December, 1952. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Woods of Rocky Mount, Va.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD — Lt. Herbert Taylor of Columbus, Ohio, escorts Mrs. Altae M. Ford of Fayetteville, N. C. at a review of the 82nd Airborne Division last week prior to her receiving a posthumous award for her husband, Captain Wilfred M. Ford.

Wife Presented Silver Star, Won By Captain Who Sacrificed Life

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — Mrs. Altae M. Ford of Fayetteville, N. C. was sad but proud here recently, when high military tribute was paid to her late husband, Capt. Wilfred S. Ford, who was killed in action in Korea on July 1, 1952.

The 82nd Airborne Division had its first large scale review since returning from Excercise Snow Storm at Camp Drum, N. Y., when some 13,000 crack troopers of the division passed in reveiw in honor of the late Captain Ford former commanding officer of Company "I" 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment.

General Gerald J. Higgins, commanding officer of the division presented the Silver Star posthumously to Mrs. Ford.

Gallantry Recognized

The award was made in recognition of the gallantry in action of her husband, who was mortally wounded while saving the lives of two of his men. near Kumhwa, Korea.

The citation honoring Captain Ford reads in part:

"While on ambush patrol Captain Ford was personally checking each man's position when communications on the left flank went out.

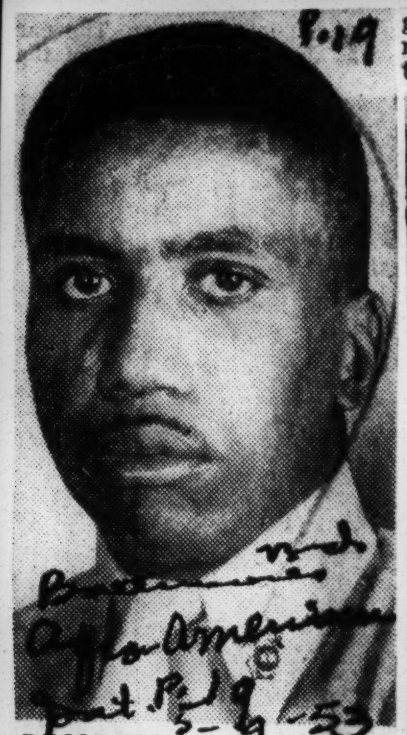
Pinned Down By Foe

"Realizing that the lines had probably been cut, he, accompanied by two men, set out to order withdrawal og the men on the left flank.

"When they had covered approximately half of the distance to friendly positions they were subjected to deadly bursts of automatic weapons fire, and all three were seriously wounded.

"Captain Ford valiantly returned fire on the enemy while friendly troops evacuated the other two wounded men, undoubtedly saving their lives. However, while performing this courageous and selfless action Captain Ford was mortally wounded."

"STAND-IN" FOR HERO—Lt. Herbert J. Taylor of Columbus, Ohio, escorts Mrs. Altae M. Ford of Fayetteville, N. C., at a review of the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg last week. Major Gen. Gerald J. Higgins made a posthumous Silver Star award to Mrs. Ford, wife of Capt. Wilfred M. Ford, killed saving the lives of two buddies during a Korean action last July. Lt. Taylor and Capt. Ford served together in the 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment of the 82nd. (Newspress Photo)



DECORATED — Marine Pfc. Charlie J. Davis of Miami was decorated with the Silver Star Medal recently for courageous action in Korea.

Miami Marine Wins Silver Star

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Pfc. Charlie J. Davis, U.S. Marine Corps, this week was awarded the Silver Star, third highest medal the navy bestows, for gallantry in action while serving with a marine infantry company in Korea the night of Jan. 14.

Private Davis, who formerly lived with his wife, Dorothy, at 212 Washington dr., Miami, enlisted when he was only 19. He still isn't old enough to vote. He arrived in Korea with the First Marine Division.

Disregards Wounds

On Jan. 14 he was serving as point of a combat patrol. When the unit had advanced to within 10 yards of a strongly defended enemy position, his patrol leader was mortally wounded. Although painfully wounded, himself, Davis crawled forward in the face of intense enemy fire in an attempt to recover his fallen leader.

He set up effective covering fire for the withdrawal of other wounded marines and, still exposed to devastating enemy fire, he remained in his open position until his weapon was blown from his hands by the enemy grenade, then assisted in removing his wounded comrades to safety.

B'HAM G. I. HONORED IN FRANCE — Sgt. First Class Julius L. Cunningham is shown above (in center) shortly after he was presented the Silver Star for gallantry in Korea by Colonel David R. Zinnamon, Commanding Officer of the Bordeaux District, at the Captieux Ordnance Depot, Capteiux, France, during military ceremonies held June 10.

Born in Birmingham, Ala a, SFC Cunningham attended the public schools of Birmingham, including Cameron elementary and Parker High. He entered the service, howevr, from California where he had been employed as a shipfitter for Consolidated Shipyard in Los Angeles.

His wife, Mrs. Murdys T. Cunningham, who expects to leave from New York City on August 31, to join him in France, and their two children, Winifred and Julius Jr., make their home at 1332 North Fifth St., North, Birmingham.

SFC Cunningham is the son of Mr. and Mrs. King Battle of 1603 South Center Way, Titusville.

BRAVED—MACHINE-GUN FIRE; RESCUE FIVE WOUNDED MEN

Awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action and the Commendation Ribbon with metal pendent at ceremonies at Captieux, Sgt. Cunningham was honored with a review of troops of this installation. The 595th Transportation Truck Company soldier received the decorations for gallantry in evacuating wounded men while fighting witr the Second Infantry Division in the vicinity of Kunu-ri, Korea.

Undaunted by the intense machinegun fire, SFC Cunningham evacuated five wounded men by boat across the ice-filled river leading them to medical aid.

The decorations were presented by Colonel Zinnamon, Lt. Col. William F. Kasier, Commanding Officer, Captieux Ordnance Depot and members of his executive staff were also on hand for the ceremony.

MUCH DECORATED

The much-decorated SFC Cunningham has received the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Good Conduct Medal, World War II Victory Ribbon, Occupation Ribbon, Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon with six bronze service stars, Korean Presidential Citation and Korean Theater Ribbon. He served with 3098 Quartermaster Battalion from 1944 to 1945 on Iwo Jima. He was a member of the 503 Field Artillery Battalion from September, 1949 to Mal, 1951, and while with it, saw action in Korea.

Arriving in Europe in February of this year, SFC Cunningham is assigned as chief dispatcher for the 598th Transportation Truck Company. Previously, he was instructor for the 60th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Hero's Dad Accepts His Silver Star

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—A Silver Star medal, won by an Army officer, brother of two Chicago residents, while braving withering enemy fire to assist in smashing a Communist force in Korea, was presented to his father, Allen L. McKellar, sr., at the family home last week.

Winning the nation's third highest award for gallantry in action cost Lt. William W. McKellar his life in a burst of enemy fire, but the results of his actions aided in repulsing the attack.

Col. Forrest Cookson, professor of military science and tactics at Clemson college, made the formal presentation. Lt. McKellar was the brother of Miss Doris R. McKellar, 4526 Drexel blvd., and Allen L. McKellar, jr., 6520 Ingleside, Chicago.

The action took place near Pangsok Tong, Korea, on Oct. 2, 1952, while Lt. McKellar was a member of Company K, 23rd Infantry regiment, 2nd Infantry division.

A lifelong resident of Abbeville, the lieutenant was born Dec. 31, 1929. He graduated from Abbeville County Training school, where he starred in basketball in May, 1947.

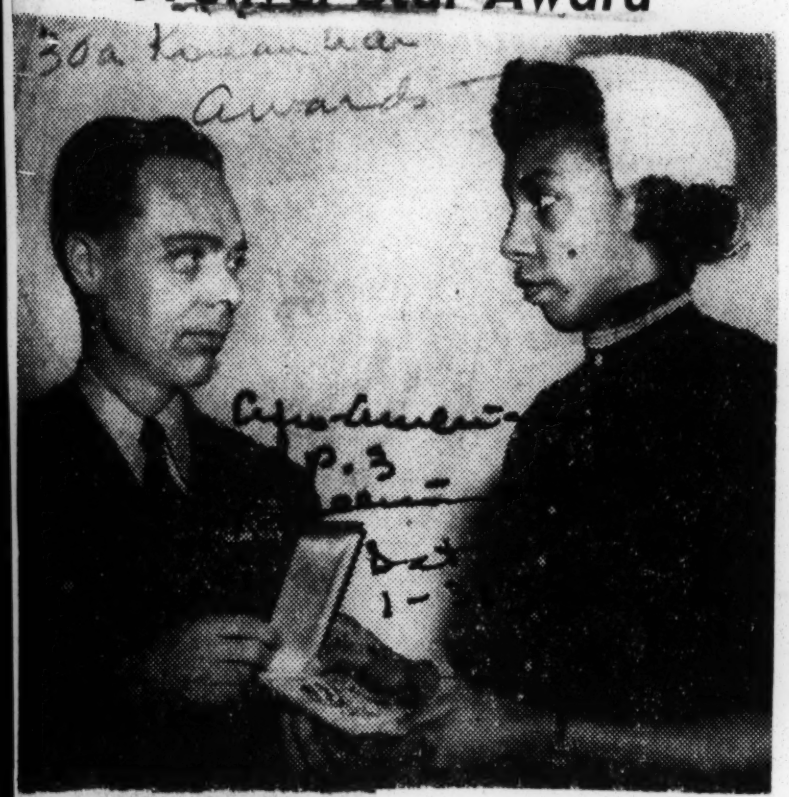
He continued his education at S. C. State A. and M. college at Orangeburg, S. C., where he graduated May 28, 1951. While at State, McKellar was well known for his activities in college dramatics and the ROTC. He was voted a silver cup, symbolic of the best actor, by the Henderson-Davis Players of State in 1948-49.

McKellar was cadet lieutenant of the ROTC unit at Orangeburg and as commanding officer of the 1st Battalion won the Battalion Competition Cup in 1951. He was designated a distinguished military graduate upon his graduation.

Lieutenant McKellar entered the Army at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., Aug. 28, 1951, just 90 days after his graduation from college.

Besides his parents, he is survived by one brother, Allen L. McKellar, jr., Chicago and five sisters, Mrs. Barbara A. Lee, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah F. Platt, 1715 Greenwood ave., Evanston; Miss Doris R. McKellar, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Eula A. Taylor, Bronx, N. Y., and Mrs. Anne Pinckney.

A Silver Star Award



Miss Betty Lou Clark, 20, accepts the Silver Star for gallantry in action in behalf of her brother, Pvt. James Clark, who was killed in action in Korea, on May 22, 1951. The award cited Private Clark, 23, for continuing to fight against overwhelming odds until the enemy swept over his position. The presentation was made in the Federal building by Col. Edward G. Hellier.

Virginia Soldier Gets Silver Star

The Silver Star for gallantry in action is presented 1st Lt. Samuel W. Mosley, left, of Farmville, Va., by Maj. Gen. Wayne C. Smith.

The Virginia soldier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archer W. Mosley Sr., of 427 Spruce street, Farmville, was decorated for heroic achievement as a platoon leader in the 7th Division's 31st Infantry Regiment.

The Silver Star is the nation's third highest combat decoration.

Dead Hero's Mom Accepts His Medal

Mrs. Janie Bunch Accepts Nation's 2nd Highest Honor

SMITHFIELD, N.C. — The mother of a brave Marine who was killed in Korea last week accepted the Silver Star the nation's second highest combat medal, awarded posthumously to her son.

Mrs. Janie Bunch was presented with the medal in honor of her son, Marine Pvt First Class Elbert Bunch who was fatally wounded August 13, 1952 while serving as a rifleman with Company H, Third Battalion, 7th Marines, First Marine Division (Reinforced).

The presentation was made by Col. Clyde T. Mattison and Navy Chaplain Walter H. Waite, of the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point at the Bunch home.

Refused Evacuation

Pfc. Bunch was awarded the Silver Star for refusing to be evacuated, even though wounded, and continuing to fire his automatic weapon in defense of a bitterly contested Korean hill position until he fell unconscious and later died of his wounds.

A former student of Johnson County Training School, Pfc. Bunch enlisted in the Marines on Oct. 7, 1951. He has a twin brother, Wilbert, and three other brothers. He was the son of Mr and Mrs. Robert Bunch

Journal P. 1 Birmingham Ala. Aug. 8-14-53

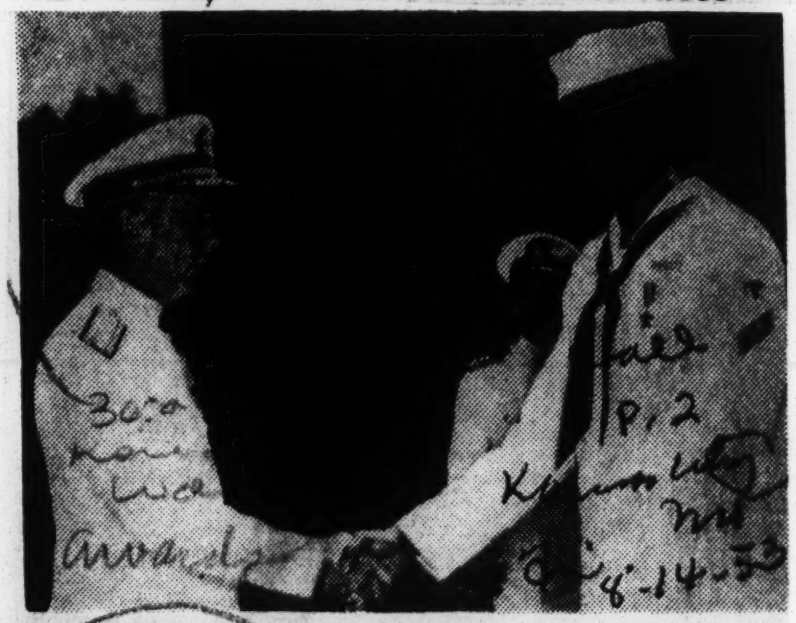
FAMILY TO JOIN MUCH-DECORATED SOLDIER — Mrs. Murdys T. Cunningham and children, Julius Jr., and Winifred (above), are scheduled to leave Birmingham next Tuesday, August 18, for Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, enroute to Capteuix, France, to join their husband and father, Sgt. First Class Julius L. Cunningham. The three are to fly from New York to France possibly a few days after arrival east.

Mrs. Cunningham, daughter of Mrs. Corilla Terry, of 1332 North Fifth Street, Birmingham, previously lived in Germany for three years with her husband, at which time their first child, Winifred, was born.

The much-decorated Sgt. Cunningham was recently presented the coveted Silver Star for gallantry and bravery on the frontlines of Korea during the heated battle campaign. The presentation was made to him by Colonel David R. Zinnamon, Commanding Officering of the Bordeaux District, at Captieux Ordance Depot, Captieux, France, during full field military ceremonies.

Wilmington Journal P-5 Aug. 8 1953

Army Cpl. Leroy Webb of Pikesville, N. C., is congratulated by Gen. Lewis T. Heath, commander of the 25th Infantry Division, after receiving the Silver Star, the nation's third highest combat decoration at a recent ceremony in Korea. Corporal Webb, son of Mr. and Mrs. Viola Webb, Route 2, Box 180B was cited for gallantry in action. Holder of the Combat Infantryman Badge, he entered the Army in August 1952 and arrived in Korea in March. In civilian life, he was employed by a construction firm in Charlotte.
— US ARMY PHOTO



GETS SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY.—Rear Admiral George C. Crawford, USN, Atlantic Submarine Force commander, congratulates hospitalman William C. Woods, USN, awarded the Silver Star Medal at the U.S. Naval Submarine Base at New London, Conn. Woods, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Woods of Rocky Mount, Va., was formerly attached to the FIFTH Marine Regiment in Korea. He was cited for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" while serving with a Marine Infantry company in Korea on December 2, 1952. Woods displayed "outstanding courage, initiative and devotion to duty", by rescuing a wounded comrade in the face of intense enemy mortar, machine gun and small arms fire, and then returning for a second wounded Marine lying in hostile territory. He helped the wounded man across a 250-yard rice paddy, under "constant and devasting enemy mortar and machine gun fire." The citation continued that, "although suffering frostbite as a result of the extreme cold, Woods continued with his mission until his comrades were evacuated."

DECORATED Maj. Gen. James C. Fry, commander of the U. S. 2d Division, pins the Silver Star on Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley, of Mansfield, La., in a Korea ceremony. Stanley saved the life of his commander during recent fighting. (AP Wirephoto)

A Mother and Her Hero Son

Mrs. Aubrey Stanley—doing the laundry at her home in Mansfield, La., yesterday about the time her son was awarded the Army's Silver Star in Korea

Associated Press wirephotos

Pvt. Courtney Stanley

Korea Hero In Line For High Award

WESTERN FRONT, Korea — The Silver Star was pinned on a modest Louisiana farm boy Thursday for his heroic defense of his wounded commanding officer on Little Gibraltar Hill last Tuesday. An even higher award will be presented to him later, his superior officer said.

Termed a "one man army," the hero was identified the following day as Pvt. Courtney Stanley of Mansfield, La.

Maj. Gen. James C. Fry, commanding officer of the U. S. Second division, placed the medal on the young private's jacket and told him:

"I'm very proud of you."

The 19-year-old Stanley held off more than a dozen Chinese, killing at least eight of them, while defending the bunker in which his commanding officer and one other wounded man were being given first aid. The officer is a lieutenant colonel whose name cannot be released yet.

The Silver Star, America's third highest military award, was the highest award Gen. Fry could present at this level. The General told Stanley it was an interim decoration and that paper work was being done to recommend him for a higher award.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Slightly wounded while single-handedly fighting off a Chinese Red attack, young Stanley was back on duty on Little Gibraltar the following day. He was hit in the lip by shrapnel from one of the Reds.

Stanley said he didn't know exactly how many Chinese he killed while he guarded the officer and two other injured men.

"May it was nine or maybe 11," he said. "I didn't count them very close and when they fell I couldn't be sure they were dead.

With two belts of ammunition strapped to his body and extra magazine inside his pockets, the soldier was posted as a lone guard in front of a bunker that was serving as an emergency aid station.

Enemy troops from an estimated 1,000-man assault force had overrun part of the hill and were scattered in captured bunkers and trenches just a few feet away.

The unidentified officer had led reinforcing troops into the fight and was wounded in the face, arms and hand. The colonel was finally felled by the burst of a Chinese grenade as he struggled down a hill. He was dragged to safety by Stanley and Pfc. William Wuorinen, 22, of Naselle, Wash.

As Wuorinen worked over the wounded colonel, Stanley kept on shooting until he had pumped 564 rounds at Chinese, ducking their heads in and out of the trench above him.

When Stanley's Browning automatic rifle clogged, one of the men in the bunker handed him another rifle and the young hero kept on firing. He remained at his post for one hour and a half.

The young soldier declared he was "helped by the Lord." The colonel described him as "the bravest man I've ever seen."

MOTHER PROUD

MANSFIELD, La. — "I'm proud of my baby boy," Mrs. Blanche B. Stanley asserted when she

Service Cross. "Were you scared up there?" Gen Fry asked. "No, but I sure did a lot of praying," said Pvt. Stanley, of Mansfield, La.

PVT. COURTNEY STANLEY

learned of her son's feats in Korea.

"He's always been a religious boy," she said. Just as soon as he got over there he asked me to send him a Bible."

Courtney is the youngest of Mrs. Stanley's seven children. Their father, Aubrey Stanley, operates a farm for G. B. Hall, a Mansfield business man.

Mrs. Stanley said Courtney had "talked about being a soldier ever since the Army was on maneuvers down here before the last war."

Heroic Soldier Should Receive Highest Honor!

Korean Hero—Maj. Gen. James C. Fry, commanding general of the Second Division, is shown pinning the Silver Star on Pvt. Courtney Stanley of Mansfield, La., a BAR man with the Ninth Infantry Regiment. Stanley was acclaimed for his heroism when he stood off attacking Communists and saved the life of his wounded commander in Korea.

America is demanding that heroic 19-year-old Pvt. Courtney Stanley of Mansfield, La., be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his bravery "above and beyond the call of duty" in the battle of Little Gibraltar in Korea. Courier p. 1 Sat. 4-4-53

The valiant youngster, a Browning automatic rifleman with the Ninth Infantry Regiment, didn't know he had done anything unusual as he held a pack of more than twenty attacking Chinese Communists at bay, killing more than eight, as a first aid man administered care to a seriously wounded lieutenant colonel, a white officer from Columbus, Ga.

Stanley's deed was heralded throughout the nation even before the private, himself was identified . . . for he had returned to his unit, with a few scratches received from grenade fragments . . . prepared for his next assignment. Courier Sat. 4-4-53

A study of previous living recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor, revealed that few have performed in a more heroic manner than Private Stanley, who protected his comrades and his commanding officer, without regard for his life or limb.

Those who saw this young private in action called him "the bravest man we have ever seen."

Now the nation's executive officers are called upon to recognize this bravery by awarding him the highest honor available . . . the Congressional Medal of Honor . . . a medal this nation has never seen fit to bestow upon a living Negro. 3rd Korean War

Private Stanley should be the first Tan Yank to win this honor. Right-thinking Americans are nominating him. It is left to the White House to follow through.

Three More Area Men Listed Among Dead in Reds' Report

Three more Washington area servicemen yesterday were identified as among the 1022 Americans said by the Communists to have died while imprisoned in Korea.

Pfc. Crawford

They are:

Pfc. William L. Crawford, 20, nephew of Mrs. Margarett W. Bennett, 481 E st. sw.

Sergt. Kermit Q. Prather, 23, son of Mrs. Havanne B. Jackson, 223 E. Middle la., Rockville, Md.

Pfc. Noel F. Reinhart, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus R. Reinhart, 5485 Glen Hill rd., Camp Springs, Md.

The Defense Department, now notifying relatives of men said by the Reds to have died in captivity, has emphasized that the deaths have not been verified.

Yesterday the Defense Department also began identifying servicemen said by the Communists to have escaped prison camps. The Reds said 147 "escaped" and yesterday's list contained the names of 36 —none from the Washington area.

In issuing the "escaped" list, the department noted that in no case were the Communist reports verified and not one of the men listed returned to the United Nations control.

Families of the three men, listed yesterday as dead while Red captives, had much the same story to tell. Their boys were first listed as "missing" by the Army while in Korea.

They sent letters, hoping that the youths were alive in prison camps, but there was no reply. Yesterday's notification all but killed their diminishing hopes.

Pfc. Crawford, a native of the District, was brought up by his aunt, Mrs. Bennett, after his mother died when he was an infant.

After graduation from St. Mary's School, he enlisted and in April, 1951, wrote "things were rugged" with his 24th Division in Korea. He was reported missing June 15, 1951.

Pfc. Crawford has two brothers, John, 22, and Joseph, 19, both living with another aunt, Mrs. Grace Moran, in Berwyn, Md.

Sergt. Prather, a student at Lincoln School in Rockville, enlisted in the Army three months before graduation. He completed requirements for his diploma while taking military training.

Assigned to the 503d Field Artillery, Second Division, he last wrote his mother November 5, 1950, when his outfit was about to cross the 38th parallel. He was reported missing December 1, 1950.

Sergt. Prather

Pfc. Reinhart

His father, Suencer Prather, lives on Church st., Rockville.

Pfc. Reinhart enlisted in the Army on June 29, 1950 and arrived at the front lines in Korea November 27, 1950. Three days later he was captured.

His mother, Marguerite M. Reinhart, said she had been addressing letters to him once a month since his capture. No replies were received, nor were the letters returned.

Born in Washington, he attended schools in Camp Spring and later became an apprentice for several cabinet makers. He has three brothers and sisters.

The Defense Department list of men said by the Communist to have died in prison also included the following:

Maryland—Pfc. John H. Beverley, jr., and Pfc. Joseph W. Robinson, Baltimore.

Virginia—Sergt. Benjamin R. Crawley, Ford; Sergt. Raymond K. McMillian, Axton; Pfc. James E. Paige, Hampden Sydney; Corpl. William F. Brown, Orange; Sergt. Robert E. Graves, Berkeley.

West Virginia — Sergt. Thomas E. Holley, Madison; Pvt. Ronald C. Huffman, Lashmeet; Sergt. Herbert G. Sayre, Leon; Sergt. William L. Harper, White Sulpher Springs.

Listed as "escaped" by the Reds was Cpl. Louis A. Saunders, Baltimore.

The Cost of KOREA 140,546 Casualties

The Latest Count

July 29:

*Dead	25,117
*Wounded	102,289
*Others	13,140
Total	140,546

An Increase of 1274 Over Last Week's Total

(Not a final report.)

*Official Department of Defense Figures.

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Defense Department announced today the following casualties from the metropolitan area in the Korean fighting. All are Army personnel unless otherwise specified.

NEW YORK

Killed in Action

PAIGE, Pvt. Thomas (Marines)—Son of Mrs. Fannie Burroughs, 1265 Fulton St., Bklyn.

PRYZGODA, Sgt. Dennis A. Jr. (Marines)—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis A. Pryzgoda, 40 Van Cortlandt Park Ave., Yonkers.

STORMS, PFC Harold A.—Son of Dr. and Mrs. Harold A. Storms, 244 Broadway, Dobbs Ferry.

Missing in Action

GOLD, Pvt. Alfred—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Gold, 135 Stockton St., Bklyn.

LAVIN, Pvt. Patrick J.—Nephew of John Lavin, 2432 Webb Ave., Bx.

TENAGLIER, PFC Roderick K.—Son of Peter G. Tenaglier, 711 E. 231st St., Bx.

RICHARDS, PFC Harold E. (Marines)—Son of Mrs. Frances E. Grosso, Box 147, Milton.

Wounded

WOOTEN, Pvt. Bernard F.—Son of Bernard F. Wooten Sr., 126 Putnam Ave., Bklyn.

BEMBRY, Pvt. Fred A.—Son of Mrs. Lillian Bembry, 10th St., Nicholas Terrace, New York.

FAY, Pvt. Charles G.—Son of Mrs. Virginia L. Fay, 3013 14th St., Astoria.

GORDON, Pvt. Theodore M.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Gordon, 840 Franklin Ave., Bklyn.

GRAZIANI, Pvt. Serafino J.—Brother of Miss Louise Graziani, 52-17 103rd St., Corona.

KLASSIS, Pvt. Periandros A.—Nephew of Nick Papantonas, 552 E. 178th St., Bx.

MONTEMARANO, Pvt. Carmine—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip A. Montemarano, 640 E. Second St., Bklyn.

SPERBER, PFC Stanley—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Sperber, 810 E. 178th St., Bx.

WASSELL, Pvt. Walter T.—Husband of Mrs. Gloria A. Kassell, 128-11 143rd St., South Ozone Park.

NIGRO, PFC Michael J. (Marines)—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carmen Mouirno, 47-29 98th Pl., Corona.

PACIFICO, PFC Alfred J. (Marines)—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pacifico, 714 Degraw St., Bklyn.

Injured

ORTIZ, PFC Jose de Jesus—Son of Mrs. Concepcion Sanchez Figueroa, 218 Madison St., New York.

NEW JERSEY

Missing in Action

FLAMINO, Pvt. Robert D.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Pasquale Flamino, 87 Ferguson St., Newark.

VAN SADERS, Cpl. Samuel—Son of Mrs. Beatrice Van Saders, 53 Essex St., Hackensack.

Wounded

BAUMLIN, Pvt. Richard—Grandson of William Clausen, 65 Kempson Pl., Metuchen.

CURRAN, 2nd Lt. Thomas A.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell F. Curran, 5 Bentley Ave., Jersey City.

DOUGHERTY, [illegible] L.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ch[illegible]rty, 15 Ford St., Wayne.

GERAGHTY, Pvt. Edward T.—Brother of John Geraghty, 145 Sussex St., Jersey City.

McBRIDE, Pvt. James D. (Marines)—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. McBride, 265 N. Park St., East Orange.

MOHNI, PFC Robert G. (Marines)—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto J. Mohni, 92 Kent Place Blvd., Summit.

RAY, PFC John J. (Marines)—Son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Ray, 203 Lincoln Rd., Irvington.

Injured

GOCZ, PFC Joseph—Son of Mrs. Paraska Gocz, 110 Third St., Passaic.

U. S. Puts Casualties In Korea at 142,277

By the Associated Press

The Defense Department yesterday announced a preliminary casualty total of 142,277 Americans killed, wounded and missing for the whole Korean war.

The tentative total was given in what the Pentagon said would be the last regular weekly summary of battle casualties. It showed a net decrease of 17 from last week, reflecting the addition of 19 killed, a decrease of 23 missing and the transfer of 19 wounded to non-battle classification.

Auditing of figures will continue for months. Possibly years, before a final figure can be reached.

Revision will inevitably raise the death toll of 25,604, as confirmation is obtained on deaths in enemy prison camps. The number of missing will decrease gradually, and eventually reach a theoretical zero when men remaining on the missing list will be declared dead.

The total of all United Nations battle casualties will run well over 344,227. Latest estimates of non-American casualties showed 47,500 killed, 146,000 wounded and 9450 captured. The latest figure is based on the number of prisoners the Reds have agreed to exchange.

The Army estimated total enemy battle casualties at 1,540,000, including 120,000 military prisoners.

The Chinese Communists were estimated to have had 900,000 killed and wounded and the North Korean killed and wounded total was placed at 520,000.

The weekly summary based on notifications to families through last Friday:

	Increase	New total
Killed in action	25	22,731
Wounded	19	105,962
Missing	23	13,585
Battle deaths (Y)	62	25,604
Current miss. (Z)	176	8,529

(Y) Includes killed in action, 2,469 fatally wounded and 404 dead, originally reported missing.

(Z) After deducting from gross total 2433 returned, 2219 known captured and 404 known dead.

Following is a break down of the casualties by services:

	Increase	New total
Army	20	110,596
Navy	1	2,082
Air Force	no change	1,528
Marine Corps	2	28,071

Gold Star Negro Mothers Feted On "Korean War Memorial Day"

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — Twenty-one "Gold Star Negro Mothers" were among the 93 "Gold Star Mothers" honored yesterday in Memphis observance of "Korean War Memorial Day" at the Overton Park Shell.

The 93 heroes from Shelby County, who gave their lives in Korea, was remembered in the first memorial services of its kind to be staged in the nation since the close of World War II.

The memorial services were sponsored by the East Memphis Kiwanis Club, top military leaders, ministers and civic officials took active parts in the patriotic ceremonies to accord full honors to the dead and present last momento to appreciation to the living touched most deeply by the battlefield deaths.

Segregation or Jim-Crow took a holiday as the Negro Mothers sat on the same rostrum with the White Gold Star Mothers. Benediction was delivered by Reverend Blair T. Hunt, pastor of Mississippi Avenue Christian Church.

Featured speakers on the program were: Dr. Albert L. Ball, C. Sid Carroll, Robert Bratten and top ranking military men who served in Korea.

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NEGRO SOLDIERS KILLED IN KOREAN WAR

1. Pfc. Lawrence Bell 19, son of Mrs. Willette Bell, 846-E Walker Courts. Killed May 21 ,1951 with Company E, Seventh Infantry Regiment Third Infantry Division.

2. Pfc. L. J. Berry, 22, nephew of William Berry, Alcy Road, son of Elike Berry, Cotton Plant, Ark. Killed July 24, 1952, with Company G., 17th Infantry Regiment, 7th fantry Division.

—o—

3. Pfc. Herman Brooks, 19, son of Mrs. Bertha Brooks, 1395 South Main. Killed February 4, 1951, with 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infanrty Division.

—o—

4. Pfc. Alex C. Clay, 19, son of Mr and Mrs. Alex Clay, 737 Zilphia. Died of wounds March 3, 1951, believed to have been stretcher bearer.

—o—

5. Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn, 18, son of Mr and Mrs. Everett Cleaborn, 1739 Farrington. Killed August 15, 1950, with Company A, 34th Infantry Regiment. 25th Infantry Division; posthumously awarded Distinguished Service Cross for gving his life to protect other members of hs unit while they were withdrawing from a position under enemy machine gun fire.

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6. Private Johnny B. Cole, 21, son of Albert Cole of 123 South way East and Mrs. Mary Cole, Senatobia, Miss. Died of wounds on June 28, 1951, with 180th Infantry Regiment.

—o—

7. Pfc. Charles Corder, 18, son of Mr and Mrs. C. G. Corder, 1410 College. Killed August 28, 1950 with Army firefighting unit.

—o—

8. Pfc. George Cooper, son of Mr and Mrs. Levi "Bully,' Cooper 2148 Clarksdale, husband of Mrs. Janie Mae Cooper, 708 Leach. Killed October 9, 1952, with 38th Infantry Regiment, Second Infantry Division.

—o—

9. Pfc. Robert Douglass, Jr. 21 son of Mrs. Clara Douglas, 3021 Autumn. Killed Februray 15, 1951 with Third Infantry Division.

—o—

10. Private Cericell Gray, 21. son of Mrs. Margaret Gray, 1480 Kyle. Killed February 16, 1951, with 24th Infantry Division.

—o—

11. Pfc. Charles E. Harris, 22 son of Mrs. Sedie A. Harris, 2224 Clarksdale. Killed August 11, 1950, with Ninth Infantry Regiment, Second Infantry Division.

—o—

12. Cpl. Marion Earl Jackson, 21 son of Mr and Mrs. Columbus Jackson, 1415 Springdale. Killed June 29, 1952, with 85th Infanrty Regiment.

—o—

13. Pfc. Oliver Jackson, 23 son of Rev. A. Jackson, 440-C Poplar. Brother of Mrs. Eddie Mae Hale, 2407 Enterprise. Killed September 6, 1950 with 25th Infantry Division.

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14. Pfc. George Jones, 17, son of Rozell Jones of Texas and Mrs. Ethel J. Andrews of 565 No. 2nd. Killed July 15, 1952.

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15. Private Moses Jones, 22, son of Jesse Jones, 1141 Minna Place (Rear) and Mrs. Pearl Jones, 411 Stewart Alley. (Mother got Army telegram) Husband of Mrs. Bennie Ray Jones, 192 Beta. Killed July 10, 1053, on Porkchop Hill, with Company E, 17th Infantry Regiment, Seventh Infantry Division.

16. Pfc. James D. Knox, son of Mr and Mrs. Eugene Knox, Forest Farm, Cuba-Millington Road. Husband of Mrs. Louise Porterfield Knox, Forest Farm, Cuba-Millington Road. Killed October 20, 1952.

—o—

17. Pfc. Booker T. Lackland, 1500 Cane Road (father). Killed April, 1953, near White Horse Mountain, Korea.

—o—

18. Cpl. Nathan Lindsey, 18, nephew of Mrs Eva Jane Mitchell, 1608 Sonth Pennsylvania, who reared him. Son of Willie Lindsey of Memphis and Mrs. Fannie Mae Lindsey of Chicago.

—o—

19. Private Gene S. Moore, 20, son of Mrs. Maggie Pope, 1335 Pillow. Killed October 30, 1950, with 13th Engineer Battalion.

—o—

20. Pfc. Thomas R. Moore, 20, son of Walter Moore, 336 Dixie Mall. Killed July 20, 1952, in collapse of rain-soaked bunker; member of Company D, Fifth Regimental Combat Team.

—o—

21. Cpl. Earlie Thomas Parham 24, son of Mr and Mrs. Walker Parham, 3031 Tillman Cove. Husband of Mrs. Mamie Lou Parham, 779 Josephine. Killed April 17, 1953, with Battery C, 140th Anti-aircraft. Battalion, 40th Infantry Division.

—o—

22. Pfc. Clinton W. Parker, 18, son of Mr and Mrs. Emmanuel Parker 2371 Shasta. Killed May 30, 1951, with 24th Infantry Regiment 25th Infantry Division.

—o—

23. Private Johnnie B. Rhodes Lebanon, Tenn. and Mrs. Readie N. Myers, 2155 Howell. Killed Nov 11, 1950, with 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infanrty Division.

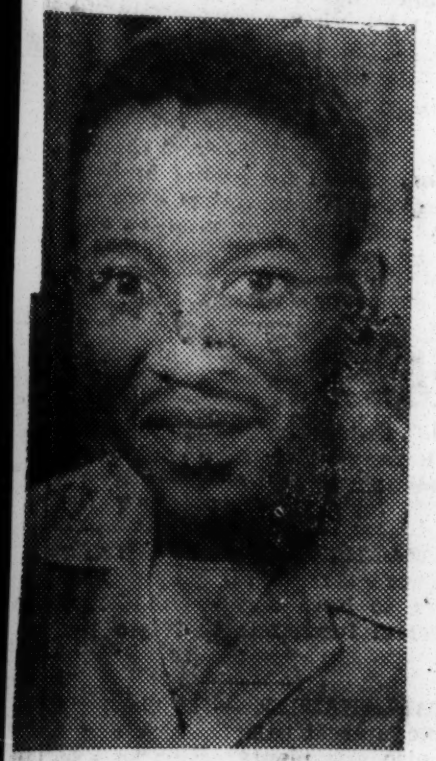
—o—

24. Private Jerome H. Rogers, 18, son of Mrs. Susie M. Galloway, 279 Market Square. Killed Feb 14, 1951, with Ninth Infantry Regiment.

—o—

25. Cpl. Robert Williams Walls, 30, son of Mrs. Mary Bullard, 1630 Florida. Killed (date unreported) after having been missing since February 14, 1951.

5 Columbus Soldiers On City's "Heartbreak" List



SFC. CURTIS McCRARY

PFC. WILLIE PARKER

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (SNS) — Three Negro soldiers were listed among the five local soldiers who died while in Communist custody, it was revealed here over the week end.

First to be officially notified of her husband's death was Mrs. Ruth Thompkins, 625 Hudson Ave., who received a Department of Army telegram revealing M-Sg.t Rueben Thompkins, 34 death.

Sgt. Thompkins had been listed as missing in action since February 14.

Mrs. Thompkins' nephew, Jerome Wright of Los Angeles was with her when she received the heart-breaking news. Her mother, Mrs. Willie Mae Collins and 9-year old daughter, Alvena, were vacationing in Florida when the news was received here.

A native of Birmingham, Ala., Sg.t Thompkins had 7 years army service. Until the time of his capture while in Korea, he had been a member of the personnel section 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division.

Mrs. Thompkins reported that she met her husband while he was serving here in Fort Benning nine years ago.

Survivors along with Mrs. Thompkins include, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt Thompkins of Birmingham, parents, Molly and Carrie Lee Thompkins, Los Angeles, Miss Stella Blanche Thompkins, Atlanta, sisters, and brothers, John Esthy, Jimmy Lee Willie Norris, and Charles Thompkins all of Birmingham.

Mrs. Thompkins said the funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Sergeant First Class Curtis C. McCrary, 32, whose wife, and two daughters reside at 1528 Central St., had been missing in action since December 30, 1950, his wife reported after having received Offical Department of the Army notification.

Mrs. McCrary received Communist report of her husband's death Friday.

According to an Army report, ther has been no official verification of her husband's death.

Sgt. McCrary left Columbus for Korea three years ago, his wife disclosed.

A Spencer High graduate, Sgt. McCrary enlisted in the army in 1940. During World War II, he served in China, Burma and India and in Alaska in 1947-48.

Surving besides his wife are two daughters, Cynthia 5, and Ouida, 3.

SHORT LIVED HAPPINESS

Held captive since February, 1951, Pfc. Willie Parker, 21, grand son of Mrs Della Moses, 1209 Glade Road was carried on Defense Department lists Saturday as one of 207 American soldiers reported to have died in Communist prisoner of war camps, according to Communist reports.

The Defense Department report said that the report could not be readily verified, and that Pfc. Parker was being officially carried as missing in action.

At 8 a. m. Monday, Mrs. Moses said that friends began phoning her that her grandson had been listed among those POW's returned to freeddm alive, their opinions being based upon local radio reports. It is believed that Mrs. Moses friends misunderstood the reports.

Mrs. Moses had received letters four times from her grandson during his capture, the last being a Christmas card which was received last May.

Pfc. Parker was a former Spencer High student.

The first two Columbus soldiers reported on "heartbreak" list were Corporals Clinton C. Tice and Cleveland Vaughn, both white.

State GI Dies in Korea; Phila. Man Is Missing

Pvt. Perry Fritz, Jr., 24, husband of Mrs. Doris Fritz, of 1025 Fairview ave., Stroudsburg, was killed in action in Korea, according to the Defense Department's 873d casualty list, released last night.

One Philadelphian was reported missing in action and another wounded. In addition, a Camden serviceman and a GI from Millville were listed as wounded.

Pvt. Fritz, who joined the Army June 23, 1952, following his graduation from East Stroudsburg Teachers College, was killed July 11. He previously had been listed as missing since that date.

REPORTED MISSING

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Fritz, Sr., of Arrington Heights, near Stroudsburg, Fritz arrived in Korea last May 11 and went into action two days later.

Cpl. Albert Edwards, 20, son of Mrs. Annie Edwards, of 1229 Brown st., this city, has been missing in action since July 14, according to a Defense Department notice sent to his mother.

A former student at Benjamin Franklin High School, Edwards was employed by a burlap bag firm at 2d and Jefferson sts. before he entered the service in January, 1951. He trained at Fort Meade, Md., and went overseas in August, 1952. He has two brothers, Thomas and William; a twin sister, Mrs. Clara Johnson, and another sister, Mrs. Virginia Williams.

WOUNDED IN FACE

Pvt. Frank A. Santacroce, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Santacroce, of 1518 S. Bambrey st., suffered a flesh wound July 18.

Santacroce, a graduate of Bok Vocational School, was working in the General Motors plant near Wilmington when he went into the Army last October. He was sent to Korea in June. A brother, Cpl. Andimo Santacroce, 23, is serving with the Army in Germany.

Pfc. Daniel B. Adamski, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Adamski, of 1125 Liberty st., Camden, was wounded July 18.

Adamski, who had returned to action after being wounded in the thigh six weeks previously, wrote that he had been wounded in the face by shell fragments July 18 and was scheduled to be sent home aboard a ship which left Japan last Thursday.

A graduate of St. Joseph's High School, Camden, in 1949, Adamski was employed by a Camden soft-drink distributor when he entered the service Feb. 4, 1952. He arrived in Korea in July, 1952, after training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. He has a brother, Airman 3/C Richard A., 20, stationed at the Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Tex., and a sister, Rita.

RECUPERATING IN JAPAN

Cpl. Alfred F. Dreisbach, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Dreisbach, of 514 N. 7th st., Millville, was wounded in the upper left arm by shrapnel July 17 and is recuperating in a hospital in Japan.

Driesbach joined the Army in March, 1951, while a student at

PVT. SANTACROCE CPL. EDWARDS

Mastbaum Vocational School, and went overseas a year ago, after training at Indiantown Gap. His parents, formerly of 1213 McKinley st., this city, moved to Millville two years ago. He has a married brother, Charles.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Cpl. Walter J. Kusper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kusper, of Barnesboro, Cambria county.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Pvt. Curtis Usher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Usher, of Waynesburg, Greene county.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Charles W. Kriner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Perley A. Kriner, of Wellsboro.

Pfc. Andy S. Lancos, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Lancos, of Aliquippa.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pvt. Ronald F. Emerson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Emerson, of Jersey City.

Pvt. Arthur A. O'Hagan, son of Mrs. Anna O'Hagan, of Cliffside Park.

Pvt. William D. Stout, son of Mr. and Mrs John H. Stout, of Arlington.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

2d Lt. James F. Seitz, son of Mr. and Mrs William N. Seitz, of Baltimore.

AIR FORCE

2d Lt. John F. Fayman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Fayman, of Baltimore.

WOUNDED

Pfc. William H. Allen, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Allen, Sr., of Baltimore.

Pvt. James E. Brown, son of Samuel M. Brown, of Baltimore.

Pvt. Earl E. Potts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Potts, of Harmans.

Pvt. Donald W. Showe, husband of Mrs. Geneva V. Showe, of Keedysville.

MISSING IN ACTION

2d Lt. Donald W. Bast, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Bast, of Baltimore.

Pfc. Alexander Campbell, husband of Mrs. Margaret Campbell, of Baltimore.

Pfc. George E. Gruebl, son of Mrs. Catherine C. Grubl, of Baltimore.

Houston GI Killed In Korea

HOUSTON—Pvt. Percy L. Thompson was fatally wounded in Korea while passing the ammunition.

By chance a mortar shell found its mark, while Pvt. Thompson passed ammunition to a machine gunner at the time of a light skirmish, just two days before the truce was signed. He died several days later.

He is the son of Mrs. Sampson Campbell, of 1802 Maury. Funeral services will be conducted at Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, the Rev. A. A. Cardell, passtor. Interment will be in Paradise Cemetery. Date of the funeral is to be announced later.

But Thompson is a native Houstonian. He entered the Army last November and went overseas in June. News of his death was a tremendous shock to his family because of his brief service in Korea, and too he had just written a comforting letter home.

The letter explained he was praying and his last request was "Pray for me." The soldier was a graduate of Phillis Wheatley.

When little three-year old Percy Jr. grows older he will understand that daddy never came back to play with him because he died passing ammunition that men might be free.

Other survivors incude his widow, Mrs. Velma Thompson his sisters, Mrs. Celeste McClellan, Mrs. Silver Smith, Mrs. Johnny Bedford and his brothers, Cleveland Thompson, Nathan Thompson and Leonard Campbell.

Two Phila. GIs Killed in Action

Two servicemen from Philadelphia and three other residents of this area were reported killed in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 875th casualty list, released last night. Three GIs from nearby points were listed as wounded.

Pvt. William H. Menke, Jr., 21, whose parents live at 102 W. Mount Pleasant ave., Mount Airy, was killed July 19. In a letter dated July 17, he wrote that he was on Victory Hill and was to be relieved soon as a forward observer for mortar weapons.

PVT. MENKE

Private Menke, a graduate of Germantown High School, worked at a service station at Mount Airy and Stenton aves. when he went into the Army last Dec. 22. He was sent overseas in May, after training at Camp Polk, La. Besides his parents, he is survived by a sister, Mrs. James Weiland.

PARATROOPER KILLED

Pfc. Thomas E. Barksdale, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Barksdale, of 3370 Nice st., Nicetown, was killed July 18 while serving as a paratrooper. A former student at Simon Gratz High School, he enlisted in the Army Aug. 11, 1952, trained at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., and arrived in Korea in June. He also leaves two sisters and three brothers, one of whom, Albert, saw Army service in the Second World War.

Pvt. George C. Wood, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wood, of Eaton rd., Pennsville, Salem county, N. J., was killed July 24.

A former student at Salem High School, the youth worked for the Pennsville-New Castle Ferry Co. for a brief period before he enlisted in the Army in August, 1951. He trained at Fort Dix and was sent to Korea last April. In addition to his parents, he is survived by a sister and four brothers. One brother, Sgt. William, served 10 months in Korea and now is stationed at Aberdeen, Md.

TRAGEDY STRIKES TWICE

Pvt. Irving Shulman, 20, son of Mrs. Bella Shulman, of 518 Main st., Edwardsville, near Wilkes-Barre, who had been reported missing since July 7, was killed on that date.

Tragedy struck the Shulman family twice within a brief period. The young soldier's father, Jacob, 56, a painting contractor who had been ill for some time, died suddenly July 18. When Irving's mother, Bella, picked up the telephone that day to notify the Red Cross, so that organization could inform him of his father's death, the doorbell rang. The caller was a Western Union messenger with a Defense Department telegram informing the family that Irving was listed as missing. Notice of the soldier's death arrived several days later.

WAS AN ONLY SON

Shulman, an infantryman, went into the Army about a year ago. An only son, he is survived, besides his mother, by a sister, Mrs. Larry Fredericks, of Edwardsville.

Pfc. Vincent A. Mimm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mimm, of 338

PVT. WOOD PFC. BARKSDALE

Penn ave., Lancaster, was killed July 21.

A former basketball player at Edward Hand Junior High School, Mimm enlisted in the Army in August, 1952. He trained at Fort Meade, Md., and went overseas last February. In addition to his parents, he leaves a sister, Germaine, a member of the WAC, and two brothers, Harold and George, who are serving in the Marine Corps and the Army, respectively.

NORRISTOWN GI WOUNDED

Sgt. Andrew V. Smrek, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. August Smrek, of 844 Haws ave., Norristown, was wounded July 20 in the leg and arm by shrapnel. He wrote that he was discharged from a Korean hospital after a week's treatment.

Sgt. Smrek, who attended Portage Township High School, Portage, Cambria county, was employed by the National Cylinder Gas Co., Conshohocken, when he entered the Army last November. He was sent to Korea in May, after training at Camp Breckinridge. He has four sisters and three brothers, one of whom Albert, served two years in the Army in this country before leaving the service last March.

WOUNDED IN HAND

Pfc. Valentine J. Simonds, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Simonds, of Walnut and Forrest aves., Trevose Heights, Bucks county, was wounded July 17 in the left hand by shrapnel in the fighting at Christmas Hill and now is in a hospital in Japan.

A former student at Lower Moreland High School, Simonds went into the Army last October. He trained at Indiantown Gap and arrived in Korea in March. He previously had worked at a Trevose Heights service station operated by one of his two brothers, John. He also has four sisters.

Pfc. Richard S. Sponagle, husband of Mrs. Jean A. Sponagle, of Sinking Spring, Berks county, also was reported wounded.

Pfc. Phillip L. Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jackson, of 146 N. 51st st., this city, was listed as injured.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. George B. Brunnhuber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Brunnhuber, of Altoona.

Pvt. Archie L. Eaton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Eaton, of Erie.

Pvt. George R. Otto, son of Mrs. Carmel Kuhns, of McKeesport.

Pfc. Clarence H. Spoonhour, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Spoonhour, Sr., of West Chambersburg.

Pfc. Richard J. Taylor, grandson of Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, of Bradford.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Lloyd R. Bridenbaugh, nephew of Mrs. Carrie M. Russell, of Duncansville.

Cpl. Kenneth R. Grates, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Grates, of Kittanning.

Pfc. Harold E. Klingensmith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Reed Klingensmith, of Vandergrift.

Pfc. Charles A. Marshall, so of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Marshall, of McKeesport.

INJURED

Pvt. Edward S. Taylor, husband of Mrs. Lillian M. Taylor, of Pittsburgh.

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Salvatore L. Capitelli, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Capitelli, of Union City.

Pfc. John J. Casey, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Casey, Sr., of Newark.

Pfc. Joseph M. Castor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Linford Castor, of Sewell.

Pfc. George C. Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wright, of Clifton.

2d Lt. Edwin A. Baldwin, Jr., son of Maj. Fred J. Gabrielle, of Lyndhurst, and Mrs. Edwin A. Baldwin, Sr., of Summit.

Pfc. Martin McDermott, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin McDermott, Sr., of Elizabeth.

MARINE CORPS

WOUNDED

Pfc. Fred J. Gabrielle, husband of Mrs. Mildred Masterson, of Waldwick.

Pvt. Robert O. Masterson, husband of Mrs.

MISSING IN ACTION

LIST 207 MORE REPORTED DEAD IN RED CAMPS

GIs from Chicagoland Are Included

Washington, Aug. 17 (AP)—The defense department today identified 207 additional Americans reported by the Communists to have died in enemy prison camps.

With today's list the Pentagon has made public the names of 795 of the 1,022 United States serv-

Kotwasinski [left] and Bey

icemen said by the enemy to have died in communist hands.

Those on the new list, by states included [army personnel unless otherwise indicated]:

ILLINOIS

BENEFIEL, PVT. JAMES W.—Son of Otis E. Benefiel, Newton.

BEY, SGT. FLOYD T.—Son of Ernest T. Bey, 1903 Kedzie av., Chicago.

BLOCK, CORP. GERALD V.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Block, Cisne.

DICKINSON, PVT. MATTHEW L.—Husband of Mrs. Donna Dickinson, Palestine.

KOTWASINSKI, CORP. WILLIAM S.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley J. Kotwasinski, 2718 Julia ct., Chicago.

MAHAN, SGT. ROBERT D.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett L. Davis, Vienna.

MALCOLM, SGT. HOWARD G.—Son of Mrs. Loretta M. Wilkey, Mount Vernon.

INDIANA

FOGLE, CORP. BILLY G.—Son of Mrs. Margett E. Fagan, Marion.

GIBSON, CORP. WILLARD M.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil N. Gibson, Shelburn.

LAWLIS, SGT. DONALD F.—Son of Marion F. Lawlis, Indianapolis.

MASON, PVT. JOSEPH E.—Husband of Mrs. Joyce Mason, Farmland.

MERCER, PVT. EARL S.—Husband of Mrs. Madona Mercer, Brazil.

MORRIS, PVT. DAVID W.—Husband of Mrs. Louanna Morris, Anderson.

WEST, CORP. DONALD L.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis V. West, South Bend.

WHITE, PVT. ROBERT L.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Hawkins, New Castle.

IOWA

FILLOON, CORP. RICHARD D.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell R. Gilloon, Pocahontas.

WHITE, CORP. DELBERT L.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd White, Belknap.

MICHIGAN

AXTELL, SGT. EVERETT J.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett B. Axtell, Schoolcraft.

BALENTINE, CORP. RALPH B.—Son of Mrs. Irene Balentine, Traverse City.

FINDLAY, SGT. EDWARD H.—Son of Mrs. Mary A. Findlay, Caro.

HARDER, PVT. NORWOOD H.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Harder, Van Dyke.

HUNTER, SGT. CARSON—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Webb, Detroit.

PEART, 2D LT. EDWIN A., JR.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Peart Sr., Detroit.

PLESHEK, PVT. ROGER W.—Brother of Mrs. Joseph C. Oreshoski, Menominee.

SMITH, PVT. PAUL R.—Son of Mrs. Thelma Bransford, Flint.

WISCONSIN

ARPKE, SGT. RAY L.—Son of Mrs. Rose Arpke Kalk, Sheboygan.

BENDER, CORP. RALPH—Son of Mrs. Roy Stewart, Sheboygan.

HUFF, SGT. GLENN—Son of Mrs. Ola Huff, Milwaukee.

KRUKOWSKI, PVT. STANLEY S.—Brother of Mrs. Helen Halverson, Chetak.

PASCHELKE, CORP. ALFRED R.—Son of Alfred A. Paschelke, Milwaukee.

The families of all Americans on the lists supplied by the Reds have been told the information given them cannot be verified and that the men are still officially listed as missing in action.

Korea Losses Reach 5-Month High

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Heavy fighting for Old Baldy in Korea boosted American casualties by 1039 in one week, largest increase since last November, the Defense Department reported today.

The increase boosted the announced total of casualties to 132,967.

The casualties reflect the recent heavy fighting on the western front. The battles centered on Old Baldy, Porkchop, Bunker and Las Vegas Hills. More than half of the new casualties were suffered by the Marines and more than half the total death increase also was recorded by the Marines.

Suffered by 1st Marine Division.

The Marine casualties were suffered by the 1st Marine Division in the fight for Bunker Hill. The Army casualties were incurred largely by the 7th Infantry Division in the struggle for Old Baldy.

The new total includes 23,577 dead, 96,519 wounded in action, 9156 missing, 2322 captured and 1398 previously missing but since returned to military control.

The 1039 increase is the largest since a 1318 increase reported Nov. 7 and compares with an increase of 404 reported last week.

Same Number of PWs.

Of the increase, the Marines suffered 554 casualties; the Army 440; the Navy 41, and the Air Force 4.

The number of deaths increased by 183, of which 95 were Marines; wounded increased 763, and the number of missing 94.

The number of prisoners remained the same—2322.

The Cost of KOREA 132,967 Casualties

The Latest Count April 8:

*Dead	23,577
*Wounded	96,519
*Others	12,871
Total	132,967

An Increase of 1039 Over Last Week's Total

This latest Korean war casualty list is printed to bring home to the American public the serious losses the United States is suffering in Korea.

*Official Department of Defense Figures.

Soldier Suffers Wound in Korea

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Pfc. S. C. Stewart, 17-year-old soldier, was hit by a Communist bullet resulting in a flesh wound in his left arm on June 11, the Army telegraphed to his mother, Mrs. Dorotha Swinney, of 1189 Cella, reported her son was hospitalized.

He had been fighting with the Third Division's Seventh Infantry Regiment. Private Stewart joined the Army last August and reached Korea in February. He was born in Mississippi and attended Lester Street School in East Memphis.

Bury Panama's First Korean War Casualty

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—Pvt. Gilbert D. Francis, of Rainbow City, (a segregated residential area for Negro workers of the Panama Canal Company-Government), bears the distinction of being the first Panama inductee to die in Korea.

He was the first casualty among the boys inducted into the United States Army from the Canal Zone.

The 21-year-old soldier was killed in action March 29, 15 months after he enlisted.

Military services were held at graveside in the Mount Hope cemetery here for the hero whose body was returned to his native Panama this week.

Private Francis was born in the City of Colon and attended school there and at the Rainbow City Occupational High School.

He was a member of the Catholic Youth organization of Colon and the Boys Brigade of Panama City.

In Rainbow City, he was raised in the home of his aunt, Mrs. Lillian Brown.

Radio Man Dies In Top Tragedy

Airman 3rd class John H. Jordan Jr., of Chicago, radioman on the giant C-124 Globemaster which crashed minutes after taking off from a field near Tokyo last Thursday, was among 129 servicemen who died in the worst crash in aviation history.

The dead airman's father, John Jordan, sr., lives at 4749 Evans ave. in Chicago.

There were no survivors among the 122 airmen and army engineers and seven crewmen aboard the ill-fated plane. Authorities said most of the victims were headed back to battle stations in Korea afer brief rest leaves. All Globemasters flying the air lift between Japan and Korea were grounded pending investigation of the crash.

Jordan, 23, was graduated from Tilden Technical high school in 1948, where he attained the rank of cadet lieutenant in the ROTC. He was a graduate of Wheatley elementary school in Chicago.

The young airman was an outstanding baseball player and had tried out with a minor league team before enlisting for service in July, 1951. He received his military training at San Antonio, Texas, and was sent to Japan last November.

Besides his father, the airman leaves three brothers, Joseph, Bernard and Kenneth, and five sisters, Mrs. Lillian Hill, Mrs. Juanita Hughes and Marceline, Sylvia and Myrtle Jordan.

Joseph is a veteran of World War II. Mrs. Hughes was a corporal in the Women's Army Corp during World War II.

JOHN H. JORDAN

Reds Report D. C. Soldier Died in Camp

Another District man is reported by the Communists to have died in a Red prison in Korea.

He was Corpl. James Borum, 23, grandson of Mrs. Amanda Drumming, 904 22nd st. ne.

Corpl. Borum's name was contained on a list of 43 prisoners believed dead that was released by the Defense Department yesterday.

So far the Pentagon has made public the names of 837 servicemen said by the Reds to have died in captivity. Another 185 men, said by the Reds to have died whils POWs, still have not been identified, pending notification of relatives.

In all cases military authorities have emphasized that the deaths are not confirmed.

Corpl. Borum

Corpl. Borum, a native of Washington, entered the service in 1946 and was reported missing November 26, 1950.

Three weeks prior to his capture he wrote his grandmother that "Things are getting pretty tough here. At the time he was serving as a mail carrier but expected to be shifted to a combat unit at the front.

A graduate of Banneker Junior High School, he worked as a lifeguard at Banneker during the summer of 1945.

Corpl. Borum's parents are dead. He has a brother, Jessie Borum, who lives here at 767 Hobart st. nw.

W. Va. Daily Hails Korean War Victim

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—The Parkersburg News, local daily newspaper, devoted its lead editorial in a recent edition to the death in action of Pvt. Frankie Davis, Negro GI who died in Korea.

Private Davis, who had lived in Baltimore after attending the Sumner High School in this city, was the son of Mrs. Thelma Fitzgerald, 905 Clay Street.

Said the News, in part: "Our colored citizens have been patriots from times immemorial in America—from the days of Crispus Attucks and the U. S. Revolution to the present times. Even when enslaved and denied the rights of citizenship, they were loyal and faithful to our republic . . .

"He (Private Davis) . . . one of our fellow townsmen . . . made the supreme sacrifice . . . his name will be enshrined now forever in our patriotic annals."

PVT. FRANKIE DAVIS
. . . his name enshrined forever

HOUR OF RELAXATION is enjoyed by Cpl. Jessie Clayburn (right) of Laurel, Miss., and his buddy, Sgt. 1-C Rogers James of Sanford, N. C., as the men take advantage of Red Cross recreational facilities in an Army hospital in Japan. Sgt. James, a platoon sergeant, was wounded during an attack near Outpost Harry, Korea, April 3. Cpl. Clayburn, a squad leader, was wounded near the same spot June 14.

CHICAGOAN DIES AND 3 WOUNDED IN KOREAN WAR

Marine Is Reported as Missing in Action

A Chicago marine was listed as having died of wounds, another was reported missing in action, a third as wounded, and two Chicago soldiers were listed as wounded, in casualty list No. 877 released yesterday by the defense department.

Pfc. Robert J. Fitzgerald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Fitzgerald, 2600 W. 82d pl., died of wounds.

Pvt. Harry P. Wessels, 23, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Wessels, 22, of 1716 Wabansia av., was reported missing in action July 24. Wessels joined the marine corps in January, 1950, and was sent to Korea the following January. He worked as a maintenance man for the Garden City Plating company before entering the service. He moved to Chicago three years ago from Sycamore, De Kalb county.

Pfc. Jackie E. Thomas, 21, husband of Mrs. Gwendolyn Thomas, 20, of 6156 South Park av., was reported missing in action July 24 but Aug. 5 his wife received another notification that he had been wounded in the left arm. She also was informed that he was aboard the hospital ship Haven. Thomas joined the marines April 3, 1952, and was sent to Korea last April. He was in his senior year at Englewood High school when he enlisted. He has two children, Michael, 2, and Russell, 10 months.

Pfc. John A. Mitchell Jr., 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Mitchell Sr., 5639 S. Shields av., suffered head wounds by mortar

Pfc. Skilling [left] and Pfc. Mitchell.

fire July 19. He was graduated from Chicago Vocational school in 1950 and worked for the United States Steel company before joining the army in October, 1952. He has two sisters, Mrs. Mary McCray and Mrs. Irene Stikner.

Pfc. David E. Skilling, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Skilling, 2128 W. 107th pl., was wounded in the left ankle by mortar fire July 18. His father was wounded in the left ankle by shell fragments in France in World War I. The son was graduated from Morgan Park Military academy and attended Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., before entering the service.

Other Illinois casualties:

WOUNDED

Call, Corp. Harold G.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Call, parents, Pana.

Oliver, Pfc. Lee Jr., U. S. M. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Leander D. Oliver, parents, East St. Louis.

Young, Sgt. Frank L., U. S. M. C.—Mrs. Frank L. Young, wife, Springfield.

MISSING IN ACTION

Fislar, Pvt. Donald D.—Mrs. Ardath Fislar, wife, Chillicothe.

INDIANA

KILLED IN ACTION

Eads, Sgt. Jerry L.—Mr. and Mrs. Orville M. Eads, parents, Bloomington.

Hammond, Pfc. Frank E.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Hammond, parents, Frankfort.

Neville, Pvt. Robert B.—Mrs. Hazel Neville, mother, Franklin.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Bustle, Pfc. Richard, U. S. M. C.—Mrs. Catherine Roseboom, mother, Indianapolis.

WOUNDED

Burk, Corp. William E.—Mrs. Doris A. Burk, wife, Brazil.

Demaree, Pvt. Robert C.—Mrs. Geneva I. Demaree, mother, Versailles.

Fisette, Corp. Edwin G.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Fisette, parents, Mishawaka.

Gist, Sgt. Robert W.—Mrs. Eleanor E. Gist, wife, Maywood.

Gray, Corp. Murel L.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell W. Gray, parents, Lexington.

Schoeps, Lt. Ronald J.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Schoeps, parents, South Bend.

Scott, Corp. Richard—Mrs. Dawn Scott, wife, La Porte.

Smith, Sgt. William H.—Mrs. Jacquelin R., wife, Indianapolis.

Rosentreter, Corp. Robert D.—Mrs. Joyce L. Rosentreter, wife, South Bend.

Two Phila. Marines Are Wounded in Korea

Two marines from Philadelphia were among 10 Pennsylvanians reported wounded in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 794th casualty list. Two other residents of the State were listed as prisoners of war.

One Delaware man was reported missing and five others were listed as wounded. No casualties for New Jersey and Maryland were announced.

Pfc. LINDSAY

Marine Pfc. Ira L. Lindsay, 20, was wounded in the right thigh on March 28 in the battle for Vegas Hill, his mother, Mrs. Martha Lindsay, of 1319 N. Redfield st., was informed.

In a letter dated April 8, Lindsay wrote that he was recuperating in a hospital ship.

A former student at Stoomaker Junior High School, he was employed by the Cape May Metal Corp. when he joined the Marine Corps last July 8. He has been in Korea since Jan. 9.

Marine Pfc. Angelo T. Afilani, Jr., whose parents live at 1405 S. Beulah st., was wounded in the left army by shrapnel on April 5. Afilani, who joined the Marine Corps in April, 1952, was sent overseas in November.

A graduate of Bok Vocational Technical School in June, 1950, he worked as a painter before entering the service. He wrote in a letter received last Thursday that he expected to be hospitalized about three weeks.

CORPORAL MISSING

Marine Cpl. Thomas C. Mays, 21, son of Mrs. Maynie Mays, of Main st., Stanton, Del., has been missing in action since the latter part of last month, while serving in the Reno Hill sector, his mother was notified.

Corporal Mays attended Conrad High School, Richardson Park near Wilmington, and was employed in the Red Comb Mills before entering the service in December, 1951. He trained at Parris Island, S. C., Camp Lejeune, N. C. and Camp Pendleton, Calif., before being sent to Korea last October.

RETURNS TO ACTION

Marine 2d Lt. John H. Broujos son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas M. Broujos, of 1 Silview ave., Newport, Del., near Wilmington, is back in action after suffering wounds of the chin, hands and neck, his parents were informed.

Lieutenant Broujos, a graduate of Conrad High School, has been in Korea six months. He studied three years at the University of Delaware before joining the Marine Corps on Oct. 10, 1950, with his brother, Frank. The latter now is a sergeant stationed at Quantico, Va.

Cpl. Thomas O. Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Robinson, of Kirkwood, New Castle county, Del., was wounded on March 18 when trapped by a barrage of mortar fire while serving with an Army antiaircraft unit.

Corporal Robinson, now in a field hospital in Korea, joined the Army on June 10, 1951, and has been in Korea about 16 months.

Other Delaware residents reported wounded—all from Sussex county—were Pfc. John S. Nichols, husband of Mrs. Patricia Nichols, of Bridgeville; Marine Pfc. Eugene E. Burris, husband of Mrs. Pauline Burris, of Laurel, and Marine Pfc. John Satterfield, husband of Mrs. John Satterfield, of Lincoln.

Other casualties anounced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Cpl. Glenn E. Shoue, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Shope, of Flinton, Cambria county.

Marine Corps

Pfc. Raymond P. Dougherty, brother of Mrs. Margaret R. Sporner, of St. Marys.

Pfc. Clarence Johnson, nephew of Mrs. Josephine Ford, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Ernest F. Kamaitis, son of Mrs. Agatha Kamaitis, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Charles E. Kauffman, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kauffman, of Altoona.

Cpl. Robert D. Knodle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Knodle, of Washington.

Pfc. Orvin A. Raybuck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Orvin L. Raybuck, of Butler.

Cpl. William T. Shaner, husband of Mrs. William T. Shaner, of Hanover.

CAPTURED

Pfc. Thomas Kappel, son of Gottlieb Kappel, of Pitsburgh. (Previously reported missing.)

Sgt. John A. Logan, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Logan, of Penn, Westmoreland county. (Previously reported missing.)

N. J. Marine Listed as Missing

A marine from Titusville, N. J., near Trenton, was listed as missing in action in Korea and four other South Jersey residents were reported wounded in the Defense Department's 793d casualty list, released last night.

Another New Jersey serviceman was listed as killed and three others as wounded. No casualties for Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were announced.

Marine Cpl. Olaf W. B. Harbourt, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Stanley Harbourt, Sr., of Old Church rd., Titusville, has been missing since March 26. A buddy wrote the parents that Harbourt was serving as a forward observer in the Vegas Hill region and might have been captured.

SERVED AS INSTRUCTOR

Corporal Harbourt, whose father is tax collector in Hopewell township, joined the Marine Corps on Jan. 8, 1951, following his graduation from Pennington High School. He was a weapons instructor at Parris Island, S. C., before being sent to Korea last November to serve with the First Marine Division.

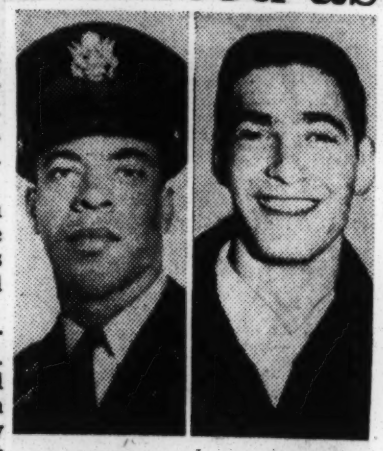
A former member of the New Jersey National Guard, Harbourt has a brother, M. Stanley, Jr., 25, of Vero Beach, Fla., who served in the Navy during the Second World War. He also has a sister, Ernestine.

First Lt. Samuel Goudelock, Jr., whose father, a widower, lives at 1144 Baring st., Camden, was wounded April 1. He wrote that he had been hit in the lower right leg by fragments from "a booby trap hand grenade," while serving with the Seventh Infantry Division.

Lieutenant Goudelock was active in football, basketball, baseball, tennis and track at Camden High School, from which he was graduated in 1944. He later completed a pre-medical course at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., where he became a champion wrestler.

The officer was a science teacher at Veterans Memorial Junior High School, Camden, when he went into the Army in 1950. He trained at Fort Dix and Fort Benning, Ga., and was commissioned at Fort Bragg, N. C. He has been in Korea since last October.

Lieutenant Goudelock's wife, Doris, is a student at Pennsylvania State College. A brother, Ulysses, 27, is a Second World War Army veteran who served 10 months in combat in Europe.



LT. GOUDELOCK CPL. SCOLA

WOUNDED IN ARM

Cpl. Benito C. Scola, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sabato Scola, of 5037 Jackson ave., Pennsauken township, was wounded in the right arm on April 1 and is recuperating in a hospital in Japan.

Scola, an artillery observer with the 7th Infantry Division, attended Merchantville High School and enlisted in April, 1952, at the age of 17. He has been overseas about nine months. He has seven sisters and five brothers. Pfc. Orlando, in the Army since September, 1951, is stationed in Austria. Silvio served three years in the Army in the Pacific area during the Second World War, while Dante was in the Navy. Another brother, William, is scheduled to enter Army service on Wednesday.

HIT BY FRAGMENT

Pfc. James B. Cloud, 25, husband of Mrs. Joan N. Cloud, of Elm and Hawthorne aves., Lindenwold, was wounded on April 3 while leading a patrol. Although struck in the left thigh by a mortar shell fragment, he was able to walk to a first aid station. He is hospitalized in Japan.

A graduate of Haddon Heights High School, he was working for a Philadelphia jewelry firm when he entered the Army on Jan. 14, 1952. He trained at Fort Dix before being sent abroad last fall.

OTHER CASUALTIES

Pvt. George N. Starkey, Jr., 24, husband of Mrs. Joan C. Starkey, of 135 Mercer st., Trenton, and son of Mrs. Mary S. Starkey, of 59 Central ave., Morrisville, Pa., suffered flesh wounds of the abdomen and left thigh while serving with an infantry unit.

Private Starkey entered the Army on Aug. 26, 1952, while employed by the Warner Co., Morrisville. He went overseas in February. He has a daughter, Patricia Ann, born last March 17.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. John H. Crawbuck, husband of Mrs. Joyce M. Crawbuck, of Clifton.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Willard Fullwood, son of Mrs. Relie Robinson, of Newark.

Marine Corps

Pfc. Charles R. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Jones, of Dover.

Pfc. Richard A. Mrowka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stefan Mrowka, of South River.

Cpl. Robert R. Zakrzewski, son of Mrs. Mary Zakrzewski, of Paterson.

LIST 3 ILLINOIS GIs AS KILLED IN KOREAN WAR

9 Chicago Area Yanks Are Wounded

Three Illinois soldiers were killed in action and eight Chicagoans and one from Downers Grove, were wounded in the Korean war, according to casualty list No. 793, released yesterday by the defense department.

The three Illinois soldiers killed were 2d Lt. Robert E. Varney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold I. Varney of Delavan; Pfc. James E. Gordley, husband of Mrs. Virginia L. Gordley of Perry, and Corp. Leo E. Hilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harley O. Hilton, route 6, Canton. Hilton previously was listed as missing.

Pfc. Elmo Carpenter, 22, of 3323 Douglas blvd. was wounded by an enemy grenade April 3, his mother, Mrs. Mabel Oliver, said. He suffered six flesh wounds in the left side.

He was graduated from high school in New York City and came in 1947 to Chicago where he was employed in a cleaning plant until enlisting in December, 1950. He was sent to Korea last July.

Pfc Carpenter [left] and Pfc. Hernandez.

Marine Pfc. Raul P. Hernandez, 19, of 317 Armitage av., was wounded in the left arm, left leg, and right hand by 15 pieces of shrapnel March 28, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claro G. Hernandez, were informed. "Now I'll have to admit I was lying when I told you I was in a rear area," Hernandez wrote. He was a foundry works foreman and attended Lane Technical High school before enlisting in April, 1952. He was sent to Korea last November.

Marine Pfc. James O'Leary, 21, of 4124 School st., a graduate of Schurz High school, was wounded March 29, his mother, Mrs. Clara Oft, was informed by the defense department. He was a truck driver before enlisting in September, 1951. He was sent to Korea last July.

Pfc. O'Leary [left] and Corp. Rosin.

Marine Corp. Allen Rosin, 22, of 5545 Maryland av. was hit by shrapnel in the right leg March 27, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Rosin, said. He was graduated from Hyde Park High school and attended the University of Illinois at Navy pier and Wilson Junior college before being drafted in January, 1952. He arrived in Korea last February. He was employed as a swimming instructor in the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A.

Marine Pvt. George E. Shine, 22, of 709 Diversey pkwy., suffered head wounds March 29 while

repelling an enemy attack, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Shine, said. He was graduated from Lane Technical High school and was a warehouse employe before being drafted Feb. 26, 1952. He was sent to Korea last August. One of his four brothers, John, an army signal corps private, is en route to Korea and three other brothers served overseas in World War II, Mrs. Shine said.

Marine Corp. Salvador D. Tenorio, 22, of 9108 Burley av., suffered the loss of his left arm when an enemy shell struck the tank he was driving March 28 near Outpost Vegas, his mother, Mrs. Magdalena Tenorio, said. He was graduated from Chicago Vocational High school and attended Lincoln college before enlisting in February, 1951. He went to Korea last February. He was employed as an office clerk prior to service.

Marine Sgt. William D. Haley, 23, of 6345 Blackstone av., was wounded in the right shoulder and right arm March 27, his mother, Mrs. Evelyn Haley, said. He attended Hyde Park High school and was an electrician for the Illinois Central railroad before enlisting in September, 1950. He was sent to Korea last November.

Marine Pvt. Thomas C. Venard, 22, of 3905 Highland av., Downers Grove, was wounded by shrapnel in the right arm, right hip, and left knee March 28 while fighting on Outpost Vegas, Mrs. Catherine E. Venard, his mother, was informed. He was a construction worker after graduating from Downers Grove High school in 1949. He enlisted in November, 1951, and was sent to Korea last February.

Pvt. Raymond Depina, 4123 Lake Park av., also was listed as wounded. Neighbors of that address said Depina's mother, Mrs. Ruth Ruff, moved from the building last July.

Other Chicagoland casualties reported:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

Williams, Corp. Robert L.—Mrs. Margaret Williams, Canton, wife.
Worrell, Capt. Jay E.—Mrs. Maybell J. Worrell, Long Beach, wife.
Meyer, Marine Pfc. Howard R.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Meyer, East Dubuque, parents.
Ruckoldt, Marine Pfc. Charles A.—George P. Ruckoldt, Itasca, father.

MISSING IN ACTION

Long, Pvt. Charles H.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Long, Durand, parents.

INDIANA

WOUNDED

Brown, 2d Lt. John L.—Bryron L. Brown, Terre Haute, brother.
Mayfield, Pfc. Lawrence A.—Samuel P. Mayfield, Indianapolis, father.
Van Dewalle, Sgt. Camiel—Mrs. Babette Van Dewalle, South Bend, wife.
Chenoweth, Marine 2d Lt. Theodore H.—Mrs. Theodore H. Chenoweth, Hobart, wife.
Francis, Marine Pvt. Nuzzio—Mrs. Mary Francis, South Bend, wife.
Paul, Marine Pfc. Hobert L.—Mr. and Mrs. Jake Paul, Kokomo, parents.

INJURED

Ingole, Pvt. Melvin D.—Mrs. Mary Ingole, Westville, wife.
Snyder, Pfc. Herbert G.—Mrs. Elda Synder, Lafayette, mother.

MISSING IN ACTION

Morgan, Marine Pfc. Lloyd E.—Mr. and Mrs. Cloy E. Morgan, Knightstown, parents.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Douglas, Pvt. Charles G.—Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Douglas, Vina, parents.

WOUNDED

Rogers, M Sgt. Charles E.—Mrs. Barbara J. Rogers, Jackson, wife.
Kriebel, Marine Corp. Wendell T.—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Kriebel, River Rouge, parents.
Savard, Marine Pfc. Norman C.—Mr. and Mrs. Aime Savard, Detroit, parents.
Smith, Marine Corp. Donald E.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Smith, Royal Oak, parents.
Wieber, Marine Pfc. Lloyd W.—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony W. Wieber, St. Johns, parents.

INJURED

James, Corp. Thomas E.—Mrs. Rose James, Charlevoix, mother.

Died in Red prison?—M-Sgt. Reuben Tompkins, 29, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vandiver Tompkins, 2924 Dawson-av, Powderly, was reported by the Communists to have died in a Red prisoner of war camp. He is survived by his parents, four sisters and five brothers. On Army record the sergeant's last name was spelled "Thompkins."

2 Army Officers and GI From Phila. Area Killed On Korean Battlefront

Army officers from South Philadelphia and Camden and an enlisted man from Mantua, N. J., were reported killed in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 802d casualty list, released last night.

Fourteen other residents of Pennsylvania and New Jersey were listed as wounded, including five from the Philadelphia-South Jersey area. No casualties for Delaware and Maryland were announced.

Reported killed were First Lt. Clifford M. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. Jones, of 1213 Mollbore terrace, South Philadelphia; First Lt. Samuel Goudelock, Jr., whose father lives at 1144 Baring st., Camden, and Pfc. John D. Wilson, Jr., whose parents live at 47 Norris st., Mantua, Gloucester county.

SERVED IN NAVY

Lieutenant Jones, who was 26, lost his life in battle April 17, his parents were informed.

A graduate of South Philadelphia High School in 1944, Jones joined the Navy the following January and served until early 1947.

He later spent two years at Doylestown Agricultural School and a similar period at North Carolina State College, from which he was graduated in 1951 with a bachelor's degree in animal husbandry.

COMMISSIONED IN 1951

Jones, an ROTC member in college, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army in July, 1951.

He trained at Fort Benning, Ga., and Camp Stoneman, Calif., and attended Chemical Warfare School in Tokyo before being sent to Korea last September.

Besides his parents, he is survived by two brothers, Daniel and William and a sister, Mrs. John Benes.

CHAMPION WRESTLER

Lieutenant Goudelock, reported killed, previously had been listed as wounded on April 1. It was not disclosed whether he died as a result of those or subsequent wounds.

A 1944 graduate of Camden High School, where he was active in football, baseball, basketball, track and tennis, Goudelock later completed a pre-medical course at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., where he became a champion wrestler.

SCIENCE TEACHER

Goudelock was a science teacher at Veterans Memorial Junior High School, Camden, when he entered the Army in 1950. He went to Korea last October, after training at Fort Dix and Fort Benning. Besides his father, a widower, he is survived by his wife, Doris, a student at Pennsylvania State College, and brother, Ulysses, 27, a Second World War veteran who was in combat 10 months in Europe.

Private Wilson was killed in action April 17, about two weeks after he arrived in Korea, his parents were informed.

PFC. WILSON

Wilson, who was 18, had written in a letter dated April 10 that he had escaped injury, although a bomb had "struck only about five yards" from him, and that he had "another close shave on a listening post."

A former student at Pitman High School, the youth worked in a lumber yard at Sewell, N. J., before joining the Army July 1, 1951. In addition to his parents, he is survived by two sisters, Florence Wilson and Mrs. Jane Worthington, both of Mantua.

WOUNDED ON HAND

Cpl. John E. Hart, 22, husband of Mrs. Marjorie Hart, of 3508 Fairfax drive, Camden, was wounded April 17.

He wrote his wife that he suffered a wound of the right hand when a shell exploded 20 feet away as he was helping to load ammunition on a truck. He said "quite a few others" were hurt, but the ammunition did not explode. He added that he returned to combat after being treated at a field hospital.

Hart attended Woodrow Wilson High School, Camden, and was a salesman for Universal Dry Goods, 36 S. 3d st., Philadelphia, when he entered the Army Nov. 13, 1951. He trained at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., and went to Korea last June with an infantry group.

LT. GOUDELOCK LT. JONES

ENLISTED LAST YEAR

Pvt. John LaRosa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alphonso LaRosa, of 735 Grape st., Vineland, N. J., suffered a serious thigh wound April 9, his parents and wife, Mary, also of Vineland, were notified.

A graduate of Vineland High School in 1950, LaRosa was employed at the J. C. Penny department store in Vineland when he went into the Army last Sept. 23. An infantryman, he has been in Korea since March 13.

OTHER CASUALTIES

Among the Pennsylvanians reported wounded were 2d Lt. Homer F. Bechtell, Jr., whose parents live at 33 Manor ave., Millersville, Lancaster county; Pfc. Earl L. Nicholas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Nicholas, of Lebanon, and Sgt. Robert C. Powelson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Powelson, of Route 2, Collegeville, Montgomery county.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Cpl. Lindsey H. Frederick, Jr., son of Lindsey H. Frederick, Sr., of Nemacolin.
Pvt. John H. Kimmel, husband of Mrs. Marget Kimmel, of Ellwood City.
Pfc. Charles L. Mitsch, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Mitsch, Sr., of McKees Rocks.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

2d Lt. William A. Bavagnoli, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bavagnoli, of Lodi.
Pfc. John S. Brown, son of Mrs. Mary A. Brown, of Elizabeth.
Pvt. Richard A. Jourdan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Jourdan, of Ridgewood.
Pfc. Frederick W. Mercer, son of Mrs. Rose V. Mercer, of Bergenfield.
Pfc. Nickolas C. Novello, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nickolas Novello, of Scotch Plains.
Pfc. Ronald W. Underhill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Underhill, Sr., of Maplewood.

Final U. S. War II Toll 1,125,369

Herald Tribune New York, N.Y. Sun. 6-21-53

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UP).—The final official toll of American casualties in World War II was computed today at 1,125,369, including 321,999 fatalities.

The over-all figure includes all types of military casualties. The total of battle casualties was 1,081,896. p.9

The computation was completed with announcement of 936,259 casualties, including 234,874 deaths, for the Army and the Army Air Force.

The Navy and Marine Corps had previously announced their casualty totals. The Navy had 100,392, of whom 62,614 died; the Marines, 88,718, including 24,511 deaths.

Korean Toll 136,029

The Korean War casualty toll in three years of war, by latest official accounting, is 136,029.

The final Army report—a 118-page document giving a detailed breakdown of World War II casualties—covers a period from Dec. 7, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1946, when hostilities were declared ended by Presidential proclamation. It shows that about 9 per cent of the 10,420,000 men and women who served in the Army during this period became battle casualties.

The 936,259 total of Army casualties covers 189,696 killed in action, 592,170 wounded or injured in action, 124,079 captured and 30,314 missing in action.

Army Total 820,877

The Army, with 661,059 casualties in the infantry alone, accounted for 820,877 of the total. What was then the Army Air Force had 115,382 casualties.

Deaths among battle casualties totaled 234,874. In addition to those killed in action, this includes 3,102 killed while captured, 26,762 who died of battle wounds, 6,058 of the missing who have been declared dead and 9,256 other deaths incurred while in a battle casualty status but not of battle causes. The figure does not include 83,400 deaths of persons who died while not in a battle casualty status.

Of the 592,170 wounded, 383,196 were returned to duty in the theater in which they were wounded. Of the 124,079 captured, 111,426 were returned to military control and the remainder died. Of the 30,314 missing in action, 24,098 returned to duty.

1944 Most Costly

The report also gave the following statistical breakdowns:

1. The most costly year of World War II was 1944, when 521,390 battle casualties were recorded. December of that year was the bloodiest month, with a total of 87,535 casualties.

2. The most costly Army campaign of the war was the Rhineland, from Sept. 15, 1944, to March 21, 1945, in which 240,082 casualties were recorded including 50,410 deaths.

3. The Normandy campaign, which opened with the invasion of Europe on D-Day, June 6, 1944, and ended July 24, 1944, cost the Army 63,360 casualties.

4. The 3d Infantry Division, which served in the European and Mediterranean theaters, suffered the most casualties of any Army combat division with 25,977. The 101st Airborne Division lost 9,328 troops. The 3rd Armored Division paid the highest price among armored divisions with a total of 9,243 casualties.

5. Casualty rates in various states closely followed population figures. New York, the most heavily populated state, had the most battle casualties with 89,183, of which 23,322 were deaths. Nevada, the least populated, had 880 battle casualties, with deaths numbering 238.

Arlington GI Wounded by Mortar Shell

Post Mon. 7-13-53 Washington D.C.

Pfc. Charles H. Bryant, of 3535 Four Mile Run dr., Arlington, was wounded June 24 in Korea, the Department of Defense announced yesterday. P3

BRYANT

The 23-year-old Third Division infantryman suffered a flesh wound of the right thigh when a mortar shell exploded, according to his mother, Mrs. Ann Redricks.

He frote her from an Army hospital that he is "all right except for the hole in my leg." Pfc. Bryant, a native of Winston, Va., has lived in Arlington since 1944. He attended Kemper Elementary School there.

He was inducted into the Army in February, 1952, and has been in Korea for a year.

Pfc. Bryant is the eldest of four brothers and three sisters. His father died 19 years ago.

Hale Negro Among Globemaster Crash Victims In Tokyo

Commercial Appeal

GREENBORO, Ala., June 25—Wiley and Octavia Agnew, colored farmers who operate a truck farm about four miles east of Greensboro, have received official information from the Department of Defense relative to the death of their son, Arthur.

Airman First Class Agnew, who had been serving in the Korean war, since Feburary 1952, was a victim of the Air Force Globemaster crash near Tokyo last week. Tri. 6-26-53

So far as is known this is the only Hale County loss in the crash. No plans have been announced for funeral of young Agnew, who was about 25

Four From Area On Casualty List

Inquirer Philadelphia, Pa.

A Philadelphia serviceman and two other GIs from this area were wounded in Korea and an Atlantic City man was injured, according to the Defense Department's 854th casualty list, released yesterday. Jul. 7-14-53

Pfc. Melvin Kelly, 22, son of Mrs. Roxy Kelly, of 2352 N. Cleveland st., and husband of Mrs. Isabel Kelly, of 905 N. 13th st., was wounded June 29 while serving with an infantry unit.

PFC. KELLY

The soldier, who has an 8-month-old daughter, wrote in a letter received last Wednesday that he had been hit in the left hip by small arms fire and was recovering in a hospital in Japan.

A graduate of the Widener Public School, 13th and Thompson st., Kelly had been employed for about three years by the Independent Manufacturing Co., Aramingo ave. and Wheatsheaf lane, when he entered the Army last Nov. 20. He trained at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., and arrived in Korea two months ago.

WOUNDED ON PATROL

Cpl. Charles E. Lupton, 20, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Headley, of Main rd., Newport, Cumberland county, N. J., was hit in the right arm by machine gun fire while on patrol duty June 24. His mother said he wrote that he had been wounded twice previously, but added that she had received no confirmation from the Defense Department of such wounds.

Corporal Lupton, a former student at Bridgeton High School, worked at the South Jersey Pulverizing Co., near Newport, and on his family's farm before he enlisted in September, 1951. He trained in Hawaii and served at several camps in this country before being sent to Korea last September with an infantry unit.

Pfc. Alfonso DeSimone, son of Mr. and Mrs. William DeSimone, of Dover RD1, York county, also was reported wounded.

HOSPITALIZED IN JAPAN

Pfc. Thomas J. Logue, 22, son of Mrs. Margaret Logue, of 628 N. Trenton ave., Atlantic City, was injured June 21. He wrote that he suffered a fractured right thigh when his position was attacked by the enemy and is in a hospital in Japan.

A former resident of West Philadelphia, Logue was graduated from Overbrook High School in 1951. His father, the late James J. Logue, was a Fairmount Park guard. Before entering the Army last October, Logue was employed on the Steel Pier. He trained at Camp Breckinridge before being sent overseas about two months ago.

Two of the young soldier's brothers, James and John, served in the armed forces in the Second World War. A third brother, Edward, is an MP now stationed at Fort Jay, N. Y.

OTHER CASUALTIES

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Pvt. William Q. Glass, husband of Mrs. Lois A. Glass, of Roaring Spring.
Sgt. Donald A. Hadley, son of Mrs. Margaret Crissman, of Bradford.
Cpl. Daniel C. Lockett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Lockett, of Charleroi.
Pfc. William O. Neil, son of Mr. and Mrs. Orville A. Neal, of Belle Vernon.
Pfc. Laverne F. Zwigart, husband of Mrs. Nancy Swigart, of Pittsburgh.

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Robert J. Szayway, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Szayway, of Garfield.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Nicholas DeGrandis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter DeGrandis, of Paterson.
Cpl. Eugene G. Nalwasky, husband of Mrs. Joan A. Nalwasky, of Elizabeth.

INJURED

Pfs. Frank J. Ficarra, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Ficcara, Sr., of Elizabeth.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Joseph H. Hall, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall, Sr., of Baltimore.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Webster E. Bailey, husband of Mrs. Joan L. Bailey, of Baltimore.
Pfc. Richard G. Gray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald H. Gray, of Frostburg.
Pvt. Eugene H. Hale, brother of Bernard Hale, of Baltimore.

Marine Corps

Pfc. Terry G. Richardson, son of Mrs. Cosby Richardson, of Baltimore.

INJURED

Pvt. John C. Durham, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth E. Durham, of Silver Spring.

Dallasite Dies In Plane Crash In Japan

DALLAS. — A Dallasite was among the victims of history's worst air disaster.

Airman Second Class David Roberson Jr. of 2250 Stark Street was killed in the crash of an Air Force Globemaster transport which crashed and exploded in a rice field in Japan, taking 129 lives.

Airman Roberson, 19, had been in Korea eleven months. He was the son of Rev. and Mrs. David Roberson Sr.

The fatal crash occurred just when Airman Roberson was planning a trip home, the first he would have made since entering the service.

His family had made plans for a big reunion on June 30. They were discussing these plans when, on June 19, the Rev. Roberson received the telegram bearing the news of his son's death. Rev. Robertson is the pastor of Assembly Baptist Church here.

4 Phila. Men, 3 Others In Area Are Wounded

Four Philadelphia servicemen and three other GIs from the area were wounded in Korea and another Pennsylvania soldier was killed, according to the Defense Department's 857th casualty list released yesterday.

Pfc. George Crump, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carey Crump, of 1628 W. French st., suffered flesh wounds of the right thigh in a mortar engagement on July 3.

In a telegram to the soldier's parents, the Defense Department said Crump was hospitalized in Pusan. Crump was attached to the motor pool of the 3d Division.

GRATZ HIGH GRADUATE

A graduate of Simon Gratz High School, he entered the Armed Forces in September, 1952. He received his basic training at Indiantown Gap and was shipped overseas last March.

Pvt. Robert G. Kee, 22, son of Mrs. Mary Lohman, 2139 N. 21st st., was wounded by mortar fire on July 4. Kee also was hospitalized in Pusan, according to a Defense Department telegram received by his mother.

In a letter home, Kee said he was wounded while driving back a patrol in his vehicle. He said the enemy surprised his convoy.

WORKED IN LAUNDRY

Kee graduated from Simon Gratz High School and later was employed at the Baldwin Laundry, 8th st. and Montgomery ave. He entered the service in November, 1952, and trained at Camp Breckinridge, Ky. He went overseas on May 20.

Pfc. Ernest A. Di Giacomo, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Di Giacomo, of 2324 Fernon st., was seriously wounded on July 1. His parents were notified that their son was wounded in the thigh and that nerves in his legs were damaged.

Di Giacomo was attached to the 35th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division. He entered the Army on Nov. 20, 1952, and trained at Camp Breckinridge, Ky.

After receiving additional training at Ft. Lewis, Wash., he was sent to Korea in May.

HIT BY ARTILLERY

Pvt. Alexander Shields, 21, son of Mrs. Laura Shields, of 424 Montrose st., was wounded in the head by enemy artillery fire on July 1.

A graduate of Bok Vocational School, Shields was drafted into the Army on Nov. 12, 1952. He was shipped to Japan in May of this year.

Shields was attached to Co. K, 17th Infantry Regiment, 7th Division.

Pfc. William A. Joseph, brother of Elizabeth Joseph, of 702 Sanders st., Pottsville, was wounded by mortar fire in the face in the front lines on Korea on July 4. Pfc. Joseph is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Joseph.

Sgt. Harold H. Hackett, husband of Mrs. Phyliss Hackett, of 42 Railroad st., Cressona, Schuylkill county, suffered flesh wounds of the face in an artillery engagement on July 4.

Sgt. Hackett has been in the Army three years. He is attached to the 17th Infantry Regiment.

Pfc. Myron M. Prutzman, 22, of Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Prutzman, of East End Blvd., Wilkes-Barre, was injured in the chest and suffered internal injuries when hit by artillery fire on July 2. His wife, the former Ruth Smacher, lives at Wilkes-Barre, RD 2.

PFC. CRUMP

PVT. R. G. KEE

PFC. DI GIACOMO

PVT. SHIELDS

Prutzman is a member of the 15th Field Artillery Battalion, 2d Division. He joined the Army last November and received basic training at Fort Bliss, Tex. He was shipped to Korea in April.

Pfc. Theodore E. Rittko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Rittko, RD1. Trafford, Westmoreland county, was the lone Pennsylvania soldier listed as killed in action.

OTHER STATE CASUALTIES

Other Pennsylvania casualties announced yesterday:

Pfc. John C. Bitler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy W. Bitler, RD 1, Millville.

Pfc. James R. Carter, Jr., son of Mrs. Naomi Washington, 115 W. Chapel ave., Carlisle.

Pvt. Virgil R. Hopkins, son of Mrs. Evon O. Hopkins, Boiling Springs.

Pvt. Donald T. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Jones, 626 E. Sample st., Ebensburg.

Pvt. Leonard J. Knapp, husband of Mrs. Katherine Knapp, 621 Shore ave., Pittsburgh.

Pvt. Domenic R. Lembo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Lembo, 418 Deer lane, Rochester.

Pfc. Walter M. McDeavitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. McDeavitt, Slippery Rock.

Pfc. Charles Myers, husband of Mrs. Rose Myers, RD 1, McClellandtown.

Pvt. Claude E. Nicholson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norma E. Nicholson, 1 Federal Court, Chambersburg.

Pfc. Glenn R. Pritt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Pritts, Indian Head.

Cpl. Raymond G. Smyers, son of Mrs. Maude D. Smyers, RD 1, Bedford.

Pvt. Donald J. Whitmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wiant, RD 3, New Bethlehem.

Pvt. William J. Wilson, husband of Mrs. Anna M. Wilson, RD 1, Oil City.

Pfc. Chester S. Kedzierski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Kedzierski, 1704 Ohioview st. Ambridge.

Many Negroes Killed, Hurt In 'Cold War'

BY CARTER W. WESLEY

The truce is signed, and the guns stopped as of 7 a.m. Monday Morning in Korea. Yet nobody is celebrating, and few are openly rejoicing.

Why? For the UN it was a police action to stop an aggressor. But for Americans, particularly black Americans, it was a war for many a man has been killed or maimed during the three years that it has been going on.

Comparing the great cost in lives and sacrifices, America somehow feels that Korea has been a futile effort, with our being about where we were when the war started geographically, but behind too many thousands of killed and wounded in the lives of our youngsters.

When Americans get further away from the war, they may be able to view it as members of the UN, but today they are viewing it as Americans. In the eyes of Americans the Korean experience is one of the worst we have had in our history, and probably the first time we have fought without ending a war conclusively and effectively.

UN WINS

There is no question but what the United Nations won a signal victory in Korea despite the fact that they ended up geographically just about where the war started. For the United Nations it was a queston of stopping an aggressor from overrunning a weak nation.

From the standpoint of the United Nations, it is the Communists who have lost. They don't have quite as much land now as they had before they startred the attack on South Korea.

So they have lost near two million in casualities, consistign of killed and wounded, and they have got less land than they had before, so the aggression has not paid off.

This means that there is little promise of any percentage to the Communists for beginning attacks in the future.

It is also important to note that the Communists abandoned their plea to have all of the prisoners of war returned to them, regardless of whether they said they wanted to be returned or not. There is more significance in this than most people have seen.

It means that if prisoners of war, once they are in the hands of the Allies, can save themselves from being sent back to the Communists, and to escape on the Democratic side.

That is why the Communists fought so bitterly and so hard to have all of them returned, regardless of whether they wanted to come back or not, because it meant that if prisoners of war did not have to be returned, the Communists knew that a lot of the people that they were using as forced soldiers would desert as soon as they got to the front lines, and their army would be very, very much in danger.

This story might be closed by saying the UN won a signal victory, but America has paid an almost prohibitive price as its contribution to the UN. If the UN has many police actions at this same cost to America, America will be bled to death.

U.S. Casualties in Korea 142,277; Dead 25,604

Official Count To Take Year; 8,529 Are Reported Missing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—(UP)—The United States paid a toll of 142,277 casualties, including 25,604 dead, to put down Red aggression in the three-year Korean war, the Defense department reported today.

The department's "preliminary total" for the conflict included 25,604 dead, 103,492 wounded, 8,529 missing, 2,219 captured, and 2,433 previously reported captured or missing who since returned to military duty.

The total, a decrease of 17 from last week's report, was the last regular weekly one to be issued. A spokesman said it will take at least a year to prepare the "official" list, but it is not expected to vary much from today's figure.

The toll compared with 364,800 American battle casualties in World War 1 and 1,143,694 in World War II.

The Defense department said the "preliminary total" reflects all fighting through the end of the Korean war. It has begun re-checking and revising all figures.

After World War II, it was seven years before the Army arrived at a final official total.

This week's summary added 25 deaths to the Korean total. But a recheck showed that 19 men previously listed as wounded and 23 listed as missing had not actually been battle casualties. They were removed from the list.

American troops suffered about one-fourth of the total United Nations' casualties in the Korean war. South Korean troops had about 300,000 casualties and the armed forces of the other 15 UN nations in Korea had about 14,000.

Communist casualties were estimated to have been between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000, with about half of these suffered by Red Chinese.

Officials said privately the high Chinese

5 Korea Vets From Alabama On Lost Plane

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Five Alabama soldiers are listed as passengers on a chartered C-46 airplane which is lost somewhere near the borders of Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

The plane, chartered by the army, vanished in flight Jan. 7. A tremendous search was launched for the craft which carried three crew members and 37 Korea veterans enroute from Seattle to Ft. Jackson, S. C. for separation from the service.

On the passenger list were:

Pfc. Mathew Harviley of Brighton;

Cpl. Walter Hatchen of Gadsden;

Pvt. Robert W. Johnson of Montgomery;

Cpl. Ernest Jackson of Talladega, and

Pfc. James E. Josey of Plevna.

The Army chartered 15 planes to ferry the Korea fighting men to camps nearest their homes. They were loaded according to alphabetical order and the men on the ill fated plane had names beginning with H, J or K.

Phila. GI Killed, Another Injured

A Philadelphia soldier previously reported missing was killed in action in Korea and another man from this city was wounded, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 726th list, released yesterday.

PFC. TAYLOR

The list for Pennsylvania included three killed and two wounded. No residents of New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland were listed.

Pfc. Francis E. Taylor, 21, of 2835 E. Victoria st., was killed Aug. 11, 1950, less than two weeks after arriving in Korea, according to notification received by his father, Sherman Taylor. The infantryman previously had been reported missing on that date.

Taylor attended Northeast High School and worked in a shoe repair shop before enlisting in the Army in 1949. He served in Germany and then was sent to Korea. Surviving, in addition to his father, are two brothers, Ernest, now in the Navy, and Albert, a Second World War veteran, and a sister, Mrs. Bernice Townsend.

Pvt. Howard Miller, ward of Mr and Mrs. Herman Weiss, of 3936 Wyalusing ave., was wounded Christmas Day. Miller entered the service 13 months ago and has been in Korea five months.

Other Pennsylvania listed:

KILLED

Pvt. Donald F. Lampenfeld, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Lampenfeld, of Pittsburgh.

Pvt. John Pugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Pugh, of Washington.

WOUNDED

Pvt. August J. Heidkamp, son of Mr. and Mrs. August W. Heidkamp, of Pittsburgh.

Veteran Of World War II Killed In Korea Fighting

Another Gold Star added to the long list of Chicago heroes is that of M-Sgt Edward W. Lewis, jr., a veteran of eight years' Army service who was killed in action Dec. 9, near Mundae, Korea.

Sgt. Edward W. Lewis, sr., 6323 St. Lawrence ave., now living in Vandalia, Mich., Sgt. Lewis was married to the former Terry Carter of 4510 Woodlawn ave. His army career carried him through many battles and he had been cited several times for gallantry while under fire.

Sgt. Lewis attended McCosh elementary school and Englewood high school and for many years was a member of Woodlawn AME church, 64th st., and Evans ave. It was while in high school that his flair for the military asserted itself and he rose to the rank of ROTC captain.

Sgt. Lewis entered active service in March, 1943, and was discharged in December, 1945. His World War II commendations include the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater Ribbon with 3 Bronze stars; Victory Medal; Italian Corps de Guil; Combat Infantry Badge and the Occupation Medal. While in Europe he attended the Military Justice Course for non-commissioned officers and the Leadership school, both in Germany.

M/SGT. LEWIS

Discharged in Dec. 1945, he was employed for two years as administrative supervisor in the Veterans Administration Regional office at 366 W. Adams st.

Sgt. Lewis reenlisted in active service in Nov. 1947 and served until his death in Korea in Dec. 1952.

His final awards include the Purple Heart with George Washington Coat of Arms; Gold Star Lapel Button; Ribbon Bars for Korean service with Bronze Service star, and the United Nations Medal.

Kansan Dies In Last Days Of Korean War

HUTCHINSON, Kas. — Pvt. Walter M. Booker of this city lost his life in Korea in the closing days of the war, it was learned here this week.

Mrs. Wanda Booker, 548 East F St., received a telegram from the War department informing her that her husband was killed in action on July 19.

Pvt. Booker entered the Army in December and had been in the war zone only since July of this year. He visited his wife here in May prior to his departure for Korea.

Besides his wife, Pvt. Booker is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Booker of Great Bend; a sister, Mrs. Terry Autry of Great Bend, and a brother, Roland Booker, also of Great Bend.

Pvt. Booker was living in Pratt, Kas., when he joined the Army. His wife returned to Hutchinson, where the couple formerly lived

LIST 3 CHICAGO GIs MISSING IN KOREA FIGHTING

Lieutenant Struck by Hand Grenade

Two Chicago soldiers were reported wounded and three Chicago men and one Chicago area man were reported missing in action in Korea, in casualty list 867, released by the defense department yesterday.

Second Lt. Robert L. Andrews, 23, wrote his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Andrews of 10054

Lt. Andrews [left], Pfc. Wynne [center], and Pfc. Panacek.

Vernon av., that a hand grenade was thrown into his face in hand to hand fighting on Pork Chop hill in July.

"I was blinded for six hours," he wrote, "but the pressure then lifted and my sight came back." He was returned to duty in about a week, he said. He was a graduate of Fenger High school and a second year civil engineering student at the University of Illinois when he enlisted Sept. 5, 1952.

Pfc. James H. Schillicutt, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schillicutt, 3731 South Park way, was missing in action July 9. Pfc. Schillicutt was graduated from St. Malachy's High school and was attending a trade school to study tailoring when he was drafted last Sept. 9. His father is a welder for the International Harvester company.

Pvt. Louis J. Panacek, 21, was missing in action July 10. His wife, Joan, 20, resides at 60th st. and Gilbert av., La Grange. Pvt. Panacek was drafted in October, 1952, and went overseas last April. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Panacek, reside at 1635 S. Clarence av., Berwyn.

Pfc. Willie Theard, 21, was wounded in action. His wife, Maureen, 19, lives at 1219 W. 109th st., Beverly Hills.

Corp. Donald J. Mayerhofer, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Mayerhofer, 6417 S. Artesian av., was missing in action on July 11. Corp. Mayerhofer was graduated from Morton High school, Cicero. He was a lather and was a member of the Lathers union when drafted Aug. 2, 1952.

Pfc. Oliver Wynne, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wynne, 6639 Greenwood av., was missing in action July 1. Pfc. Wynne attended Wendell Phillips High school and was employed at Hubbard & Co., 5401 Roosevelt rd., hardware manufacturers when drafted last November.

Phila. GI, Upstate Soldier Are Killed in Korea, N. J. Private Is Missing

A young Philadelphian and a Shamokin soldier were killed in action in Korea and a Maple Shade, N. J., resident has been listed as missing, according to the Defense Department's 753d casualty list, released last night. One other Pennsylvanian lost his life in battle

753d casualty list, released last night. One other Pennsylvanian lost his life in battle and one died of wounds. Eleven were reported wounded, including three from this area. The New Jersey section of the list disclosed one death from wounds and seven wounded, two of whom are from South Jersey.

PFC. JERRY WILSON

Pfc. Jerry Wilson, 22, was killed Feb. 6, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Wilson, of 526 S. 24th st., were notified.

Private Wilson attended Benjamin Franklin High School, where he was a member of the track team. He left school in his senior year, in 1950, and took a job in a pocketbook factory. He enlisted in the Army in March, 1951, and was sent overseas in June, 1952.

MARRIED IN 1950

Pfc. Arthur E. Campomizzi, 23, was killed Feb. 7, his wife, Nancy H., of 44 S. 6th st., Shamokin, was informed.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. John Campomizzi, of 31 N. 2d st., Shamokin, the young soldier also is survived by a sister and two brothers. He was married in 1950 to the former Nancy Lees and went into the service in February, 1952.

Campomizzi, who trained at Fort Dix and Fort Meade, wrote recently that he had been in the front lines continuously since arriving in Korea last August except for a 10-day rest period.

MISSING ON PATROL DUTY

Pvt. William E. MacDonald, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. William MacDonald, of 41 N. Holly ave., Maple Shade, was reported missing in action since Feb. 6, while on patrol duty, less than a week after he went into the front lines.

A former student in Maple Shade public schools, MacDonald was working as a machine operator in the Kieckhefer Container Co.'s Delair plant when he went into the Army in November, 1951. He arrived at a replacement camp in Japan last January, after training at Fort Jackson, S. C., and Camp Polk, La.

WOUNDED BY SHRAPNEL

First Lt. Richard J. Buck, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur V. Buck, of 2215 E. Pennsylvania st., Allentown, was wounded Feb. 6 in the leg, back, arm and neck by shrapnel. He wrote that he became a casualty while leading a successful attack on Pork Chop Hill and was recovering in a Korean hospital.

The officer was wounded twice previously, after arriving in Korea last Oct. 24. He suffered a minor wound Nov. 7 and returned to duty after first-aid treatment. On Feb. 2, he was hit in the hand by a rifle bullet, but again he returned to duty after treatment.

COMMISSIONED IN 1951

Lieutenant Buck entered the Army in 1945 and received his commission at West Point in 1951. A graduate of Central Catholic High School, Allentown, he went overseas after receiving Ranger training at Fort Benning, Ga., and paratroop instruction at Fort Bragg, N. C. He is single. A brother, Eugene, who recently joined the Air Force, is serving on Guam.

Sgt. Theodore Crist, who was 19 last Thursday, was wounded in the right hand Feb. 6 and is recovering in a Korean hospital, according to word received by his mother, Mrs. Dora Crist, of 216 S. West End ave., Lancaster.

A forward observer with a heavy mortar company, Crist enlisted in October, 1951, trained at Fort Riley, Kan., and arrived in Korea last April. He is a former student at Hershey Industrial School.

IN KOREA A MONTH

Pvt. Paul F. Dilks, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Dilks, of 2408 S. Hicks st., this city, who trained as a paratrooper at Fort Bragg, was wounded in the left hand Feb. 6.

A graduate of St. Monica's Parochial School, 17th and Ritner sts., he was sent to Korea last month. A brother, John, is stationed at Fort Leonardwood, Mo.

Marine Sgt. Harvey J. Hipple, Jr., 24, was wounded in the thigh Feb. 1 by shrapnel, his mother, Mrs. John H. Hill, of 883 N. 24th st., was informed. He wrote that three buddies were wounded at the same time and that he was "the most fortunate" of the group.

SERVED IN JAPAN

Sergeant Hipple joined the Marine Corps at the age of 17, after graduating from Holmes Junior High School, and was in Japan when his father died in 1947. He returned home two weeks after the funeral. He re-enlisted and was shipped overseas about a year ago.

Pfc. Robert P. McDade, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McDade, of 58 Ellsworth ave., Trenton, was wounded in the back, face, neck and arms on an undisclosed date and is recovering in a hospital in Japan.

A graduate of Trenton High School, McDade was employed by the Woodbridge Potteries, Trenton, before going into the Army on Jan. 26, 1952. He was sent overseas with an infantry unit last fall.

S. Phila. Soldier Killed, Brother Wounded in War

A 19-year-old South Philadelphian was killed in action in Korea and his older brother was wounded in battle two weeks later, according to the Defense Department's 778th casualty list, released last night.

Four other Pennsylvanians were wounded, while two New Jersey men were killed and three were wounded,

PVT. J. ANDREWS PVT. H. ANDREWS

the list disclosed. No casualties for Delaware and Maryland were announced.

MISSING OVER MONTH

Pvt. Howard D. Andrews, of 1513 Fitzwater st., listed as missing since Feb. 24, died in action on that date, his sister, Mrs. Margaret George, of the Fitzwater st. address, was informed.

Pvt. Joseph Andrews, 21, who with his brother had been cared for by Mrs. George since the death of both parents 11 years ago, was wounded March 10, the sister also was notified.

The brothers wrote that they met by chance in Korea early this year. Howard had been attached to an airborne unit, while Joseph is an infantryman.

JOINED ARMY IN '52

Howard Andrews joined the Army in May, 1952, after attending Benjamin Franklin High School for a year. He was sent overseas last November, after training at Fort Meade, Md., and Camp Breckinridge, Ky.

The dead soldier is survived by another brother, Charles, 30, and four other sisters, Edna and Dolores Andrews, Mrs. Veronica Brown and Mrs. Marion Goodwin. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Andrews, died in 1942.

Pfc. Elwood J. Nix, 22, son of Mrs. Ida Nix, of 8058 Erdrick st., was wounded March 14. His mother, a matron at the House of Correction, said she was notified that he had been struck in the head by shell fragments and was in serious condition.

WORKED AS PRINTER

A graduate of Germantown High School in 1948, Private Nix attended Dobbins Vocational School and worked as a printer at the Philadelphia Tribune before entering the Army in July, 1951. He was sent to Korea last June.

The young soldier is the son of the Rev. Andrew Nix, former pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church, who died in 1949. He has two brothers, Andrew, Jr., 29, and Theophilus, 27, both Second World War veterans, and two sisters, Genester and Verolga.

First Lt. Richard V. Atkinson, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence R. Atkinson, Jr., of 309 W. Main st., Moorestown, N. J., was wounded March 15 in the left hand by a mine explosion and is in a hospital in Japan, his parents were informed.

LT. ATKINSON

A graduate of Moorestown High School, the officer enlisted in 1944 and served four years, including two years in Germany with the Army of Occupation. He was graduated from Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia, in 1951. A reservist, he was recalled to active duty in June of that year.

Lieutenant Atkinson has been in Korea with an infantry division since last November, when he was transferred from special duty in the Far East. His brother, 1st Lt. Lawrence R., 3d, is stationed in Salzburg, Austria, with a U. S. infantry unit.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Pvt. Robert M. Kingsboro, husband of Mrs. Florence Kingsboro, of Elizabethtown.

Pfc. Richard E. Smith, son of Mrs. Samuel P. Smith, of Mechanicsburg.

Pvt. William H. Wick, son of Mrs. Gertrude Wick, of Schuylkill Haven.

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Alexander Deans, grandson of Mrs. Annie Grant, of North Arlington.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Henry R. Redner, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Redner, Sr., of Sparta.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Everett H. Cole, son of Everett L. Cole, of Elizabeth.

Pfc. Michael J. Salvatore, husband of Mrs. Julia Salvatore, of Lodi.

Administration Officials Collect Evidence

Atrocities Stir Talk of War Crime Trials

By Herald Wire Services

WASHINGTON—Sen. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Republican, said Wednesday administration officials have agreed to collect all possible evidence of Communist atrocities in Korea for possible war crimes prosecution in the future.

This report came after Bridges' appropriations committee had closeted itself for two hours with officials of the State and Defense Departments.

Bridges said the witnesses confirmed "the general information about atrocities and speaking generally said they were probably to a large extent sadly and unfortunately correct accounts."

He was referring to the spreading reports from sick and wounded United States prisoners released by the Communists under the agreement reached at Panmunjom.

These released POWS told harrowing tales of forced death marches across the frozen Korean countryside with United States soldiers falling dead of exhaustion and exposure. They said some Americans were bayoneted and beaten to death.

Bridges called a hurried meeting of the committee so that senators could get a fill on what the administration knows about the reports.

Details of the testimony taken from Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith and top defense officials were not made public.

This, Bridges said, was in accordance with an urgent plea from Smith and others that the testimony taken at the closed-door hearing be kept secret at this time.

"We shared their view that it would be very unfortunate" to make this testimony public, Bridges said, "while the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war is still going on and a further exchange may be in process of negotiation."

And, he added:

"They agreed to broaden their inquiry with a view to keeping the records up to date so that war crimes prosecutions can be made."

At another point he spoke of prosecutions "If and when the time comes we are in a position to take some affirmative action." At present United Nations forces are unable to bring the perpetrators to book.

The New Hampshire senator said the officials agreed to broaden their inquiry after the committee "strenuously urged war crimes procedures be followed in securing evidence while information is current on these atrocities."

Sens. Karl Mundt, South Dakota Republican, and Warren Magnuson, Washington Democrat, said the hearings did not turn up any new information on the atrocities and Magnuson went so far as to say he didn't have 'an idea of the purpose served" by the hearings.

Magnuson added:

"It is my considered opinion that in view of the great number of prisoners still behind the lines—and we are hopeful. God willing, they'll come back, that the less said about this the better."

Bridges told reporters that POWs returned in the last few days are being screened very carefully. When their stories have been compiled, he said, the committee will call defense and State Department officials for further questioning.

Earlier Wednesday, Bridges said his committee would make a full-scale investigation of the atrocities.

Bridges said the Army will assemble the facts on atrocities for the State Department to submit them to the United Nations.

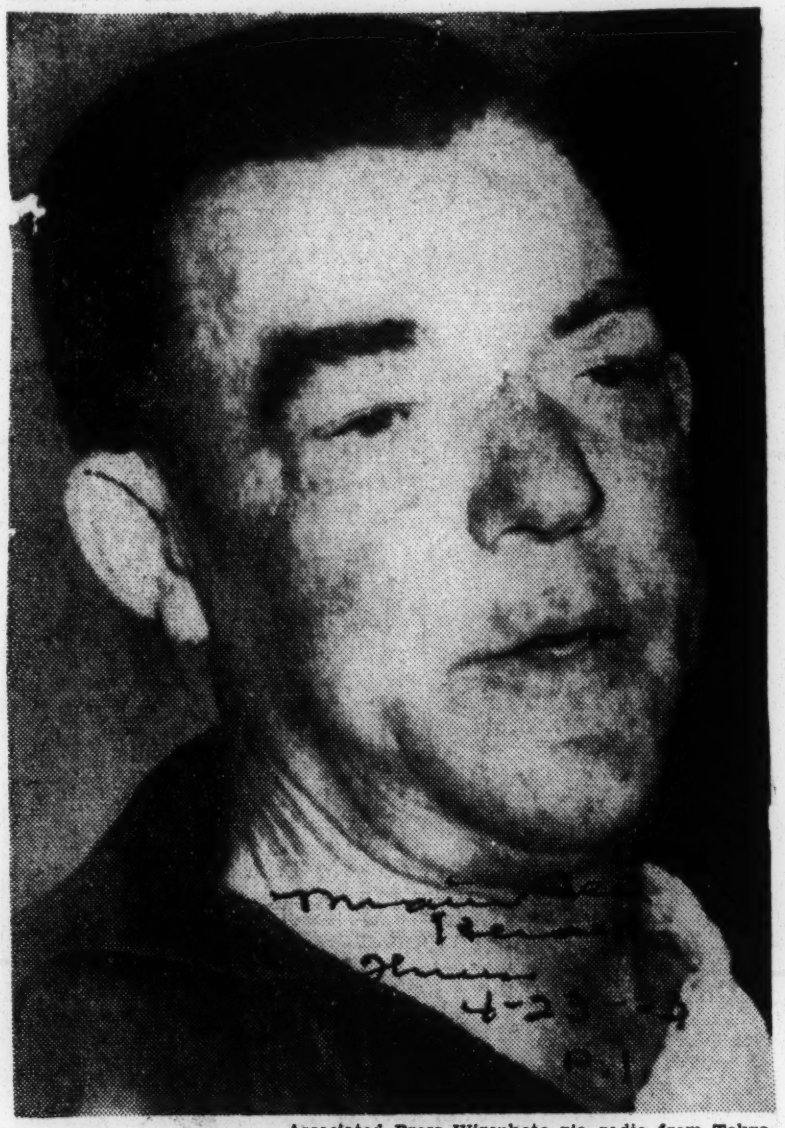
And, he said:

"I think it is important that the Communists know that these records are being made, and that there is going to be a complete job."

Some officers in Korea told correspondents they feared the atrocity reports had dimmed hopes for a Korean truce.

Some returned prisoners have said that GIs far sicker than they still are being held.

There were some congressional demands for a delay in the truce talks pending a thorough investigation of the atrocities. The full-dress armistice negotiations are scheduled to resume Friday.



—Associated Press Wirephoto via radio from Tokyo

DEATH MARCH SURVIVOR SGT. ODIE LAWLY

... tells of atrocities inflicted on GIS

Here's List Of 14 Freed Americans

By The Associated Press

PANMUNJOM — Following is the official list of American sick and wounded prisoners exchanged here Thursday:

Pfc. Fred C. Steinke, West Allis, Wis.

Cpl. Jimmie E. Lacy, Texarkana, Tex.

Thomas H. Waddill, Fort Worth, Tex.

Pfc. Samuel J. Armstrong, San Antonio, Tex.

Pfc. Joseph P. Britt, Jr., Long Beach, Cal.

Pfc. Richard L. Oven, Buffalo N.Y.

Pfc. George F. Hart, Wantagh N.Y.

Pfc. Paul A. Klozik, Midland Mich.

Sgt. Ned N. Kelley, Ashland, O.

Billy R. Penn, McComb, Miss.

Pfc. Benjamin F. McGhee, Phoenix, Ariz.

Pfc. Charles W. Akers, Bluefield, W. Va.

Pfc. Vincent Dandreo, Swampscott, Mass.

Pvt. Angel H. Garcia-Boyer, Puerto Rico.

He Was on Death March

Crippled Survivor Tells of White Hell

By The Associated Press

TOKYO — A new story of a death march across North Korea's frozen wastes, of prisoners clubbed, bayonetted and

pushed over embankments when they faltered, was added Thursday to the grim history of Allied captives in Communist hands.

A hospitalized survivor of the death march in the winter of 1950 said so many who came through the march died in prison that "I lost all track."

So far, returned sick and wounded have given figures which add up to perhaps 1,500 Allied deaths on the march or in the Red stockades.

These stories are disclosing the fate of the thousands of prisoners known to be missing but never accounted for by the Communists.

The United Nations command late in 1951 estimated that nearly 8,000 Americans died in captivity in the first 16 months of the war.

Seated in a wheelchair, numb with malnutrition, his toes gone from frostbite, Sgt. Odie Lawley of Medicine Park, Okla., told in a Tokyo hospital of his capture Nov. 30 1950, and the white hell that followed.

He and other United States 7th Division soldiers were captured south of Chongjin reservoir in northeast Korea, and then were herded on a 13-day forced march in below zero weather to prison camps to the north.

The slow-spoken sergeant made no estimate of the number who died on the way, but this was how it was on the march:

"Those of us that lagged, they punched with bayonets and clubbed with rifle butts. I saw men that looked like they couldn't go any farther shoved over embankments and left to die.

"And lots of men just dropped while they were walking —men too sick or hurt to go any further. The Communists shoved them off the road and left them to die."

He said the Chinese and North Koreans who guarded them were equally heartless. Things were no better when they reached prison camps.

"So many men died of sickness at the camps I was in that I don't have any idea how many died. There was so many died, I lost all track of it."

Lawley said five or six prisoners who escaped were caught, brought back, kept in "what we called turnip dugout" and forced to do extra work. Other prisoners were not allowed to see them.

Cpl. Donald K. Legay, Leominster, Mass., another patient at the hospital, said American prisoners once staged a "little riot" at Pyoktong camp near the Manchurian frontier and some were bayoneted.

Legay, with the 24th Division, was forced to walk two or three nights after his capture Nov. 4, 1950, but then he and other prisoners were loaded on trucks. He added, however that some never made it.

After the "little riot," he said, the Chinese doubled the guard that night while the prisoners were attending a motion picture.

As the prisoners filed out, he related, "the first three or four were bayoneted — they didn't kill them, just put them in the hospital."

The Communists always picked out "an instigator" after such disturbances. These were taken away to labor camps and never seen again. Many tried to escape. None succeeded.

One such prisoner was "taken away" for about a month and when he returned he was covered with bandages and apparently had been beaten, Legay said.

Legay suffered a broken arm when captured and it was not treated or X-rayed until four months before he was returned, he reported.

The Massachusetts soldier said prisoners received mail from home and were allowed to write letters but the Communists censored them first.

His captors tried to require prisoners to write that they were being well treated "but it wasn't so." The food was mostly rice, millet and corn "but then we got used to it."

Legay said prisoners who went along with the Communist line got better treatment and "a couple of them came down in my bunch" on the first repatriation convoy.

When the United Nations Command and Communist negotiators at Panmunjom exchanged prisoner lists in December of 1951, approximately 12,000 U. S. soldiers were listed as missing in action.

The Communists announced they held 3,100 American prisoners, about 25 per cent of the total listed as missing.

Death from wounds, brutality, starvation and exposure may have taken the rest. At least the fate of many of these Americans is being related now in army hospitals and at Freedom Village.

Britain Clamps Off Brutality Charges

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea —(AP)— British Commonwealth officers have placed a strict clampdown on all reports of reported Communist brutalities inflicted on Commonwealth troops.

Censorship officers of the Commonwealth force who clear all interviews of their troops said:

"At this stage British Commonwealth personnel are not allowed to give details alleging brutal treatment."

POW Swap

Few Negro Soldiers In Exchange

WASHINGTON—A number of Negroes were included in the first exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war between the Korean Communists and the United Nations forces.

Although original lists did not include the racial identity of the returnees, a check made by the Courier revealed that the following men were included in the list:

M/Sgt. Walter McCollum, Lake Charles, La.

M/Sgt. John T. Porter, Lecomce, La. His wife is Mrs. Margaret Porter of Bordentown, N. J.

Pfc. Marvin Brown of Oklahoma City.

Corp. Robert C. Stell of Baltimore, Md.

Corp. Vernon L. Warren of St. Louis, Mo.

Corp. Theodore Jackson of Palestine, Tex.

Pfc. Jesse Robinson of Detroit, Mich., and Montgomery, Ala.

Pfc. Roger Herndon, Jacksonville, Fla.

Although all of the families were overjoyed in learning that their missing relatives were now definitely safe and on the way back to this country, many were grieved to learn that many of the men were seriously wounded or maimed.

A "hero's welcome" had to be delayed for Corp. Vernon L. Warren of St. Louis when it was learned that he was seriously ill with tuberculosis and would be confined to a military hospital for quite some time.

Pfc. Roger Herndon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cohen Herndon Sr., of **Jacksonville, Fla., had known that their son had lost his right hand.**

Floyd Brown, a Los Angeles school janitor, learned from pictures taken of his son, Marvin, that the soldier had lost his arm. Brown's mother lives in Oklahoma.

The Communists Knew

It was probably more than coincidence that the first exchanged prisoner who reached "Freedom Village" in Korea was colored.

It must have been another sly example of Communist needling of America in her most sensitive spot — the continued denial of equality to all citizens.

So the Communists undoubtedly reasoned, here for once a colored American shall be first. That man, a fitter case, was Pfc. Robert C. Stell of Baltimore.

The enemy knew that in his native city, Private Stell, was not a first-class citizen.

They knew that he and others like him were in Korea fighting for a democracy they could not fully share at home.

They knew that despite his heroic sacrifice for his country, he would continue to be despised, segregated, discriminated against and denied a better job merely because his skin is not white.

They must have known his family had been ousted from their little home in East Baltimore to make way for a housing project, which will house white tenants only.

They must have known that his aging mother was in poverty-stricken circumstances; that his family was crowded into two filthy rooms virtually bare of furniture, with no heat and other accepted comforts of the American way of life.

So they accorded him an honor his own country could not deny him.

They made him the No. 1 prisoner to be carried down "Freedom Road" at Panmunjom. He became symbolic of all the others — yellow, brown and white — who jubilantly were to follow.

It must have been truly a dramatic scene. Here was the end of a trying and bitter experience. Here was the beginning of the long road back.

Here was the first faint sign of hope after 34 dreary and bloody months of war.

We share with the families of these returning heroes their jubilation and their relief.

We hope with them that some day and soon America will fully awaken to the evils of second-class citizenship and all the international embarrassment and suffering it causes.

Until it is wiped out forever, there can be no peace.

HEADING HOME — Left to right, Pfc. Wilbert Driggins, Chester, Pa.; Sgt. James Smith, Richmond, Va., and Sgt. Roscoe Perry, Jacksonville, Fla., prisoner of war repatriates who arrived at Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., early this week, aboard the hospital ship USS Haven and soon will be en route home.

HEALTHIEST-LOOKING YET:

Batch of sick, wounded POWs lands in California

By JOCK WILLIAMS

SAN FRANCISCO — Aboard the big hospital ship USS HAVEN — arriving at San Francisco's Ft. Mason last Friday morning — were the healthiest looking group of sick and wounded prisoners of war yet to return from Korea.

Notwithstanding many months and years of privation, all were jubilant over the fact that home — and some semblance of freedom — will enhance their recovery from battle wounds and the many ills resulting from malnutrition and exposure while in Red Korea stockades.

Nine Litter Patients

With the exception of nine litter patients who were transferred to Letterman hospital by ambulances, all the other men were ambulatory patients and traveled by Army buses to The Presidio — Sixth Army Headquarters — for final medical checkups and processing before departure to their respective homes.

Among the hale and hearty-looking repatriates were Cpl. Charles H. Hearn of 5054 Ridge ave., St. Louis, and Pfc. Mack Spearman of 327 Weaver st., Madison, Illinois.

Corporal Hearn spent two years and five months at the notorious POW Camp No. 5. When captured on April 25, 1951 —North of Seoul—he managed to escape for a period of three days but was forced to rejoin his company when he found himself unable to get back to the Allied lines.

Except for a back injury sustained while in POW Camp 5, Corporal Hearn suffered no battle wound.

129 Weeks In Red Camp

Private Spearman spent 129 weeks in Camp 5, having suffered a fragmentation wound from mortar fire before capture.

Among the "prize POWs" was Lt. Samuel Massenberg of Detroit, a bomber pilot, who was met at the pier by his charming wife and young son. Lieutenant Massenberg was a member of the 307th Bomber Wing of the Air Force.

The bomber he was piloting was shot down by two MIGs on the night of Jan. 10, 1953, just after completion of an all-night mission. All members of the squadron, except the skipper, parachuted from the plane before capture by the Reds.

He was shot in the left hand which later froze and necessitated amputation of two fingers three months afterwards. No medication was given him in the interim, he declared, "Nothing but an overdose of Red malarchy."

He expressed the hope that he can remain in the Air Force after proper medical treatment restores him to normal good health. Prior to his enlistment four years ago, Lieutenant Massenberg was a student at Wayne university.

HOME AT LAST—Three whole years of anxiety and anguish are paled by one big hug. Sgt. F/C Joseph Patterson of Richmond had come home after nearly three of his five years in military service spent as a prisoner of war. Mrs. Theresa Patterson doesn't have to see, it's the feeling that counts.

RETURNING PWS

NEGRO WAR PRISONERS RETURNING TO AMERICA SAY END OF DISCRIMINATION HARDEST BLOW AGAINST COMMUNISM IN KOREA

Say U. S. Needs To Enforce Constitutional Guarantees To All Americans Without Further Delay

Say Not One In Group Of Negro Prisoners Taken In By Red Propaganda

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 8.—In the great port city of San Francisco where hundreds of thousands of returning war veterans have debarked in past years, none saw such excitement as greeted the arrival last week of the first group of prisoners of war from Korea, according to a report filed by Carter Jewel of the Associated Negro press.

The first man to walk down the gangplank was an Yank, Pfc. Roosevelt Hunn, of Baltimore. He was swarmed by TV, radio and newsmen while being rushed to a waiting ambulance.

Tremendous welcome greetings were accorded him and Maj. John C. Harlan, highest ranking POW aboard the ship. Maj. Harlan, 48, of Institute, W. Va., was met at the pier by his son, John, Jr., and two lifelong friends, Mrs. Daniel A. Collins, of Mill Valley, Calif., and Mrs. William C. Hines of San Francisco. John Harlan, Jr., is a student in the School of Pharmacy at Howard University.

Major Harlan looked well and hearty notwithstanding 32 months imprisonment at POW Camp No. 2. He said there were 10 other colored officers at Camp No. 2, and that all had survived the ordeal. The only statement he would make for the press until a prepared statement is approved by the War Department was:

"The United States needs to enforce constitutional guarantees to all Americans without further delay. That would be the most effective weapon against Communism for all the darker peoples of the world and especially for Americans of Negro origin.

In response to question about segregation in POW Camp No. 2, Maj. Harlan declared there was no segregation in that particular camp but that the rations and treatment accorded them was far below minimum American standards. He asserted further that he was able to communicate with his family at varying intervals throughout his internment.

This reporter talked with 40 or more colored POW's from the notorious Camp No. 5. They denounced unanimously—the Reds' atrocities. Stated that they worked with picks and shovels—leveling off the hilly terrain—from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. seven days a week—with only an hour of recreation occasionally in the form of baseball or basketball.

Their daily menu was millet, (cracked corn and water) which was boiled and unseasoned. No rice was served them until about a month prior to their release. The only beverage consumed was tea about once a month. Not a single one of the 40-odd interviewed knew of anyone in their rank who was gullible enough to swallow the Red propaganda.

In the first company of 1,800 colored POW's captured and sent to Camp No. 5, only 265 survived. More than 1,500 died from lice and malnutrition. Stated that no effort was made by the Reds to provide them with sanitary conditions and pallatives to rid themselves of body vermin.

Cpl. Harvey Mitchell, Pfc. Joe Morrison, and Pfc. Oliver Smith, all of Kansas City, Mo., as well as all the others from Camp No. 5, described the horrors endured as "grossly inhumane."

Among the outstanding repatriates was Sgt. Mason Johnson, of Brooklyn, who was met by his father, Elder Johnson, minister of St. Paul's Disciple Church, Brooklyn. Sgt. Johnson was at POW Camp 32. He read the 23rd Psalm for 97 days continuously while in solitary confinement, and refused to desecrate the Bible even though the Communists threatened to kill him time and again.

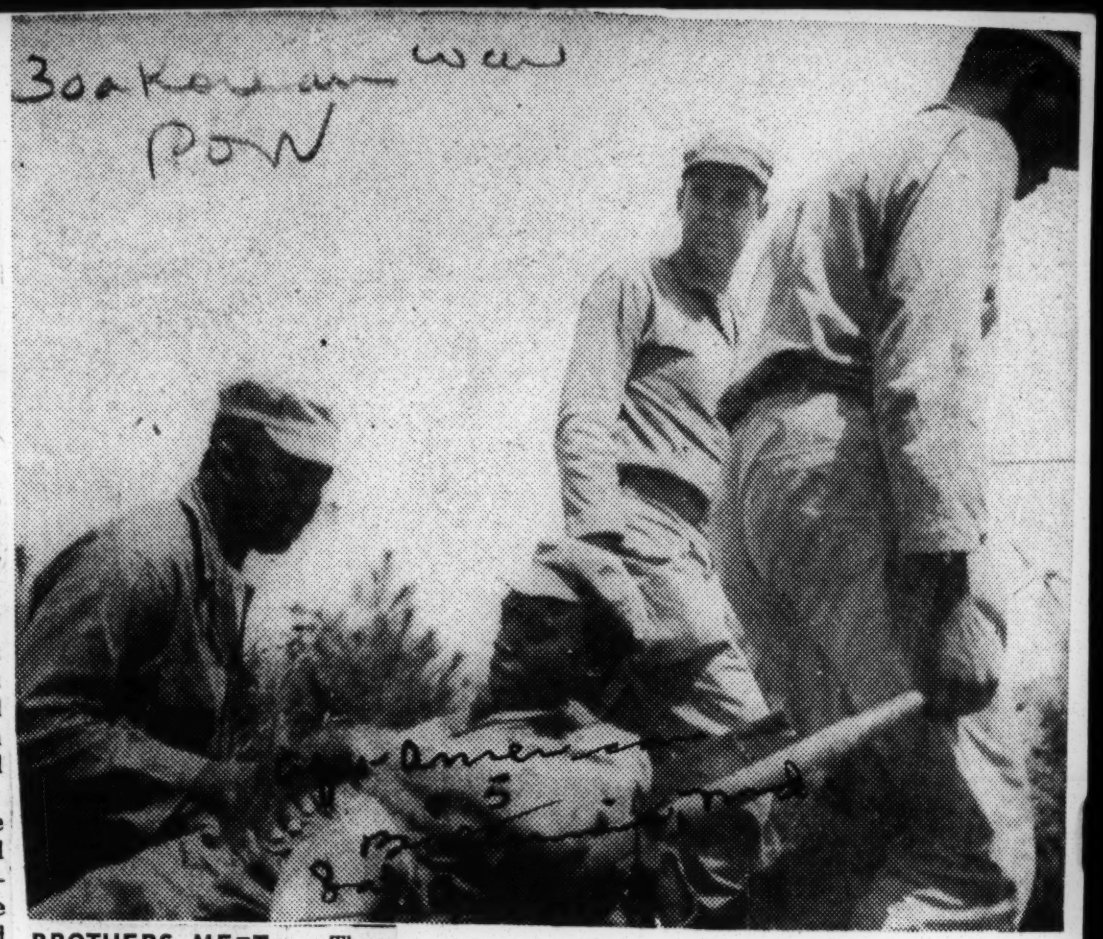
Sgt. Johnson urged that all the people of the world pray for world peace, since he knows, he says—like Tennyson—"More things are wrought by prayer than this world e'er dreamed of," and he in confident that prayer is the only thing that made it possible for him to return home alive.

All the ex-POW's were processed speedily and carried in busses to the Presidio where the finest dinner ever served to men in the Armed Forces was theirs to enjoy and their speedy departure to their respective homes by army transport planes and the fastest trains.

Col. Albert R. Threat (pronounced Threet), of Baltimore was met at the pier by his father, Elijah Threat, who immediately upon receiving a phone call from his wife last week while on his job rushed home—had his car put in shape, then set out for San Francisco by motor.

He said it was the greatest thrill of his life to see his son wave to him from the big Navy transport ship while it was docking. Photographers crowded around them so thickly that few were able to get a photo of the big hug greeting of father and son.

Pfc. Lucius Arceneaux, of New Orleans, told of how during one sanitation operation instituted by Reds, each POW had to catch 20 flies a day for one cigarette (Chinese brand). And for every rat or rodent caught they received 5 cigarettes.



BROTHERS MEET — Three years of faith, hope and prayer by Cpl. Henry Price of Brooklyn paid off recently when his brother, Richard, was freed as a prisoner of war in Korea. Henry (left) hovers over his brother as he was carried to a medical tent at Panmunjom. The two had not seen each other in five years.

List of Returned Prisoners

William E. Elliott, Sfc., 1st Cav. Div.; wife, Ella Elliott, Rte., 2, Vaiden, Miss.

Grover D. Hopkins, Sfc., Co. C, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Mrs. Mabel Hopkins, P. O. Box 91, Mountain Grove, Miss.

Eugene D. Shaw, 1st Lt., Co. A, 8th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; wife, Wilma Marisa Shaw, 4519 Perlita st., New Orleans, La.

MUNSAN, Aug. 30 (Sunday) (AP) —The official list of Americans freed Sunday at Panmunjom:

Francis G. Durham, M/Sgt., Co. L, 8th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; mother, Virginia S. Durham, 832 Maryland ave., Washington, D. C.

Joseph J. Daly, Sgt., Hqs. Co., 3rd Bn., 9th Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Anna Veronica Daly, 854 East Willard st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry Bolton, M/Sgt., Hqs. Co., 3rd Bn., 19th Rgt., 2nd Div.; wife, Mary F. Bolton, Box 22, Fort Lewis, Wash.

Earl Dantzler, S.F.C., Btry. C, 503rd FA Bn., 2nd Div.; father, Samuel Dantzler, 1111 Saint James st., Richmond, Va.

John S. Curtis, M/Sgt., Hqs. Co., 9th Rgt., 2nd Div.; wife, Lucille Curtis, Twy Wright st., Tacoma, Wash.

[illegible] Kataoka, Sgt., Co. K, 9th Rgt., 2nd Div.; [illegible] 2961 Stanley st., Hamtramck, Mich.

William D. Holmes, Sgt., Co. L, 9th Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Mrs. Letha E. Holmes, Red Lane, Salem, Va.

Paul Beirnes Miller, Sfc., Medical Corps, 9th Rgt., 2nd Div.; wife, Mrs. Susan Jack Miller, 1816 Overton st., Huntsville, Ala.

James H. Long, Pfc., Co. E, 24th Rgt., 8th Div.; mother, Olivia Long, General Delivery, Tyaskin, Md.

Wesley L. Hodges, Sgt., Co. C, 8th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; wife, Mrs. W. L. Hodges, P. O. Box 116, Midville, Ga.

Edward L. Smith, HM2, USN, Hqs. Co., 7th Rgt., 1st Marine Div.; mother, Mrs. Smith, 1085 Alexandria Drive, San Diego, Calif.

Willard D. Sorteberg, SFC., Medical Co., 9th Rgt., 2nd Div.; grandfather, S. M. Severson, Box 73, Portland, North Dakota (CQ.).

Bobbie J. Howell, Sgt. Co. L, 8th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; mother, Lilie Mae Howell, 1135 Reed pl., Detroit, 2, Mich.

Louis E. Orr, SFC., Co. L, 23rd Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Ella M. Orr, Route One, Wyoming, Ill.

Juan J. Vigil, Sgt. Medical Co., 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; father, Agapito Vigil, Box 622, Springer, N. M.

James J. Cannady, Cpl., Medical Co., 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Mrs. Linnie Cannady, 1131 S. W. 1st St., Paris, Tex.

Fred Allen Rush, Sgt., Hqs. Serv. Co., 2nd Engr. Combat Bn., 2nd Div.; father, Allen Rush, Kraft Rd., Port Huron, Mich.

John W. Hawkins, Sgt., Btry. D, 15th AAAA AW Bn., 7th Div.; mother, Mrs. Jessie Muldoon, 319 N. Horn St., West Frankfort, Ill.

Chester A. Mathis, Tech. Sgt., USMC, MP Co., Hqs. Bn., 1st Marine Div.; wife, Mrs. Chester A. Mathis, 10325 Rosecrans ave., Bellflower, Calif.

John M. Lawson, Sgt., Co. K, 8th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; mother, Opal Lawson, 430 Liberty St., Belleville, Mich.

William E. Wilburn, Sgt., Hqs. Co., 1st Bn., 24th Div.; mother, Leona W. Wilburn, Rte. 5, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Martin J. Tullio, Pfc., Co. A, 34th Rgt., 24th Div.; mother Margaret Tullio, 11154 Laurel Canyon Blvd., San Fernando, Calif.

Anthony Ionadi, Pfc., Co. I, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; father, Philip Ionadi, 831 Holland Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jesse L. Sizemore, Cpl., Btry. A, 52nd FA Bn., 24th Div.; mother, Mrs. Opal V. Sizemore, Henrietta, Tex.

Jacque M. Jeffords, Airman 2/c, 3rd Bomber Wing; father, John Jeffords, Gen. Del., Mullen, Neb.

Margarito Trujillo, Cpl., Hqs. Btry, 63rd FA Bn., 24th Div.; mother, Mrs. Senovia H. Trujillo, P. O. Box 495, Capitan, N. M.

Wayman E. Simpson, Sgt., Btry. B, 63rd FA Bn., 24th Div.; mother, Callie E. Simpson, 309 10th St., Mena, Ark.

Chester C. Boden, Sgt. 1c, Medical Co., 17th Rgt., 7th Div.; wife, Mrs. Chester C. Boden, 719 Jackson St., Quincy, Ill.

J. P. McMillan, Sgt., Co. E, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Mrs. Gertrude E. McMillan, 1101 Walnut St., Sweetwater, Tex.

Gene W. Reeves, M/Sgt., Co. E, 5th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; wife, Mrs. Gene Reeves, 1118 E. Brower st., Springfield, Mo.

Ted Qualls, Sgt., Btry. A, 82nd AAA, 2nd Div.; father, E. W. Qualls, Gen. Del., Stillwell, Okla.

Clarence B. Covington, M/Sgt., Co. C, 24th Rgt., 25th Div.; mother, Mrs. Olivia R. Covington, 2409 N. Sarah st., St. Louis Mo.; wife, Muriel Y. Covington, 102 Kenilworth ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Emilio Bajo, M/Sgt., Hqs. Btry., 38th FA Bn., 2nd Div.; sister, Mrs. Teofila B. Bayiosis, Algeria, Cebu, Philippine Islands.

Douglas E. Stephens, Sgt., Co. G, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; father, C. H. Stevens, 1623 N. Manhattan st., Amarillo, Tex.

George W. Crawford, Sgt., Q. C., 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; wife, Mrs. Barbara Crawford, 73 Cumberland circle, Ashville, N. C.

Arthur L. M. Larose, Sgt., Q. C., Co. D, 5th Rgt., 24th Div.; wife, Mrs. Juanita Larose, Kunia, Oahu, T. H.

Servere Lacap, M/Sgt., Btry. C, 38th FA Bn., 2nd Div.; wife, Ramona Pinsoa Lacap, 1260 Int R, Vlealtad, Sampaloc, Manila, P. I.

Roderick Shelton, Sgt., Co. I, 23rd Rgt., 2nd Div.; father, Marah Shelton, 18 S. Park st., Pontiac, Mich.

Edward C. Sheffield, Cpl., Hqs. Btry., 63rd FA Bn., 24th Div.; mother, Lola Sheffield, Perry, Fla.

Charles F. Mitchell, Sgt., Co. I, 31st Rgt., 7th Div.; father, Charles W. Mitchell, 1509 E. Howell st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Edward L. Bohlmann, Sgt., 1/C, Co. B, 7th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; father, Edward C. Bohlmann, 616 Sheridan st., Gordon, Neb.

Maes T. Struble, Cpl., Co. L, 21st Rgt., 24th Div.; father, William R. Struble, 1813 Crestview dr., Bakersfield, Calif.

Joseph Estrada, M/Sgt., Co. K, 8th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; aunt, Isabel Estrada, 1219 W. 107th st., Los Angeles.

Wilmer A. Bartlett, Sgt., Hqs. Co., 21st Rgt., 24th Div.; mother, Mrs. William Bartlett, 86 Rowe ave., Hartford, Conn.

Vernet L. Fetterer, Sgt. 1/c, Med. Co., 9th Rgt., 2nd Div.; sister, Mrs. Flossie Iffland, 2128 32nd st., Rock Island, Ill.

John B. Hughes, Cpl., Co. C, 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; wife, Ethel J. Hughes, 537 Union ave., Morgantown, W. Va.

Raymond F. McDonnell, Sgt., Co. K, 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; mother, Mrs. Edna McDonnell, 10th st., and Lake Promende, Box 254, Lake Bonkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Leo L. Yaw, Sgt., Hqs. Btry., 82nd AAA Bn., 2nd Div.; mother, Alta Schlosser, 705 Wayne ave., Defiance, Ohio.

Albert Pough Jr., M/Sgt, Co. G, 24th Rgt., 25th Div.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Pough, 966 Division st., Detroit, Mich.

James D. Bacote, M/Sgt., Med. Co., M. Bacote, 1825 N. 26th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles M. Petrie Jr., Sgt. 1/c Co., I, 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; Stepmother, Mrs. Charles M. Petrie, 2782 Wynglen ave., Los Angeles, 23, Calif.

Preston E. Richie, M/Sgt., Btry. C, 503rd FA Bn., 2nd Div.; wife, Earlie Mae Richie, 426 Frederick Walk, San Antonio, Tex.

Ottis C. Teston, Sgt. 1/c, Co. I, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; motner, Mildred Teston, Jessup, Ga.

Frank P. Salcido, Pvt., Co. L, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; aunt, Mrs. Vera Morales, 1642 E. 102nd st., Los Angeles.

Roy L. Stone, Sgt., Med. Co., 34th Rgt., 24th Div.; sister, Mrs. Walter K. Bean, Route 1, Canonsburg, Pa.

Gary C. Stevens, Pfc., Hqs. Serv. Co., 2nd Engr. Combat Bn., 2nd Div.; mother, Mrs. Bernice M. Stevens, 115 Gabriel pl., Elmira, N. Y.

John P. Midolo, Sgt., Co. K, 8th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; mother, Madelina Midolo, 189 Railroad ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Robert D. Gray, Cpl., Hqs. 1st Bn., 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; mother, Mrs. Irene Gray, 2214 Morris ave., Roanoke, Va.

Joseph M. Robinson, Sgt., Btry. A, 82nd AAA, 2nd Div.; mother, Jennie Williams, Route 3, Lake City, Ark.

Ira J. Brown, Sgt., Co. B, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Mrs. Elise F. Simon, 4507 Frederick st., Omaha, Neb.

Zacharia H. Foote, Pfc., Co. B, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; sister, Jean Nelson, 401 Northeast ave., Baltimore, Md.

Joseph Tarbuck, Cpl., Hqs. Btry., 63rd FA Bn., 24th Div.; father, Miles Tarbuck, 1046 S. Cameron st., Harrisburg, Pa.

Joel A. Hinogosa, M/Sgt., 2nd Chemical Mortar Bn., 2nd Div.; wife, Olga Hinogoso, Falfurrias, Tex.

Robert D. Western, Cpl., Hqs. Co., 34th Rgt., 24th Div.; mother, Mrs. Lucy Chesley, 2268 Stanford ave., Pomona, Calif.

John L. Hurst Jr., Sgt., Hqs. Btry., 13th FA Bn., 24th Div.; father, Lovell Hurst, Rt. 1, Wallingford, Ky.

Stanley J. Costegan, Pfc., Co. I, 21st Rgt., 24th Div.; sister, Mrs. Helen Young, 337 Charles st., Boston, Mass.

Richard Germroth, Pfc., Co. E, 8th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; mother, Josephine A. Germroth, 4801 Overton rd., Baltimore 29, Md.

Joe A. Gomez, Sgt., Co. L, 34th Rgt., 24th Div.; father, John Gomez, 1920 S. Hampton ave., Oklahoma City, Okla.

James A. Arntson, Cpl., Co. C, 65th Engr. Combat Bn., 25th Div.; father Alfred L. Arntson, 1205 Prospect ave. Cloquet, Minn.

Eugene L. Inman, Sgt., Hqs. Co., 1st Bn., 9th Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Haze P. Inman, 6920 Fort rd., Fosters, Mich.

Joseph Demeo, Cpl., Co. L, 21st Rgt. 24th Div.; father, John Demeo, 58 Sycamore ave., Aldes, Pa.

Enrique G. Diaz, Cpl., 354 Ambulance Co., 7th Med. Bn., 7th Div.; mother, Mrs. Rosa G. Diaz, 133 Mednick ave., Los Angeles 22, Calif.

Arillio Cauti, Cpl., Co. A, 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; mother, Jean Cauti, 902 Spring st., Bristol, Pa.

Ellsworth E. Smith, Staff Sgt., AF., 434rd Bomb Squadron, 98th Bomber Wing; mother, Frieda M. Sing, Star Rte., Bavard, Fla.

Jack D. Kennedy, Staff Sgt., AF., 372nd Bomber Sqdn., 307 Bomber Wing; wife, Martha Kennedy, Rte. 2, Thorton, Ark.

Lovell L. Adkins, A/3, Tactical Air Control Squadron; mother, Olive M. Adkins, Davin, W. Va.

Gerald C. MacClean, A/2, 372 Bomber Sqdn., 307 Bomber Wing; father, Charles R. MacClean, 1241 N. Sparks st., Burbank, Calif.

Horace R. Carman, Capt., 136th Fighter-Bomber Wing, 182nd Fighter Squadron; wife, Mrs. Horace R. Carman, 1320 S. Gary pl., Tulsa, Okla.

Isidore O. Pappe, 1st Lt., Hqs. Btry., 52nd FA Bn., 24th Div.; father, Joseph Pappe, 76 Washington ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Roland G. Busch Jr., Ens., Valley Forge; parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Busch, 317 S. Hanover st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Kenneth J. Vanderford, Staff Sgt., 452nd Bomber Wing; wife, Mrs. Margaret Vanderford, 9522 Valdina st., Anaheim, Calif.

John T. Strine, Staff Sgt., 372nd Bomber Sqdn., 307th Bomber Wing; father, Lester L. Strine, 405 Shakespeare ave., Milton, Pa.

Gerald D. Abrahamson, A/2, 28th Bomber Sqdn., 19th Bomber Group; father, Tom Abrahamson, Forest City, Iowa.

James W. Alder, A/2, Third Bomb Wing; 3rd Bomb Group, 90th Bomb Sqdn; father, Joseph W. Alder, 6583 Navarro st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

James H. Edwards, Tech. Sgt., AF.; 371 Bomb Sqdn., 307 Bomb Wing; wife, Mrs. Georgia M. Edwards, P. O. Box 223, Montevallo, Ala.

Conley I. Clark, 1st Lt., Co. B, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; wife, Mrs. Neva Clark, Rte. 4, Box 250, Morganton, N. C.

Joseph Smolen, 1st Lt., Hqs. Btry., 2nd AAAW Bn., 2nd Div.; wife, Bernice K. Smolen, 10052 South Union ave., Tacoma, Wash.

Bartus H. Carter, 1st Lt., 19th Bomb Group, 93rd Sqdn., 20th AF.; wife, Mrs. Doris E. Carter, 1615 Inber rd., Glen Burnie, Md.

George Snipan, 1st Lt., Co. B, 31st Rgt., 7th Div.; wife, Mrs. Mary N. Snipan, Rte. 2, Warren, Ark.

Herbert D. Brown, S/Sgt. 372nd Bomb Sqdn.; mother, Mrs. Herbert R. Brown, 2007 E. Vanburen ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Milton H. Baugh, 1st Lt. VMF 311, MAG 33, 1st Marine Div.; wife, Mrs. M. H. Baugh, 13211 Lavern st., Santa Ana, Calif.

John T. Cain, M/Sgt., 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, FMF VM; wife, Mrs. John T. Cain, 227 Susanne, Anaheim, Calif.

Engr. Combat Bn., 25th Div.; wife, Mrs. Ernestine Mary Pecoraro, 827½ Main st., Westbrook, Me.

George F. Barmes Jr., 1st Lt., 307 Bomb Wing, 371 Bomb Sqdn.; wife, Mrs. George Barmes, Rte. 1, Box 59, Fordyce, Ark.

Gabriel P. Bartholomew, Maj., 16th Fighter Interceptor Sqdn., 51st F. I. Group; wife, Mrs. Gabriel P. Bartholomew, 23 S. Ave. 60, Los Angeles, Calif.; mother, Mrs. Rose Bartholomew, 166 West ave., 34, Los Angeles, Calif.

Norman E. Snider, S/Sgt., 452nd Bomb Wing, 728 Bomb Sqdn; mother, Minnie K. Snider, 216 7th. Seal Beach, Calif.

Kenneth E. Kisser, S/Sgt., 372nd Bomb Sqdn., 307 Bomb Wing; wife, Mrs. Dorothy M. Kisser, 71 Sherbrook st., Winnipeg, Canada.

Charles F. Brekke, A/2, 17th Bomber Wing, 34th Bomb Sqdn.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Brekke, Harlem, Mont.

Martel Hardy, S/Sgt., 3rd Bomb Wing, 8th Bomb Sqdn.; mother, Nellie B. Hardy, Rte. 3, Williamson, N. C.

Bill M. Bing, 1st Lt., 67th Tact. Recon. Wing, 45th Tact. Recon. Sqdn.; wife, Mrs. Rita S. Bing, 6001 East 28th st., Denver, Colo.

Allie B. Burton Jr., 1st Lt., 69th F B Wing, 58th F B Group; mother, Mrs. Jeannette S. Burton Iwo Earl Garrett st., Kerrville, Tex.

John W. Rambo, Sgt., Med. Co., 32nd Rgt., 7th Div.; mother, Mettie Mae Rambo, 206 Alexander st., Fountain City, Tenn.

Roderick G. Conn, A/2, 93rd Bomb Sqdn., 19th Bomb Group; mother, Harriet S. Conn, 469 Prospect pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henry A. Pedicone, 1st Lt., Btry. C, 99th FA Bn., 1st Cav. Div.; wife, Mrs. Henry A. Pedicone, 228 4th st., Greensburg, Pa.

Anton Brom Jr., Capt. 8th Sqdn., 19th Bomb Group, 19th Bomber Wing; wife, Mrs. Anton Brom Jr., 2110 S. 8th st., Sheboygan, Wis.

Chester B. Searls, Capt., Co. B, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; wife, Louise Searls, 3586 Loma Vista rd., Ventura, Calif.

Chester M. Osborne Jr., Capt., Hqs. Co., 1st Bn., 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; wife, Eileen B. Osborne, 4348 Zenith ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.

Ga. ex-POW gets welcome parade

By JAMES L. HICKS

MANCHESTER, Ga.—A colored soldier was given an official parade and the key to this Georgia city here Saturday and the whole town was still talking about it as I rode in here Sunday.

The honors went to 26-year-old Sgt. Albert Dixon, Manchester's first POW returnee, who spent three years in a Red prison camp after capture in Korea.

The entire city turned out to watch City Commission Chairman Dr. James Johnson Jr. award the key to the city to the tall lanky sergeant and then cheered and toasted him as he rode with his wife in a three and a half mile parade through both the colored and white sections and the downtown business area.

Mayor Happy

The mayor of the city seemed happy to tell me about it when I arrived Sunday.

When I arrived, I went directly to the home of Sergeant Dixon, who lives with his wife, two children and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cilla Dunn, at 512 Oconnee st. in Johnsontown, one of the boroughs of the city where the bulk of the colored people live.

Sergeant Dixon was in nearby Greenville with his wife; and when Mrs. Dunn could not get me all the information I wanted she suggested I call W. C. Hancken, mayor. I called Mr. Hancken and got Mrs. Hancken on the telephone. She said her husband was away, but thought she could get in touch with him.

Interviewed Mayor

She took Mrs. Dunn's telephone number and I hung up. Minutes later Mayor Hancken called. We talked and when I told him I was interested in the parade story he told me to meet him at the police station.

I didn't quite understand when he said "police station," but went anyway. On arrival I found that police station, fire department, city hall and other official offices are all in one building.

Mayor Hancken then told me the parade was a joint citizens undertaking between colored and white citizens.

The parade formed at the ball park, marched past Sergeant Dixon's house and returned to the ball park, where a baseball game was scheduled between two colored teams.

Interracial Mixing

Colored and white intermingled at the ball game as Sergeant Dixon threw out the first ball. Before the game, Dr. Johnson presented Sergeant Dixon with the key to the city; and Mayor Hancken presented him checks and gifts from Manchester citizens totaling more than $1,000.

The American Legion and the VFW took part in the parade.

F. R. Spencer, colored agricultural county agent, served as master of ceremonies and the parade committee consisted of both white and colored persons.

Colored people with whom I talked and who had seen the parade said there were as many or more whites than colored participating.

Treated Like President

"We treated him like Eisenhower," Mayor Hancken said. Sergeant Dixon rode in the first car of the parade, behind the city's police chief, who headed the escort. In the car with him were his wife and two children, Maurice, 3½, and Janice, 2½. He had never seen Janice before he returned home.

Mayor Hancken was apologetic because the parade had not sported a band.

"It was the first parade I ever arranged," he said, "and I did not start working on the band soon enough.

"We were going to get the high school band, but school hasn't started yet and the children in the band were scattered with their instruments."

Mayor Hancken said virtually everyone in the city and people "from all over the county" were at the parade.

There are 4,200 people in Manchester, of which about 1,500 are colored. Some idea of the turnout may be obtained from the fact that 2,500 persons saw the ball game.

Manchester is 71 miles south and west of Atlanta on Georgia State Highway 85. It is a textile mill and railroad center, the mayor said. The Calloways Mills is the city's largest textile industry and the Atlantic Coast Line has a railhead here.

Sergeant Dixon joined the Army at 14. He will report for duty at Fort Jackson, S.C., in 30 days.

Toastmaster Spencer told Sergeant Dixon if Communists could have seen the welcome he received at Manchester, it would change their way of thinking.

Army lists names of returning POWs

ALABAMA

Sgt. Henry Carwell, RR 3, Box 10, Lafayette; Pfc. Jimmy W. Hitt, P.O Box 433, Margaret; Sgt. Ellis C. Jackson, 5408 Court H, W. Birmingham; Pfc. Caris Levert, 608 Woodward st., Woodward; Tommie L. McCree, 522 W. Washington st., Eufalia and 4535 Wabash, Chicago; Cpl. Theopilus Parris, 209 Lowe st., Huntsville; Sgt. Lonzo Ross, Phenox City; Cpl. Roosevelt Sankey, 731 Davidson st., Montgomery.

ARKANSAS

Cpl. Walter Medcalf Jr., P.O. Box 121, Winchester; Cpl. Jesse Hatter Jr., 1010 Raymond st., El Dorado; Sgt. Roscoe C. Sibley, P.O. Box 163, Crossett.

California

Cpl. Joseph A. Green Jr., 819 W. 58th st., Los Angeles; Pfc. Charlie Morgan Jr., 1179 E. 25th st., Los Angeles; Sgt. Exell Moss, 2460 12th st., Riverside; SFC Wiley Musgrove, Gen Del., Sacramento; Pfc. Johnnie Orr, 9303 Juniper st., Los Angeles; Cpl. Willie Polee, 1280 Basilone Nolms, Sun Valley; Cpl. Fred M. Porter, 13303 McKinley ave., Los Angeles; Pfc. Benjamin D. Tolerson, 812 27th st., Oakland.

CONNECTICUTT

Pfc. John H. Teal, 65 Bellvue sq. Hartford.

FLORIDA

Pfc. Anderson Battle Jr., 1498 King st., Bartow; Cpl. Harold Coleman, 1867 Welford rd., Jacksonville; Cpl. Samuel J. Farrow, 202 E. Young st., Pensacola; Sgt. George W. Smith, 317 Sumner st., Dade City.

GEORGIA

Pfc. Leroy Broom, 603 Tift ave., Albany; Sgt. Albert Dixon, 912 O'Connee st., Manchester; Pvt. James Williams, 529 Indian st., Svannah.

ILLINOIS

Cpl. Don H. Calvin, 6711 Rhodes ave., Chicago; Sgt. William A. Cox, 2212 Christiana st., Rockford also Gary Ind.; Sgt. Rothwell Floyd, 2744 Adams st., Chicago; SFC Franklin Andrew, 1747 Hartrey, Evanston; Pfc. Frederick F. Gale, 310 E. 44th st., Chicago; Sft. Tommie Hampton, 1660 S. Drake st., Chicago; SFC Roosevelt Williams, 3230 S. Wabash ave., Chicago.

INDIANA

Pfc. William H. Hall, 641 Bright st., Indianapolis; Cpl. Richard Jett 1214 N. G st., Richmond; Cpl. Harrison West, 125 E. 16th st., Gary.

IOWA

Pfc. Lawrence H. McShan, 6 Lincoln ave., Des Moines.

KANSAS

Cpl. Calvin Hurd, 3801 Lakin ave., Great Bend; Sgt. Abraham L. Kerns 1242 Wabash st., Wichita.

KENTUCKY

Cpl. Leonard Bell, Camp Bellsburg; Sgt. Eugene L. Hughes, 726 S. Kentucky ave., Madisonville; Pfc. George McGowan, 306 McComb st., Fulton; Pfc. Frank J. Quarles, 1706 McKee st., Hopkinsville; Robert L. Smith, Rt. 4, Bowling Green.

LOUISIANA

Pvt. Lucien Arceneaux, 2702 Anthony st., New Orleans; Sgt. Joseph Burns, 1415 Foy Pk., New Orleans; Sgt. David J. Butler, 337 Church st., Alexandria; Cpl. Willie D. Cockerham, Rt. 2, Box 33, Quitman; Pfc. Linton J. Dartez, 707 W. Franklin, Opelousas; Cpl. Clarence Fountain, Box 275, DeQuincy; Cpl. Marshall R. Massey, 1302 Nina st., W. Monroe; Sgt. Elbert Matthews, 4300 Henry st., Shreveport; Cpl. Bennie Moncriffe, 603 Domingue st., Jenerette; Cpl. Randolph, Cheneyville; Sgt. Leonard Rohman, 615 N. Claiborne ave., New Orleans; Cpl. Allen Washington, 932 W. Ave., New Iberia; Cpl. Oliver Young Jr., 2318 Rousseau st., New Orlanes.

MARYLAND

Sgt. William A. Cheatham, 715 N. Central st., Baltimore; Sgt. James Davis, Bradshaw; Pfc. Mark A. Deberry, 1417 W. Mosher st., Baltimore; Sgt. James N. Diggs, 82 Calvert st., Annapolis; Sgt. Walter J. Keene, 912 E. Shuter st., Baltimore; Pfc. Roosevelt A. Lunn, 1044 W. Fayette st., Baltimore; Cpl. Calvin J. Mack, Severna Park; Cpl. Thomas R. Murray, 2006 Eastern ave., Baltimore; Cpl. Ferdinand, Chase; Cpl. Albert R. Threat, 1724 E. Barnes st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS

Sgt. Robert O. Johnson, 56 Water st., Palmer; Sgt. Webster L. Johnson, 127 Alsen rd., Dorchester.

MICHIGAN

Pfc. Robert W. Fletcher, 466 Madison st., Ypsilanti; Cpl. Leo Freelon, 613 Railroad ave., Monroe; Cpl. Wilbert R. Gibson, 3728 McDougass st., Detroit; Pfc. Turner Johnson Jr., 5013 Vermont st., Detroit; Pfc. Wilmer Norman, Rt. 2, Box 136, Remus; Cpl. L. C. Polk, 11½ Easy st., Flint.

MISSISSIPPI

Pfc. Nathaniel Booth, Box 49, Bassfield; Cpl. James Hudson, 2012 30th ave., Gulfpor; Cpl. Arelious Porter, Rt. 2, Box 11, Gloster.

MISSOURI

Cpl. Clarence D. Johnson, 2011½ 14th st., Kansas City; Cpl. Amos McClure, 4299 St. Louis ave., St. Louis; Cpl. Harvey O. Mitchell, 2837 Bell st., Kansas City.

NEW JERSEY

Pfc. Willie J. Rudd, 185 Warren st., Newark.

NEW YORK

Sgt. Manson M. Johnson, 937 Gates ave., Brooklyn; Cpl. Marcus McGee, 1476 Beach Channel Dr., Far Rockaway; Sgt. Wesley Murray, 453 W. 141st st., New York; Sgt. Calvin Royal, 136 Sumpter st., Brooklyn.

NORTH CAROLINA

Pfc. Jesse Bellamy, 711 Stantonburg st., Wilson; Cpl. Robert I. Brooks, 547 N. E. Market st., Reidsville; Pfc. William E. Jackson, 300 W. Albemarle st., Edenton; Pfc. Arthur O. Jernigan, Star Route, Box 63, Cofield.

OHIO

Cpl. Charles Bryant Jr., 811 Richmond st., Cincinnati; Sgt. Jennings Channell, Girard; Sgt. Sherman Gross, 530 Indiana ave., Toledo; Pfc. Russell L. Freeman, 544⅝ Pontiac ave., Dayton; Sgt. Amos Jackson Jr., 1175 Sherman ave., Cincinnati; Cpl. Alphonso Johnson, 2963 83rd st., Cleveland; Cpl. William Lewis Jr., 8619 Cedar ave., Cleveland; Sgt. Willie F. Mansfield, 1235 Lane st., Hamilton; Sgt. Andrew G. Stovall, 297 Euclid ave., Akron; Pfc Donald Stewart, 5415 Ward st., Cincinnati; Pfc. Nathaniel S. Thomas, 445 N. Liberty ave., Alliance.

OKLAHOMA

Cpl. Elmer Berry, 1522½ N. Greenwood pl., Tulsa; Cpl. Robert H. Boyd, 193 Bell dr., Lawton; Pfc. Oscar C. Hill, 22 S. Ellison Iklahoma City; Sgt. Roosevelt Powell Jr., 1219 E. Smith st., Okmulgee; Cpl. Rafe M. Taylor, Rt. 1, Box 23, Clearview; Sgt. John W. Trotter, Rt. 3, El [illegible]

Cpl. [illegible] E. Clevenger, Rt. 1, Box 244, Dayt[illegible]

PENNSYLVANI[illegible]

Pfc. Walter Chambers, 25, Baum st., Harrisburg; Sgt. James H. Collins, 1412 Taylor st., Philadelphia; Col. Henry C. Croner, 240 S. 13th st., Philadelphia; Sgt. Eugene Fleming Jr., 1240 S. 22nd st., Philadelphia; Cpl. Edgbert W. Hall, 333 S. First st., Duquesne; Sgt. Smith Harris, 2219 N. Franklin st., Philadelphia; Cpl. Harvey T. Haywood, 823 Jessup pl., Philadelphia; Cpl. Lorn Hemphill, 1137 S. Dorrance st., Philadelphia; Pfc. Warren W. Henderson, 1239 Myrtle st., Philadelphia; Cpl. Frederick W. London, 10 N. New st., Westchester; SFC Jerry Morgan, 36 Sumner ave., Washington; Pfc. Robert L. Pace, Box 122, Chestnut Ridge; Sgt. James W. Richardson, 511 E. Hillcrest dr., Philadelphia; Cpl. Alfred L. Simpson, 1825 N. Taylor st., Philadelphia; Pfc. Spencer, 116 E. Spruce st., Norristown; Pfc. Wallace E. Taylor, 1112 Cottage pl., Johnstown; Pfc. Lawrence Upshur, 1628 Fairview st., Willow Grove; Cpl. John Walker Jr., 802 N. 17th st., Philadelphia; Pfc. Albert Waters, 341 N. State st., Philadelphia; Cpl. Milton Webb, 502 W. 2nd st., Clearfield; Cpl. Robert Wilson, 70 Randcroft, Kennett Sq.

TENNESSEE

Cpl. Curtis Bolton, 1607 May st., Memphis; Pfc. James G. Dobson, 259 W. Watt st., Alvoa; Cpl. Robert L. Richardson, 505 S. Main st., Mt. Pleasant.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sgt. Oliver Dukes Jr., Rt. 2, Easley; Pfc. Earlie Finney, Rt. 2, Box 125, Donalds; Sgt. Chester F. Jennings, Rt. 1, Box 85, Edgefield; Cpl. Jacob Scott Jr., Box 122, Seabrook; Cpl. William J. Skipper, Rt. 1, Galivants Ferry; Sgt. Herbert Watson, 205 Broad st., Mullins.

TEXAS

Cpl. Richard Barnes, 2407 Bringhurst st., Houston; Cpl. Hartley D. Bell, 811 Broyles, st., Palestine; Cpl. Cornelius Canada, 1106 Clark st., Houston; Cpl. Mitchell R. Conway, 3726 Cauthorn st., Dallas; Cpl. William H. Davis, 706 W. 5th st., Hearne Cpl. Melvin E. Goodspeed, 2603 Maple st., Texarkana; Pfc. Harold L Grant, 902 S. 18th st., Temple; Pfc. Willie C. Green, Gen. Delivery, Edna; Sgt. Frank Grice, 648 W. 19th st., Port Arthur; Sgt. Wash V. Harrison, Rt. 6, Box 221, Texarkana; Pfc. J. D. Martin, P.O. Box 12, Scroggins; Sgt. L. V. Swain, 4206 Gustman st., Houston; Sgt. Tyree G. Wells, P.O. Box 655 Jacksonville; Cpl. Phillip White Jr., 302 Price st., Marlin; Pfc. Alfred L. Wilkerson, 3301 Center st., Houston.

UTAH

Cpl. Jerry L. Carter, 122 Doxey, Ogden.

VIRGINIA

Cpl. Robert W. Allen, 1041 27th st., Newport News; Pfc. Carleton H. Coleman, 1223 W. Leigh st., Richmond; Pfc. Everett Coleman, 200½ Mitchell, Richmond; Cpl. Charlie S. Coston, 119 Pembroke ave., Portsmouth; SFC Emmett Gordon Jr., 876 Center ave., Neawport News; Sgt. Everette E. Hedgeman, Rt. 3, Gox 15, Scottsville; Cpl. Robert Johnson, 921 N. 31st st., Richmond; SFC George A. Standley, Virginia ave., Glenallen; Cpl. John L. Thomas, South Hill; Sgt. Rodney O. Thomas, Rt. 2, Box 303 Portsmouth; Cpl. Donald L. Tinsley, 224 Maury st., Lexington.

WASHINGTON

Sgt. Leroy Carter Jr., 3017 Washington st., Seattle; Sgt. Cornelius H. Hall, 1513 S. I st., Tacoma; Sgt. Russell P. James, Box 461-M, Rt. 1, Auburn.

WEST VIRGINIA

Major John C. Harlan Sr., Box 221, Institute; Pfc. Orville G. Jones, Box 282, Wertz ave., Charleston; Pfc. Theodore W. Willis, Box 111, Franklin.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Sgt. William Jackson, 129 53rd st., se.; Cpl. Tylson Simmons, 4439 E. st., se.; Sgt. John B. Spivey, 61' Rhode Island ave., ne.

NAVY

HM3c Zacheus A. Smith Corona, Calif.

MARINES

Willie C. Stewart, Pfc., 1130 Udell st., Indianapolis.

Few Negroes Won by Reds, Ex-PW Says

A returned prisoner of war from Macon said Wednesday night the Reds converted few Negroes to communism despite long and intensified racial propaganda campaigns in PW camps.

Sgt. Reginald Smith, who, with Cpl. Ray Hendrix of Atlanta, was interviewed on the WSB-TV program Press Gallery, said the great majority of Negroes "stuck with us even after the Reds tried to tell them how they were discriminated against back home."

Smith, who spent 33 months in a PW camp near the Yalu River, said a few men, white and Negro, were "probably won over permanently by the Reds."

"But I hope the American people won't hold too much against them," he said. "Things were tough and some just got off on the wrong track." He said many PWs who apparently accepted the Communist line would likely recant after a short time back home.

Hendrix, who was captured last March, said the Reds did not subject him to propaganda treatment. He said conditions were fair in his PW camp and improved greatly as the truce signing neared.

Wright Bryan, editor of the Atlanta Journal, was moderator. Journal City Editor Don Carter and reporter Mike Edwards interviewed guests.

Two-thirds of P.W.s Reds Freed Are Back in U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (AP). — "Operation Homecoming" passed the two-thirds mark today as the long, gray transport Gen. William M. Black nosed through a chilling fog to the dock today with 428 former Korean War prisoners aboard.

The 428—greeted by 300 relatives and hundreds of Korea-bound soldiers aboard the transport Gen. John Pope—ran the total returned to more than 2,700 of the 3,597 Americans freed at Panmunjom by the Reds.

The Pope, which arrived Sept 9 with a group of freed prisoners was at the dock with Korea-bound soldier replacements at the rail when the Gen. Black moved in alongside.

Despite the fog and a light drizzle, the new arrivals got a gay reception. First off the Black were seventy-two sick and wound patients, many of them Air Force men.

Their relatives, in a separate enclosure, were allowed to ride with them on buses to Letterman General Hospital where the seventy-two will be kept for at least a day or two before being sent to hospitals nearest their homes.

Ship arrivals total more than 2,300 with two more ships due before the sea operation is completed. The Gen. A. W. Brester is due Sept. 20 with 301 aboard. Sept. 22, the Gen. R. L. Howze is expected.

450 Arrive by Air

More than 450 have arrived on hospital planes at Travis Air Force Base.

Relatives awaiting the Black held up welcome signs. One by a three-year-old read, "We love you, Daddy." It was signed "Vinnie and Lorrie."

Also aboard the Black were 1,477 Army men and one Marine being rotated home from the Far East.

30a 1953

KOREAN WAR

PRISONERS OF WAR

The McShans Make Plans for Brighter Future

(Ross Photo)

Pfc. Lawrence H. McShan, the first Iowan released in Korea's "big switch" to return home, and his wife, Della, are making plans for a brighter future as they stroll in front of their home at 6 Lincoln avenue in West Des Moines.

Daily as he goes through the small business section of West Des Moines, the town's people who notice the tiny gold cross in his left ear lobe, and call: "Say, aren't you the fellow we've been reading about?

"Like to have you talk to our club—tell about your experiences," some of the citizens have invited. McShan willingley accepts, knowing that one day he will return to "just another G. I."

These few weeks since McShan returned to Iowa soil, on August 26—just 16 days after his release by the Chinese Communists in the prisoner exchange at Freedom Village in Korea, have been busy ones. Daily and nightly the telephone at the McShan apartment rings with messages from friends or persons seeking some information from McShan about their missing prisoner of war kin, still in Korea.

Seek News

Frequently in the mails come letters from relatives who have sent pictures of their G. I. sons and husbands, seeking some news from McShan.

McShan was captured near the Chorwon reservoir Feb. 12, 1951, the 26-year-old G. I. is stopped by when his outfit—K company, 9th regiment, 2nd division—was overrun by Communists.

"Right after we were captured—the death march started," McShan talked, telling how "we walked miles and miles for days and days."

During the death march, many of the men died, McShan said. Of some 800 men who started the long march northward, only about 200 survived. The march lasted 30 days and took them from near the thirty-eighth parallel to the Yalu river.

"In memory of our buddies who were left behind, we formed a Golden Cross club," McShan said. "We pierced our ears and agreed to wear the gold crosses in them if we got back alive."

McShan was presented a tiny gold cross recently by the American Legion.

To Arkansas

Recently the McShans returned from Little Rock, Ark., where they visited her parents. After his discharge from the army—and while he decides whether to reenlist or become a civilian—the McShans plan to leave next week for Forest City, Ark., to visit his parents and kin. He has seven sisters and three brothers.

McShan revealed that it has been twelve or more years since he was at home with his mother. He said he would like to spend Thanksgiving with her this year.

Not satisfied with the way of life in the South, McShan said he left home when a lad about 12 years ago—"to see what the rest of the world was like." He roamed to Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and Texas again before coming to Iowa and taking a job.

"I just liked Iowa best of all places. I guess it was just because of the opportunities here. I feel more like a human being here.

"I'll never live that kind of life again," he pondered. When told that "maybe, you have grown up," the 26-year-old G. I. laughed and began to tell of some of the dreams he had during the thirty months he was held a prisoner of war.

Never Stopped Praying

"I never stopped praying that one day I would get back home. Some of the fellows and I would make plans for the future—then, the next day or so, the going would be so rough and we would think—it was the end," McShan recalled.

He was reluctant to talk about his dreams—but revealed that he had planned to get a home and settle down—and "if we ever have any children, I would like to give them all of the chances that I did not have when a child."

After a bit of coaxing he began to reveal some of the dreams of the things that he might like to do when he got back to civilian life.

Wants Peaceful Living

"Long time ago I wanted to be a lawyer—but I don't know now," he paused and added "all I want is a good job and peaceful living as a first class American citizen.

"I had thoughts of having a business of my own—something like a cab company—but with all of the other cab companies I would have trouble getting a license.

Asked if he had thought of getting a job as a cab driver—he said he had, but would prefer his own business. (The cab compaines in Des Moines do not hire Negro drivers).

During his thirty months as a prisoner of war, McShan said he had some experience in cooking—and thought of starting a restaurant in downtown Des Moines, or in an area where business would be good.

POW Food

McShan said the meals that the men got in the POW camp, "anybody could cook" — mainly, rice, beans and potatoes, with some fresh pork two or three times a week.

He revealed that before he went to Korea, he had been scheduled to go to the army's cooks and bakers' school, and may return to finish.

One holiday the men celebrated, he said. That was last Christmas "when they let us have candy, peanuts, oranges and apples and two pieces of meat.

"They celebrated holidays on October 1 and their new year on Jan. 27," he said.

thing that kept us alive.

"They gave us two uniforms a year—and built us the first bunk beds last July.

"Daily we would rise at 4 a.m., go to work, building dams, repairing huts, building trenches and the like until 4:30 p. m.

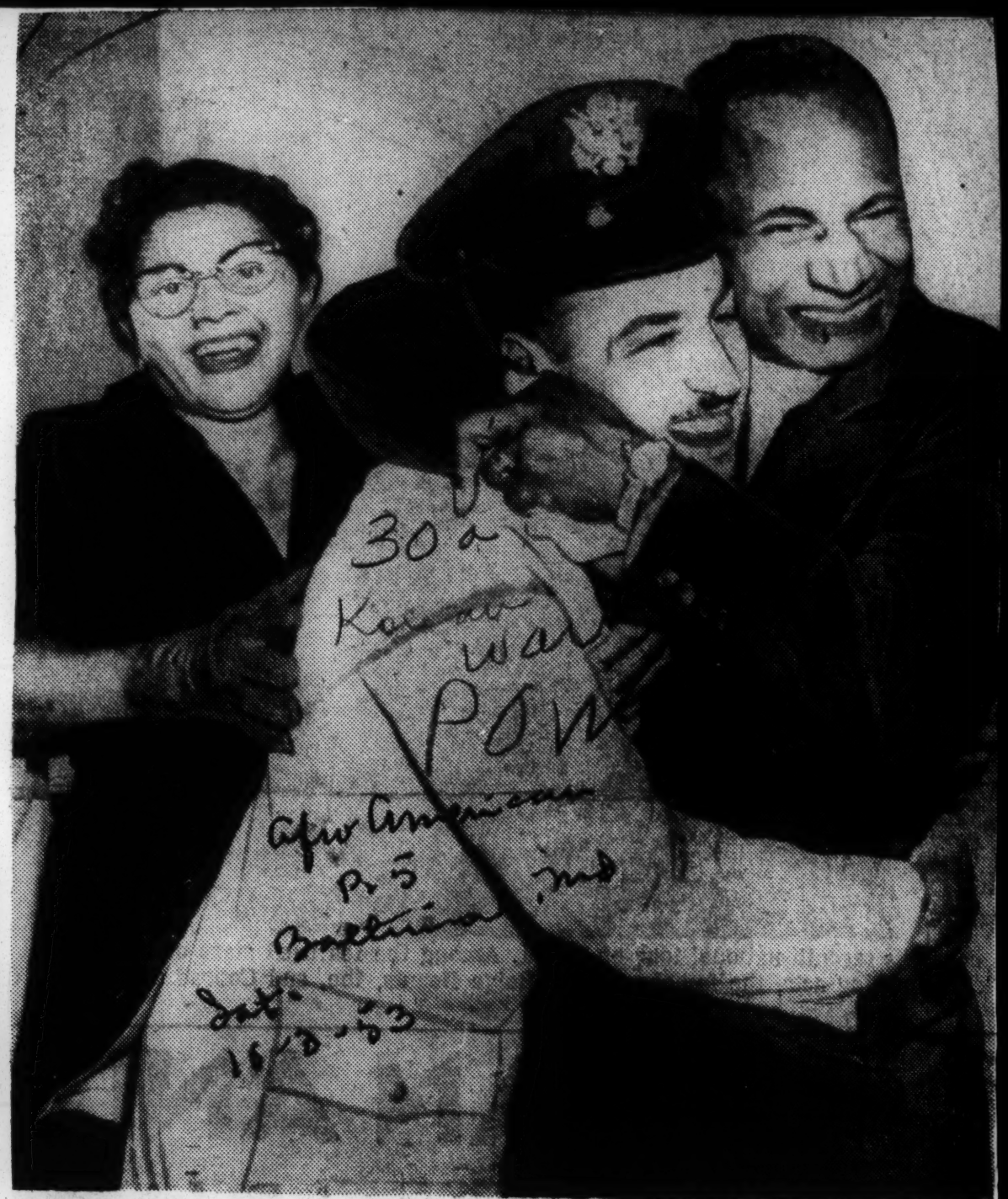
"It all seems like a nightmare now—even a few days after we were freed, that didn't seem real, either."

McShan is looking forward to a season of great Thanksgiving in his native state, Arkansas, with his parents. "I have much to be thankful for," he said.

"I'm going to take the train and go down to Arkansas. I want to ride as a first class American citizen. I don't want to be denied because of my race or my color. I believe that a man is a man—regardless of his race, creed or color and I have fought with men who have died for rights," he said.

GETS KEY TO THE CITY.—Lieut. Dayton W. Ragland was presented the key to the city on the City hall steps in homecoming ceremonies Saturday. The gold key was presented by Councilman Harry S. Davis, representing Mayor William E. Kemp who was out of the city. Approximately 10,000 persons took part in the homecoming celebration for the Sabre Jet pilot, recently released by the Communists in Korea. Looking on in the photo are relatives of Lieut. Ragland and American Legion officials.

LIEUT. RAGLAND AND OTHER POW's.—First Lieut. Dayton W. Ragland is shown with four other released prisoners of war in a convertible at the Municipal Air Terminal Saturday. From left to right: Cpl. Clarence D. Johnson, Pfc. Joe Morrison, Sgt. Charles D. Bowens, Cpl. Charles J. Wilson. Lieut. Ragland and Ed Pate, KPRS announcer. Driving the convertible in which Lieut. Ragland made the parade from the airport was Pate's wife, Mrs. Pysche Pate.



IT'S GOOD TO HAVE YOU BACK, SON'—The father of Lt. Dayton W. Ragland Jr. tilted the hat of his son as the jet pilot and former POW returned to his native Kansas City, last week. Hundreds were gathered at the airport for the hero's return; and thousands more lined a downtown parade route. At left is the pilot's stepmother, Mrs. Dayton W. Ragland Sr. Lieutenant Ragland was a prisoner 21 months.

A FAMILY AGAIN.—"We're a family again," declared the Polee's of Sun Valley, Cal. The return of Cpl. Willie Polee, 21, after 33 months in Red prisoner of war camp makes statement possible. His mother, Vera, and father, Jack, line up with other Polee children on pier at Ft. Mason after landing of PW's Sunday.
—NNPA Photo by J. B. Coleman

MOST GREETED SOLDIER.—Had there been a count of relatives on hand to greet returning POW's at San Francisco, Cpl. Willie Polee, 21, of Sun Valley, Cal., would have won the title "Most Greeted Soldier" hands down. In addition to his mother, Mrs. Vera Polee (to his right), and his father, Jack (not in photo), nine other relatives and friends met the ship to take him home.
—NNPA Photo by J. B. Coleman

BACK ON AMERICAN SOIL—AND GLAD OF IT.—This group of former prisoners of war repatriated on the USNS General Nelson Walker, Sunday, August 23, flash smiles and wave, to show how they feel. Many of the men were prisoners for 33 months. Saw hundreds of their comrades die in the bitter winter of 1950-51. Within 12 hours of arrival, most were on way home.
—NNPA Photo by J. B. Coleman

MY BABY'S BACK.—Mrs. Vera Polee of Sun Valley, Calif., smiles as she squeezes her son, Willie, 21. He is a former student at Jefferson high in Los Angeles, and came home Sunday after 33 months in Chinese prison 800 yards from Yalu river. His father, Jack, was also on hand.—NNPA Photo by J. B. Coleman.

GREET NEW ORLEANS P.O.W.—A big thrill for Sgt. Joseph Burns of New Orleans was supplied by relatives and friends who met the ex-prisoner of war on his return to San Francisco. Leonce Halphen (left) a Korean veteran; Miss Lois Duverney, unidentified friend, Mr. and Mrs. Saulet, aunt and uncle, and Mrs. Delores Duplessis, a cousin, made up the welcoming contingent, along with Mr. and Mrs. Morris and Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell (not in photo). Burns and school friend, Pvt. Lucien Arcineaux of 2702 Anthony St., New Orleans, were repatriated on the same day.—NNPA Photo by J. B. Coleman.

WHILING AWAY THE TIME.—Sharpening up his eye while waiting for processing at the Service club in Presidio of San Francisco, is Pfc. Leroy Broom Albany, Ga. Cpl. Harvey O. Mitchell of 2837 Bell St., Kansas City, Mo., another repatriated PW awaits his turn. Stateside soldiers of Camp Stoneman, Pvt. Willie Henderson (left) and Pvt. Lavender Davis (right) pass judgement on shot.—NNPA Photo by J. B. Coleman.

Lt. Dayton Ragland On Way Home

Visited By His Brother, Frank, Also a Jet Pilot

By JOHN CASSERLY

INCHON. — (INS) — Air Force First Lieutenant Dayton W. Ragland of Kansas City, Mo., repatriated by the Communists Saturday, made further disclosures this week of experiences he underwent as a war prisoner in North Korea.

He told of how propaganda-inflamed North Korean civilians

LIEUT. DAYTON W. RAGLAND

jeered, spat and hurled rocks at him during his march to POW camp after he was shot down during a dog-fight between Sabre-jets and Russian-made Migs in November, 1951.

Ragland said his Chinese captors kept stressing the argument that the Mig was superior to the Sabre in apparent attempts to make captured American Jet pilots feel they had been flying an inferior plane.

This Communist thesis was repeatedly dinned into his ears, Ragland said, despite the fact that Sabres were consistently winning air battles with the Migs by wide margins.

Ragland revealed, meanwhile, that two other officers from Kansas City now are in Kaesung, the last way-station on the trip from Red captivity to the free world.

He said both are army officers and he identified them as First Lieutenant William Watson and First Lieutenant James Williams. Both are in good health, Ragland said.

Lt. Ragland was told upon his repatriation Saturday at Freedom Village that he has been jointly credited with another Sabre-jet flyer with the probable destruction of 11 Red jets on the ground.

Lt. Ragland told how he was intensively questioned by his Communist captors about the U. S. air force.

His refusal to divulge information caused him to be classified as a "reactionary"—the term used by the Communists to denote those who resisted their propaganda or blandishments.

Ragland, seized after being shot down over North Korea, was officially notified by air force officers that he and another Sabre pilot identified only as a "Captain Chandler" share the credit for probably smashing 11 Russian-made Mig-15 jets parked at an enemy air-strip.

The Communist jets were spotted and attacked at Wijou near the Yalu during one of Ragland's last combat missions before he was downed and captured.

The Missouri pilot flew as a wingman for Col. Harrison Thyng, former commander of the Fourth Fighter-Interceptor wing and one of the first Sabre-jet pilots to go into combat over Korea.

The repatriated flyer's younger brother, Second Lieutenant Frank W. Ragland who later became a member of the same outfit, was told of his brother's release, and immediately got permission to see him.

The news was given to him at the fourth wing's base somewhere in Korea.

"I'm just wild with joy," exclaimed the 24-year-old second lieutenant.

The young Sabre pilot said he had joined the same squadron in which his older brother had served prior to his capture.

"I haven't seen Dayton for three or four years now," Frank said.

"My colonel got me permission to see my brother at Inchon this afternoon. We sure have a lot to talk about before he goes home."

Frank said that when he learned that his brother had been shot down on Nov. 28, 1951, he—Frank—joined the air force and applied for jet pilot training "to follow my brother's footsteps."

Before leaving Freedom Village for the port of Inchon where he will board a ship for the United States, First Lieutenant Ragland told how he was downed and seized by the Communists. He related:

"I was one of a group of Sabres flying north over Mig alley that day (Nov. 28, 1951).

"We were cruising along at an altitude of about 35,000 feet when we suddenly spotted eight Migs in the air.

"We moved after two of them and after firing a few rounds I found that my tailpiece was on fire.

"The seat wouldn't eject and my plane went into a spin. But at about 28,000 feet I was thrown clear and careened toward the earth.

"I was dazed and don't remember what happened. But suddenly I looked down and saw my plane explode on the ground and then I remembered to pull my rip-cord.

"Previous to that I'd been falling free. Then I looked up and saw my 'chute start to fill out. Within three or four seconds I hit the ground. I landed in a frozen rice field about 50 feet from my crashed plane."

The short, well-built Ragland told of the intense interest his Communist captors showed in him because he belonged to the Fourth Fighter-Interceptor wing which at that time was credited with the downing of more Migs than any other U. S. Air Force unit.

The Reds, Ragland related, interrogated him constantly about America's famed F-86 Sabre-jets, their air-strips and other facilities.

"I didn't tell them very much," the released pilot said, indicating he gave only the internationally-required information about his identity and that of his unit.

After he parachuted from his spinning jet fighter, Ragland was seized by North Korean Reds. Subsequently he was turned over to the Chinese Communists and placed in camp No. 2 in North Korea.

"I was put in with the reactionaries' and stayed with them until I was brought to Kaesong for repatriation," Ragland said.

The repatriate said he met fellow pilots who had been similarly imprisoned as "reactionaries" at camp 2.

He went on to relate that he and the others were forced to attend indoctrination lectures at least three hours daily.

"They tried to get us to read books," Ragland recounted.

Among these books, he said, was an "Outline Of American History" by American Communist party Chief William Z. Foster.

"But we didn't go for that stuff," Ragland said.

He told of how, while a war prisoner, he and other fellow flyer-prisoners watched American Sabres shoot down three Migs in an air battle near Sinanju.

"That was a big morale builder," Ragland recalled.

Asked what he planned to do after 21 months of Communist captivity, Ragland, who attended Lincoln university at Jefferson City, Mo., for three years, replied:

"I'll remain in the air force".

A TENDER MOMENT:

Mother of dead GI greets POW; he sobs

WASHINGTON

The home of Cpl. Tyson Simmons, 20, of 4439 E st., se, returned prisoner of war, was a scene of heart-wrenching emotions, Monday, when the mother of a soldier reportedly killed in Korea came in.

The mother, Mrs. Dorothy Minor, embraced Corporal Simmons and burst into tears. Corporal Simmons, not knowing who she was, said somberly. When he found out her son had been reported killed he said:

"He'll come up one of these days."

And without another word, he jumped up and ran into the bathroom sobbing uncontrollably.

Wants To Forget

For a moment the room was still. The only sound was the sobbing of man who for a few seconds had recalled his imprisonment, something he wanted to forget.

Returning to the room, he continued to answer questions put to him by reporters. There were some questions he said he wouldn't answer because some of his buddies are still prisoners and he does not want to endanger their lives.

He admitted the commies tried to indoctrinate him and said:

"They gave us compulsory lectures on Marx and Lenin, everyone had to go to the lectures. We were to give a favorable opinion in the discussion groups; if we did not; we suffered punishment."

Tried Race Issue

He declined to state what type of punishment they received.

"They tried to play up the race issue, but were unsuccessful. They also used racial incidents in the South as a parable. "The Southern whites took an intelligent attitude, and looked on the race issue as being irrelevant. There was absolute unity between the two races."

No Comment

When asked how many prisoners died in the camp he was in, he declined with "no comment."

"I tried to escape once but they found the food I had hidden," he disclosed. He wouldn't say if he suffered any retaliation as a result of the extra food.

Corporal Simmons was reported to have played on a basketball team composed of POW's that toured the prison camps. But he said they never played, and it was just used for Chinese propaganda. He stated they would move the team from camp to camp and take movies to show that UN prisoners had adequate recreation.

Communism No Good

When he was asked what he thought of communism, a look of subtle horror crept over his lined face. He thought momentarily and then, with a voice filled with emotion, he said:

"Communism is no good, for myself or anyone else that loves freedom. My personal opinion is . . . . and he picked his words slowly and hesitingly . . . . "Communism is deterimental to mankind."

His mother interrupted and handed him a pair of brand-new bedroom slippers. "Mom, I can't wear these, I've gone so long with out shoes they feel funny on my feet." he said.

Wore Tennis Shoes

He turned to a reporter and said, "You know we used to wear tennis shoes in camp, we even had a winter tennis shoe and one for the summer too."

"What are you going to do now?" someone asked,

"Well I'm on a 30-day convalescent furlough, and I'm to report to Fort Meade. But I intend to make a career out of the Army."

"As long as they don't send him overseas again," his mother interjected.

Watches For All

The table was lined with gifts the young corporal had brought for his family. He gave each member of the family a brand new watch.

His father came in, loaded with packages, his little sister, Carolyn age 5, said happily,

"Oh goody, ice cream."

The corporal pulled her to him planted a kiss on her cheek, and said, "We'll dig into that later."

"He's tired now, let him rest," his mother pleaded with the questioning brigade of reporters. One by one the pressmen filed out of the room.

There seemed to be a warm glow in the hearts of the newsmen as they left. For Corporal Tyson Simmons, not yet 21 had returned home, to his loved ones but most of all . . . . in his words . . . . FREEDOM.

HERO'S WELCOME — Cpl. Wilbert M. Warring, one of the first liberated prisoners of war, is greeted with a joyful embrace by his parents, Mrs. Etta and Mr. Wilbert E. Warring upon arrival at Philadelphia's International Airport.

EX-PRISONER'S HOMECOMING:

S. Philly War Prisoner's Return Evokes Tears

Phila-American P. 1 Bulletin 5-9-53

By RUTH ROLEN

PHILADELPHIA

Already held high, the head of Cpl. Wilbert M. Warring went higher as applause and cheers greeted him. The 23-year-old repatriated South Philadelphian limped down the deplaning steps as agilely as crutches would permit. (Other POW's stories on page 9).

The gleam in his eyes was directed at only two of the 200 at International Airport on last Thursday afternoon. It was his mother, into whose arms he fell; wedged in was his father.

Mrs. Warring's tears turned to sobs as she caressed the corporal.

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The excitement of it all brought beads of perspiration to Corporal Warring's brow. Using the handkerchief which had absorbed her tears, his mother tenderly wiped his face.

(Mrs. Warring was honored as the mother of the hero on last Tuesday. Officiating at the City Hall ceremony was Deputy Mayor Michael Brynes.)

All other passengers and even members of the crew had quit the TWA airliner before Corporal Warring. Crew members stood among the cheering crowd, augmented by press, radio, newsreel and TV reporters.

Greetings From Mayor

Representing Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Harry Ferleger, deputy city representative, greeted Corporal Warring. He presented the city seal to the youth. Representatives of veterans' and other organization also welcomed and congratulated him.

Flanked by his mother, Etta, and father, Wilbert E., the returnee went by limousine to a press conference, held in a building at the airport.

The corporal volunteered no information. However, he readily, intelligently and politely answered all questions fired at him.

One question punctuated the other. It was, "How do you feel?" As many times as he was asked, he answered, "great," "fine."

Phila American

His Story

Through the series of questions and answers, Corporal Warring told the following story:

Wounded by mortar shell fire on Oct. 6, 1952, he woke up five days later to find himself a prisoner in a cave. He had been hit on the left side in the leg, thigh, arm and face.

As nearly as he can determine, he suffered in the cave for two or three weeks. He was then removed to a Chinese hospital at Chorwan.

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The most brutal treatment he received was when he cried out in pain. Warned to keep quiet, he was struck by gun butts and other weapons, he said.

Two Operations

He underwent two operations and had his wounds dressed every three days. Medical treatment and care by male Chinese nurses, he termed, "pretty fair." He was also a patient in a second hospital which he could not identify.

Americans, as well as troops of other nationalities, were treated the same in the hospitals, he said. When the wounded were moved from one place to another, it was always by night.

Although he heard that some of the prisoners had died, he never saw any of the dead. When a soldier appeared to be critically ill, he was quickly removed from the presence of the others.

When given stationery on which to write censored letters, subtle hints were dropped. Gist of these was that "I am doing fine and everything is all right."

Four Letters Lost

During his imprisonment, he wrote six letters. His mother received only two, one directly from him and the second from a family in Michigan.

First inkling of his liberation

P O W

PRISONERS OF WAR

on April 20 came a few days before, he recalled. An official in charge of the prison compound strode into the hospital yard, called attention and read the order. His name was among the first.

Given Farewell Party

The Chinese doctors and nurses gave about 200 prisoners a party just before their departure. There were fruits and foreign cigarettes. There were Chinese wine and a Korean string band, which were termed "lousy.

There was only one American song in the band's repertoire. That was "Danny Boy" and a Korean girl attempted to sing it.

Two of the Chinese doctors had been educated in San Francisco. They declined, however, to discuss America.

During his internment, he saw only about 10 other American prisoners. The only local lad he could remember was a South Philadelphian nicknamed "Skippy.

On a diet of rice and what appeared to be seaweed, the corporal lost 15 pounds. His normal weight is 161. Beans were a rare treat.

Military Flavor Remains

At the close of the press conference, Corporal Warring was approached by a lieutenant from the veterans hospital here. Despite the fact that he is a hero, he was asked to show his orders. He was then reminded to report at the hospital 30 days hence.

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Minced Meal

Corporal Warring couldn't eat much of the long-awaited meal when he was returned home. The TWA stewardesses said during his flight he had stated that he was going to eat until he could eat no more, but he appetite seemed to have deserted him.

The corporal did little more than mince his mother's fried chicken, string beans, white potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread butter and tea. He hardly did justice to the one helping.

Dinner over, neighbors crowded into the five-room dwelling which houses the large family. There are 10 children. The other sons are Harry V., 20, a sergeant at Camp Stewart, Ga.; Richard, 22, and Tyrone, 6. Daughters are Gwendolyn, 16; Elsie, 14; Colista, 11; Barbara, 10; Finesse, 7, and Latasha, 4.

Sergeant Warring was also wounded in Korea.

Four Medals

Corporal Warring's Eisenhower jacket was decorated with the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal, Medal of Human Action, and Good Conduct medal. He wore an overseas cap.

Also at the airport to greet him were his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Clemens, 135 S. 58th st.; two aunts, Miss Thelma Warring, 2836 W. Diamond st., and Mrs. Hazel Redmond, 715 N. Preston st.; and a cousin, Miss Catherine Boyd, also of the Diamond st. address.

Corporal Warring hesitated when he said he had not been warned about what to discuss upon his liberation. However, there was no hesitancy in his voice when he stated that he had not fallen for the Communist way of life.

The Corporal was among the first group of repatriated American prisoners of the Korean conflict. They left Haneda Airport, Toyko, Tuesday. They arrived at Travis Air Force Base, 0 miles northwest of San Francisco, Wednesday.

The corporal telephoned his parents from California just before boarding the airliner. Just one stop—Chicago—and he was home.

Safe and Sound—Maj. Clifford Allen of Los Angeles and Majs. John H. Walker and John C. Harlan of Institute, W. Va., recently sent word to their families that they were well and okay in a Korean prison camp. They also wanted to convey the best wishes to their families through the Courier.

He's free—Corp. Henry Carwell.

Young Smith, 24, was captured last April 9, his father said. The family had heard nothing from him since he had been a prisoner of the Communists.

He attended Minor High School and lived at Alden. His parents recently have moved to Graysville.

The first Navy man to be freed, he was greeted by CPO D. E. Reiff, Memphis, Tenn., who asked him, "Do you want a hat?"

"I don't want no hat," Smith answered.

Reiff said: "It's a white hat."

"Sure. Get it for me," Smith said and quickly put it on.

The fifth Alabama soldier was released Thursday. He is Pfc. James Parham, 20, son of Mrs. Bertha Miller, Anniston.

Many POWs May Not Recover Says Army Medic Chief

FREEDOM VILLAGE—(INS)—The medical chief of Freedom Village warned that many of those classified as seriously ill will permanently recover, said Col. Fred Seymour of Bell, Calif.

The colonel is in charge of medical and hospital units which attend returning non-Korean allied POWs at Munsan's Freedom Village after the captives are released by the Reds at Panmunjom in Operation Big Switch.

Seymour revealed that more than 30 of the first 60 non-Korean repatriates examined and cared for by his medical force were found to be suffering "pulmonary lesions."

"We won't give up, however," the Army doctor declared.

He added:

"Sometimes even the chaplains must be surprised when patients recover."

The colonel said the morale among the current crop of Big Switch returnees is higher than among the seriously sick and wounded repatriated last April in Operation Little Switch.

The Army said, meanwhile, that it will not disclose which of the repatriated prisoners are being flown to Tokyo for additional medical treatment

RED CROSS AIDS CAPTIVES

Pays Bill for Both Radiograms and Phone Calls to U. S.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea, Aug. 5—The American Red Cross is paying the bill for every returned United States prisoner to send a radiogram home from here as soon as he enters the processing building and for those sent to hospitals in Tokyo to telephone.

The telephone service from Korea to the United States is limited. In Inchon, the port of embarcation for returned prisoners of war, facilities have been set up for the men to make recordings to be sent home by air mail. Most men will be sent home by sea.

In providing these facilities the Red Cross is making up for lost time. Neither the American Association nor the international group has been allowed to enter the North Korean prison camps. The Communists would not even trust the Chinese Red Cross in the North Korean camps.

CORPL. J. N. DIGGS
. . . his mother "overjoyed"

Mother Hears Annapolis Man Is Freed

The long-awaited news of her son's repatriation came to an Annapolis, Md., mother Thursday night after two years and eight months of fear and worry.

Mrs. Aristine Jacobs heard from friends that her 22-year old son, Corpl. James N. Diggs, had been freed in the third exchange of prisoners at Panmunjom.

She found it difficult to express her feelings. "I'm just glad—I'm overjoyed," she said. James' brother, Joseph Melvin Diggs, was "shocked." He said he expected the news, "but it happened so suddenly. I watched television for the last three nights," hoping to hear or see his brother's name.

Mrs. Jacobs was attending an Elks meeting when James' name was announced over the radio. Neighbors, who heard the broadcast, rushed out to find her.

Melvin was home when his mother arrived. "Everybody was running into each other, and the phone kept ringing and ringing," said Melvin.

The official telegram confirming the report reached 82 Calvert st. at 7 a. m. yesterday—2½ hours after Mrs. Jacobs finally went to bed. She hurried to open the yellow envelope.

In December, 1950, the 40-year-old mother's reaction was quite different. James, who was attached to the 503d Field Artillery, had been in Korea since July, Melvin since September. Then cae the telegram informing her that James was missing in action.

Toward the end of January another telegram brought word that James had been captured. When July rolled around again, Melvin was sent home.

Then came the telegram informters every three months," Melvin said. "None of them ever said anything bad." In his last letter two months ago, James told his mother he was "getting along fine, and gaining weight." He said he hoped to be home soon, and asked for candy and cakes—the box Mrs. Jacobs mailed was returned "all mashed up."

But, now that the news of James' release is official, Mrs. Jacobs is planning to write letters immediately—to her two sons in Germany, Corpl. Sidney Diggs, 24, with the Medical Corps, and Pfc. Joseph Jacobs, 21, with the 10st Airborne Division.

WE'VE GOT OUR DADDY BACK!—Feling Sibley (on her mother's lap) and Roscoe Sibley Jr., (on his father's knee) were happy as larks when their father, Sgt. Roscoe Sibley, 32, of Crossett, Ark., returned home from a prisoner of war camp in Korea. "We've got our daddy back," they exclaimed. This happy reunion took place as Sgt. Sibley and his Filipino wife, Fely, waited for the end of processing for the repatriated prisoner of war. Sgt. Sibley, a career man, will reenlist.

List of Negro Repatriated Prisoners Of War Who Returned on First Ship

From The Mid-Western And Sonuthern States

SAN FRANCISCO. — (NNPA) — Following is the list of Negro prisoners of war who were among the 328 repatriated aboard the General Nelson Walker, in the first big shipment home of former PW's.

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ARMY

ALABAMA:

Carwell, Sgt. Henry, RR 3, Box 10, Lafayette; Hitt, Pfc. Jimmy W. P. O. Box 433, Margaret; Jackson, Sgt. Ellis C., 5408 Court H. W. Birmingham; Levert, Pfc. Caris 608 Woodward St., Woodward; McCree, Tommie L. Pfc. 522 W. Washington St., Eufalia and 4535 Wabash, Chicago; Parris, Theopilus Cpl., 209 Lowe St., Huntsville; Ross, Sgt. Lonzo, Phenix City; Sankey, Cpl. Roosevelt 731 Davidson St., Montgomery.

ARKANSAS:

Medcalf, Cpl. Walter, Jr., P. O. Box 121, Winchester; Hatter, Cpl. Jesse, Jr., 1010 Raymond St., El Dorado; Sibley, Sgt. Roscoe C., P. O. Box 163, Crossett.

CALIFORNIA:

Green, Cpl. Joseph A. Jr., 829 W. 58½ St., Los Angeles; Morgan, Pfc. Charlie Jr., 1179 E. 25th St., Los Angeles; Moss, Sgt. Exell, 2460 12th St., Riverside; Musgrove, SFC Wiley, General Delivery, Sacramento; Orr, Pfc. Johnnie, 9303 Juniper St., Los Angeles; Polee, Cpl. Willie, 1280 Basilone; Nolms, Sun Valley; Porter, Cpl. Fred W., 13303 McKinley Ave. Los Angeles; Tolerson, Pfc. Benjamin D., 812 27th St., Oakland.

FLORIDA:

Battle, Pfc. Anderson, Jr., 1498 King St., Bartow; Coleman, Cpl. Harold, 1867 Welford Rd., Jacksonville; Farrow, Cpl. Samuel J., 202 E. Young St., Pensacola; Smith, Sgt. George W., 317 Sumner St., Dade City.

GEORGIA:

Broom, Pfc. Leroy, 603 Tift Ave., Albany; Dixon, Sgt. Albert, 512 O'Connee St., Manchester; Williams, Pvt. James, 529 Indian St., Savannah.

ILLINOIS:

Calvin, Cpl. Don H., 6711 Rhodes Ave., Chicago; Cox, Sgt. William A. 2212 Christiana St., Rockford also Gary Ind.; Floyd, Sgt. Rothwell B., 2744 W. Adams St., Chicago; Franklin, SFC. Andrew E., 1747 Hartrey, Evanston; Gale, Pfc. Frederick F., 310 E. 44th St., Chicago; Hampton, Sgt. Tommie, 1660 S. Drake St., Chicago; Williams, SFC. Roosevelt, 3230 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

INDIANA:

Hall, Pfc. William H., 641 Bright St., Indianapolis; Jett, Cpl. Richard, 1214 N. G. St., Richmond; West, Cpl. Harrison, 125 E. 16th St., Gary.

IOWA:

McShan, Pfc. Lawrence H., 6 Lincoln Ave., Des Moines.

KANSAS:

Hurd, Cpl. Calvin, 3801 Lakin Ave., Great Bend; Kerns, Sgt. Abraham L., 1242 Wabash St., Wichita.

KENTUCKY:

Bell, Cpl. Leonard, Camp Besslburg; Hughes, Sgt. Eugene L., 726 S. Kentucky Ave., Madisonville; McGowan, Pfc. George, 306 McComb St., Fulton; Quarles, Pfc. Frank J., 1706 McKee St., Hopkinsville; Smith, Robert L., Cpl., Rt. 4, Bowling Green.

LOUISIANA:

Arceneaux, Pvt. Lucien, 2702 Anthony St., New Orleans; Burns, Sgt. Joseph, 1415 Foy Park, New Orleans; Butler, Sgt. David J., 337 Church St., Alexandria; Cockerham, Cpl. Willie D., Rt. 2, Box 33, Quitman; Dartez, Pfc. Linton J., 707 W. Franklin, Opelousas; Fountain, Cpl. Clarence, Box 276, DeQuincy; Massey, Cpl. Marshall R., 1302 Nina St., W. Monroe; Matthews, Sgt. Elbert, 4300 Henry St., Shreveport; Moncriffe, Cpl. Bennie, 603 Domingus St., Jenerette; Randolph, Cpl. George, Cheneyville; Roberts, Sgt. Willie, P. O. Box 214, Cheneyville; Rohman, Sgt. Leanard, 615 N. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans; Washington, Cpl. Allen, 932 W. Ave., New Iberia; Young, Cpl. Oliver, Jr., 2318 Rousseau St., New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI:

Booth, Pfc. Nathaniel, Box 49, Bassfield; Hudson, Cpl. James, 2012 30th Ave., Gulfport; Porter, Cpl. Arelious, Rt. 2, Box 11, Gloster.

MISSOURI:

Johnson, Cpl. Clarence D., 2011½ E. 14th St., Kansas City; McClure, Cpl. Amos, 4299 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis; Mitchell Cpl. Harvey O., 2837 Bell St., Kansas City; Smith, Pfc. Oliver, 2436 Montgall, Kansas City.

OKLAHOMA:

Berry, Cpl. Elmer, 1522½ N. Greenwood Pl., Tulsa; Boyd, Cpl. Robert H., 103 Bell Drive, Lawton; Hill., Pfc. Oscar C., 22 S. Ellison, Oklahoma City; Powell, Sgt. Roosevelt, Jr., 1219 E. Smith St., Okmulgee; Taylor, Cpl. Rafe M., Rt. 1, Box 23, Clearview; Trotter, Sgt. John W., Rt. 3, El Reno.

OREGON:

Clevenger, Cpl. Edward E., Rt. 1, Box 244, Dayton.

TENNESSEE:

Bolton, Cpl. Curtis, 1607 May St., Memphis; Dobson, Pfc. James G., 259 W. Watt St., Alvoa; Richardson, Cpl. Robert L., 505 S. Main St., Mt. Pleasant.

TEXAS:

Barnes, Cpl. Richard, 2407 Bringhurst St., Houston; Bell, Cpl. Hartley B., 811 Broyles St., Palestine; Canada, Cpl. Cornelius, 1106 Clark St., Houston; Conway, Cpl. Mitchell R., 3726 Cauthorn St., Dallas; Davis, Cpl. William H., 706 W. 5th St., Hearne; Goodspeed, Cpl. Melvin E., 2603 Maple St., Texarkana; Grant, Pfc. Harold L., 902 S. 18th St., Temple; Green, Pfc. Willie C., General Delivery, Edna; Grice, Sgt. Frank, 648 W. 19th St., Port Arthur; Harrison, Sgt. Wash V., Rt. 6, Box 221, Texarkana; Martin, Pfc. J. D., P. O. Box 12, Scroggins; Swain, Sgt. L. V., 4206 Gustman St., Houston; Wells, Sgt. Tyree G., P. O. Box 655, Jacksonville; White, Cpl. Phillip, Jr., 302 Price St., Marlin; Wilkerson, Pfc. Alfred L., 3301 Center St., Houston.

UTAH:

Carter, Jerry L., Jr., Cpl., 122 Doxey, Ogden.

MARINES

WASHINGTON:

Carter, Sgt. Leroy, Jr., 3017 Washington St., Seattle; Hall, Sgt. Cornelius H., 1513 S. I St., Tacoma; Jones, James, Sgt. Russell R., Box 461-M, Rt. 1, Auburn.

ARMY

CALIFORNIA:

Smith, RM 3c, Zacheus A., Corona.

INDIANA:

Stewart, Willie C., Pfc., 1130 Udell St., Indianapolis.

Total, based on identification by P.W's:

Army	177
Navy	1
Marines	1
	179

HAPPY REUNION.—Happy reunion of Sgt. Tyree Wells, 23, of P.O. Box 622, Jacksonville, Texas, and his sister-in-law and cousins, was highlight of first day home for twice wounded ex-prisoner of war. Mrs. Vermay Wells (left) and Mrs. Rose McDonald and Otis McDonald promise to help wipe out memory of 33 months in Camp 5.—NNPA Photo by J. B. Coleman.

Prisoners Of War Arrive At Camp Chaffee

CAMP CHAFFEE, Ark. — Men from the first contingent of prisoners of war released in the Korean POW exchange arrived here Monday, Aug. 24, and were speeded on their way for 30-day leaves.

Capt. John J. Maun, public information officer, said the seven men arrived at San Francisco, Calif., Sunday and that all of them appeared to be in good condition. He also stated that the men would report to Camp Chaffee at the expiration of their leaves for reassignment.

The men were listed by the PIO as:

Pfc. John H. Daves, Jr., Clarksdale, Miss., captured Feb. 13, 1953 at Kelly Hill and released with the first POW exchange.

Sgt. Cecil Trca, Mammoth Springs, Ark., captured Nov. 30, 1952.

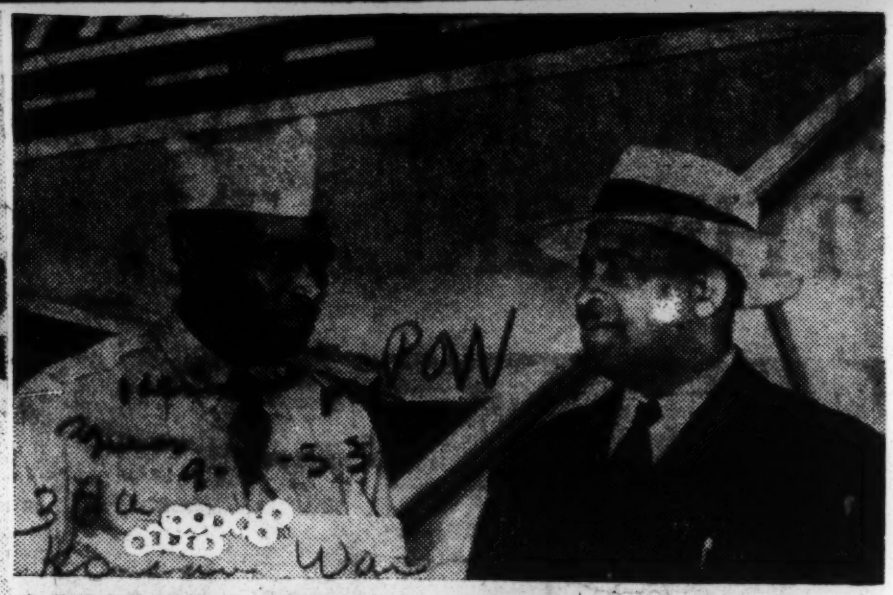
Pfc. Nathaniel Booth, Batesville, Miss., captured April 22, 1951.

Cpl. Walter Metcalf, Jr., Winchester, Ark., captured Dec. 1, 1950 at Kanari.

Pfc. Linton J. Dartez, Opelousas, La., captured Dec. 1, 1950.

Sgt. Arelious Porter, Gloster, Miss., captured Nov. 30, 1950. He has served 10 years in the army and plans to re-enlist.

Sgt. U. A. Baugh, Little Rock, Ark., captured Nov. 30, 1950.



COMMIES IRRELIGIOUS—

Sergeant Defies Captors

Special To The Herald

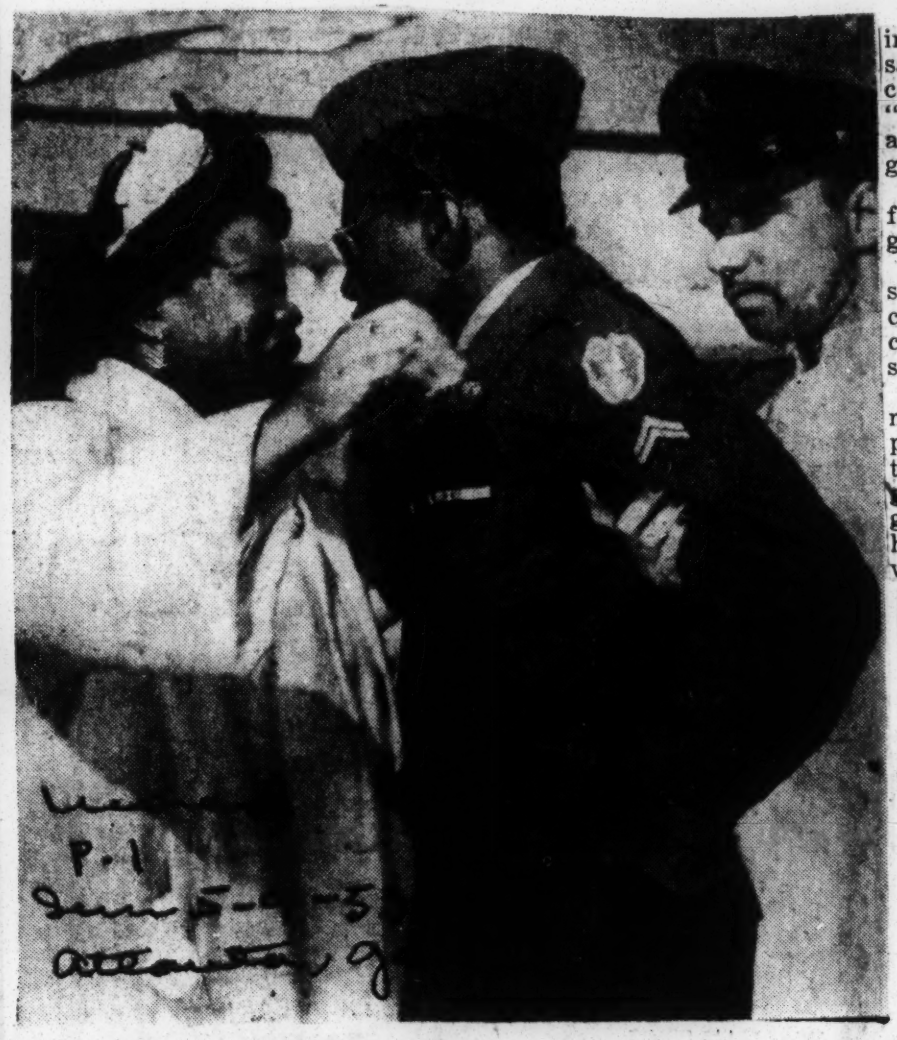
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sgt. Manson Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who as a gesture of defiance used paper from Chinese Communist magazines to roll his own cigarettes instead of pages from the Bible as captors handed him in POW camps, is shown above on his return home from Korea. Shown with Sgt. Johnson upon his arrival at LaGuardia Airport is his father, the Rev. William Johnson, pastor of St. Paul's Disciples of Christ Church in Brooklyn.

Shot in both hands prior to his capture in Northwest Korea in December, 1950, Sgt. Johnson stated that the Communists screamed and threatened to throw him into solitary confinement for his actions. "Those people don't believe in the Bible", said the 28-year-old soldier.

Johnson stated that following his capture he was sent North to a prison camp. On the was he passed through the notorious Death Valley, in which some 2,000 Americans reportedly died of Communist mistreatment and neglect.

Johnson read the 23rd Psalm over 97 Americans who were lying in their graveyard in the valley. The Communists asked him to swear that the men were dead and not abandoned alive.

CLAIMS REDS FORCED HIM TO SIGN GERM WARFARE "CONFESSION" — PHOENIXVILLE, Pa.) — Cpl. Marvin L. Brown, of Oklahoma City, Okla., is shown at the Valley Forge Military Hospital where he and 19 other American POWs were flown from the West Coast for treatment. The airman, who lost an arm while in a Korean prison camp, said that he was hammered with questions and threatened with death until he signed a false confession that he had used germ warfare. Cpl. Brown said his Chinese captors had subjected at least two other prisoners to the same treatment. — (International News Photo by Ed. Grady).



"HI, MOMMA, WHERE ARE YOU?" — Calling out, "Hi, Momma, Where Are You?", Corporal Jesse Robertson, of Highland Park, Mich., is guided into the arms of his mother, Mrs. Sallie Blue, by a male orderly on his arrival at Selfridge field. Robertson, one of the allied prisoners swapped by the Communists, is blind. He was in a Red prison camp five months before he was released at Panmunjom.

Reds Fed GI Prisoners Dope And Communism, Returnees Sav

Freedom Village, Korea (ANP). —As war-weary American prisoners of war are being returned to freedom once more, they especially the Negro soldiers who have contributed nearly 90 percent of the men freed since the truce—revealed to reporters an existence of steady lessons in Communism and the smoking of marihuana weeds by a percentage of the men.

Lectures in Communism were promoted by their captors, the Negro returning GI's revealed, but the smoking of marihuana was the idea of the captives.

Here is the story of why and how the Reds promoted their doctrine among colored American soldiers:

The Reds rated racial bias in the United States as the weak spot in the American armor of democracy. They felt that it would be easier to turn Negroes into Communists than other Americans because of the indignities of segregation and bias suffered by them.

To promote the indoctrination program, the GI's said, the Communists separated the Negro GI's from the white captives. Basically, the more a PW accepted his "lessons" the better treatment he received in the concentration camps.

At least three of the Negro GI's, colored and white returnees declared, are known to have refused to be repatriated and instead are seeking further lessons in their new doctrine. Others are said to have "tommed" while in camp to get better treatment. By "tomming," they reported on the activities of their fellow GI's, and generally acted as informers.

Returning Negro GI's spoke as follows on the indoctrination program and what they thought of it:

Cpl. Purvis D. Webster, a personal friend of a soldier who decided to stick with the Reds, called his buddy "dumb." He said:

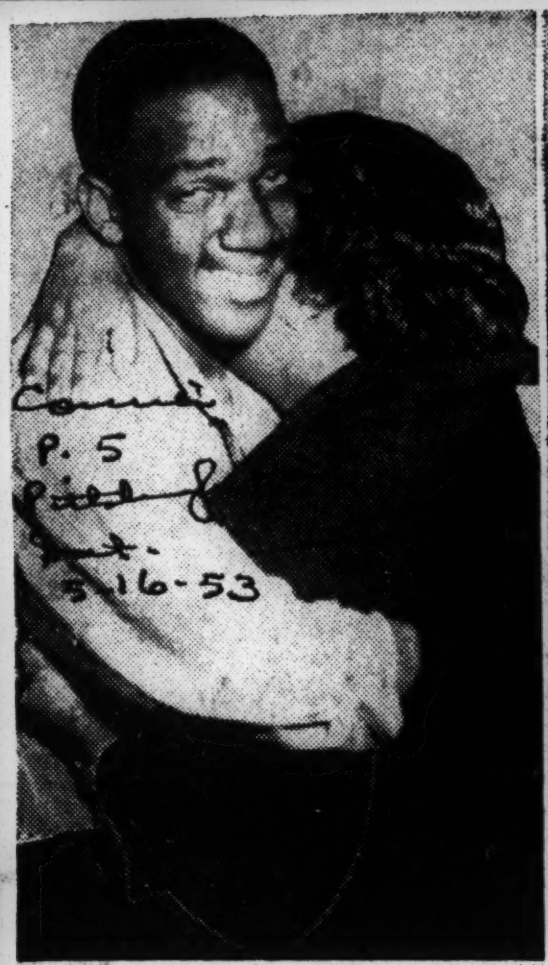
"He was dumb. He used to be my friend. When we first met in prison camp he and I teamed up to steal food and fuel from the guards. He was a plenty nervy guy, but they got to him because he was just too dumb to know what they were doing."

Tulsan Among Freed POWs

Sgt. John R. Worley, Jr., son of John R. Worley, Sr., 1909 N. Iroquois, is among the latest lists of soldiers released from a Communist prisoner of war camp in North Korea, according to a radio news broadcast. Mr. Worley, Sr., a presser at Cliff Cleaners, expressed joy at hearing the news.

Captured in December, Worley was a member of the 2nd Infantry division medical detachment and is the first Tulsa soldier to be released since the signing of the Korean truce.

Listed earlier was another former Tulsan, Elmer Berry, Jr., whose girl friend, Miss Joan White, lives in Tulsa.



POWs Reunited With Families— The photographer's camera roamed around the Valley Forge Hospital, in Eastern Pennsylvania, and caught, left to right: Pfc. Rodger Hurdon of Jacksonville Fla., greeting his mother whom he had not seen in over two years; Corp. Marvin L. Brown, who lost his arm in a North Korean prison camp, telling news reporters of his experiences, and M/Sgt. Walter McCullum and his wife, Ruth, who met for the first time in over two years.

White Asks Permission To Question Repatriated GI's

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, has asked Charles E. Wilson, secretary of defense, for permission to interview released Negro prisoners of war who were sent to the Valley Forge Army Hospital, near Phoenixville, Pa.

White specifically asked for permission to interview Pfc. Roger Herndon and Corporal Vernon L. Warren. Herndon is from Jacksonville, Fla., and Warren is from St. Louis.

GROSSLY MISREPRESENTED

The NAACP noted that Herndon has been quoted as saying indignantly that he has succumbed to Communist propaganda and charges that he has been grossly misrepresented after suffering for his country."

The association, the telegram continued, "wishes to ascertain facts and do what it can to prevent injustice being done men who fought valiantly for their country."

TWENTY POW'S

At least six of the twenty repatriated POW's who were flown to the Pennsylvania hospital were Negroes. The army had announced that the special group succumbed to communist propaganda.

All of the men denied this and said that they were burned up about the newspaper reports.

Herndon told newsmen that they would like "to get back to Korea and get another crack at the Communists."

Herndon, a Negro, was one of 20 freed Americans flown to the Valley Forge hospital. At least six of the twenty men are Negroes.

A hospital spokesman had said that some of the 20 "might have been under Communist influence to some extent."

Pfc. Roger Herndon of Jacksonville, Fla., said the Communists ran a "regular school class" of two hours of lecture and two hours of discussion each day. He added:

"The discussions were to see how much you had learned from the lectures. It was a regular-type routine. The study was not compulsory but it was highly recommended.

COMMUNIST SPIES

Herndon said it wasn't wise for the Americans to talk about the lectures among themselves because the Communists had spies sneaking around at night. Most of the prisoners, he said, went to the lectures to keep the Red guards "off their backs."

Baltimore Greets 1st Repatriated Korean War Prisoner Warmly

BALTIMORE — This city greeted with open arms Cpl. Robert C. Stell, 21, the first wounded prisoner of war to be repatriated from a Communist prison camp in Korea, when he arrived here late Thursday night.

Held by the Communists for 28 months, Stell, a former member of the 24th Infantry regiment, is an amputee, all the toes having been removed from his right foot and all those on his left foot severed to about half an inch as a result of his feet having been frozen during his captivity.

One of the 25 soldiers smeared by the Defense Department with a "red brush," when he first arrived by plane from Korea, Stell is not bitter about this treatment and prefers to exult in the grand welcome which his mother, Mrs. Lula Stell, through the generosity of Baltimoreans, was able to afford him.

L. A. POW Glad To Be Home

By FLOSSIE T. PETERS

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) — Charlie Morgan of the Second Division of the United States Army is glad to be home after being held a prisoner in Korea.

He says prisoners were racially separated into compounds of Negroes, Turks, British and Filipinos. He believes Negroes went through intense grilling and were subjected to more propaganda than other groups, as the Communists sought to gain sympathizers.

Morgan said rations consisted of rice and beans for breakfast and rice and potatoes or rice and bread for dinner. Small peices of meat about the size of a quarter were sometimes added.

"On national and Communist holidays, the food was a little better," he added.

At first, prisoners were not allowed to have religious services, but later this privilege was permitted.

Pfc. Morgan has no definite plans for the future. He is simply glad to be home, to see his mother, Mrs. Lucille Morgan and other relatives.

Speaking of "Brainwashing Tactics," Morgan said the Communists grilled prisoners when they were at their weakest. For example, a soldier who is very ill or has been wounded is subjected to a terrific questioning barrage. If he can be worn down, they make him agree with their line of thinking.

Pro-Red P. W.'s Letter

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (AP).—Following is the text of a letter to Mrs. Portia Howe, of Alden, Minn., from her son, Pfc. Richard R. Tenneson, one of the twenty-two American prisoners of the Korean War who refused repatriation:

To Mrs. Howe in Tokyo from her son, R. R. Tenneson, non-directly repatriated prisoner of war camp, Chinese and Korean side, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, 13 December, 1953.

Dear Mother:

Received your wire today and was very glad to get it.

You say you would like to talk with me—well, that would not be too hard to do. I know you believe me when I say I would like to talk to you. However, there really isn't too much you could accomplish by it.

"I Am Not Going"

I know that you want to take me home with you, but I have made up my mind and I am not going.

During life I have witnessed both peace and war in the United States. I love peace. I love mankind. I love them enough to fight for them. That is what I am doing right now—that is why I am not going home.

Don't misunderstand me. I still love my family, my people, and my country, and whether you are able to understand it or not, believe me when I say that it is for them that I am fighting and it is impossible for me to live in the United States because I want to live as I wish.

Actually, though, I don't believe the United States authorities will allow you to speak to me. They are afraid. They have probably told you I was forced, doped, brainwashed or some other horse manure that they use to slander and defile people like myself who will stand up for his own rights and rights of man.

"Now I Have a Goal"

What would they have to say if they did allow you to talk to me and you were to see that I was still your son—if ever I left you with the exception perhaps that now I have a goal and a reason for life.

Also, as soon as you read this you had better go over to G. H. Q. and take a loyalty oath or you are liable to be arraigned before the House of Un-American Activities (sic).

It would be very nice for ebb (Mrs. Howe's husband) if he was tailed by Gestapo F. B. I. every time he went out to deliver chickens.

Perhaps you would like to know what we do here in the camp in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Well, we have a lot of fun—we have outdoor sports, indoor sports, folk dancing, cultural concerts, and now we have rice fields within the camp flooded over and as soon as they freeze up we will have skating parties and tournaments.

Describes Both Camps

We have two strands of barbed wire around the place, the first barbed wire I have seen since I left Camp Drake in Japan.

On a clear day, we can look over the valley and see the camp on the other side—large guard towers, searchlights, etc. Looks more like a state penitentiary (sic) rather than a place for men to live while they decide what they are going to do with their life.

Oh, by the way, one of my friends who is also staying back, Claud Bachelor, asked me to ask you if you would go to see his wife. Her name is Kiyoko Araki and she lives at 412 Kita Senzoku-cho, Tokyo. You can get there by taxi. He also asks that you ask her to come over here to see him or write him a letter.

Associated Press radiophoto

Mrs. Portia Howe reading the letter from her son, Pfc. Richard Tenneson, in her hotel room in Tokyo yesterday.

She Makes His Letter Public

G. I. Tells Mother Why He's 'Red'

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Portia Howe bared to the world yesterday her soldier son's personal letter from a Korean prison camp refusing to come home, saying she hoped thus to convince people "how vicious a thing Communism is."

He wrote that he was staying with Communism because "I love peace, I love mankind."

Mrs. Howe sadly began preparations to fly back to Alden, Minn., either tomorrow or Saturday without Pfc. Richard R. Tenneson, her son by a previous marriage. She had flown out hopeful of meeting him face to face, but the Army would not let her go to Korea.

Mrs. Howe strove to keep a check on her emotions as she read aloud to newspaper men in her Tokyo hotel room from Tenneson's two-page letter saying: "It is impossible for me to live in the United States because I want to live as I wish."

He suggested sarcastically she had better take a loyalty oath after reading the leter lest she be brought before the House Un-American Activities Committee; that his stepfather now likely would be followed by Gestapo F. B. I. every time he went out to deliver chickens.

"It's a fantastic situation," the forty-three-year-old mother told newspaper men. "Sooner or later Richard will wake up."

But meanwhile, she went on, "I want his whole letter released to the public. I think people should know how vicious a thing Communism is. If it can destroy a home, it can disintegrate a nation."

Mrs. Howe was critical both of herself and her son. Had she failed him somewhere in boyhood? She needed to know that in rearing her other three children.

Then she pointed out flaws in his letter. She noted that the twenty-year-old soldier wrote of knowing about "both peace and war in the United States."

"Why, he was only seventeen," she said. "What does he know of life, and life in the United States? He was in combat seven weeks. What does he know of war? The whole argument falls apart."

Even so, she refused to give up hope. "I have not given up my faith in God or Richard," she said. "Sooner or later he will see the light. I am basing my hope on Proverbs."

Then she opened her Bible and read: "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it."

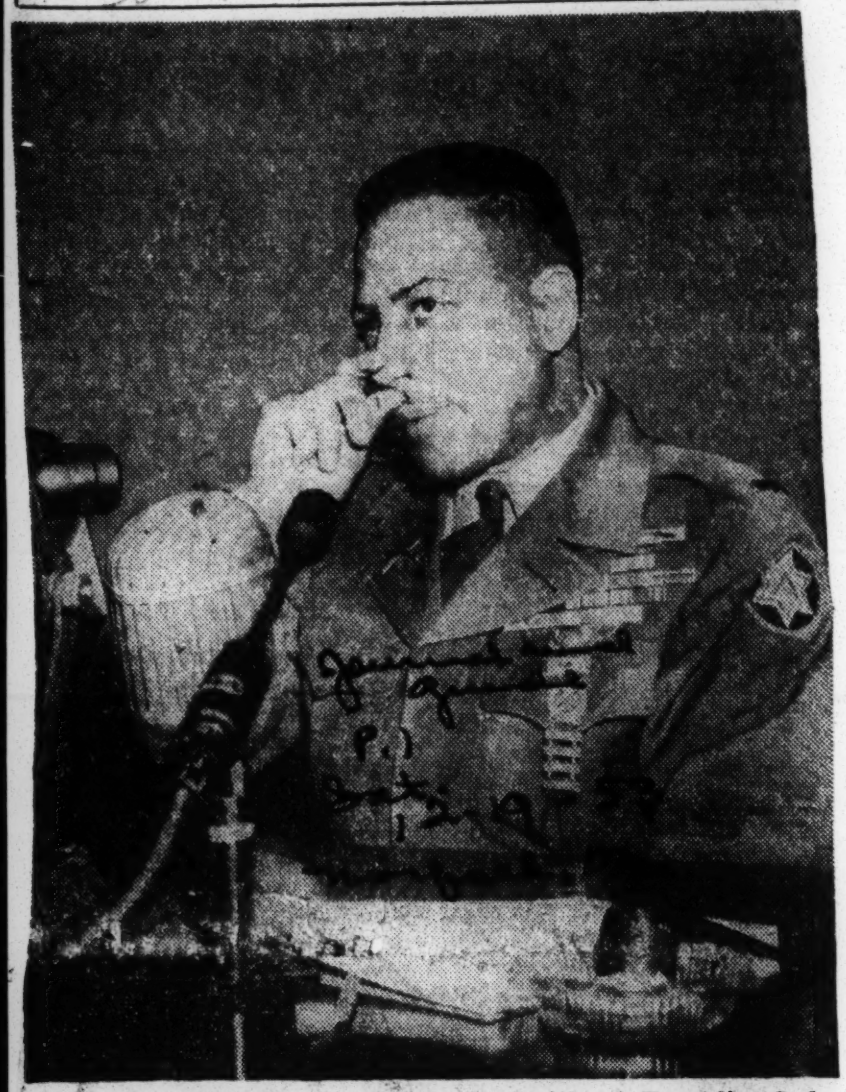
A friend said Mrs. Howe had "just about had it." "She only came out here to see Richard, and now that there's no chance of that she'll be going home," the friend added. "She doesn't want to stay and be the center of a show."

After being refused permission to go to Korea, she sent her son a short message, giving her hotel room and telephone numbers in Tokyo and inviting him to get in touch with her.

A soldier of India thrust the message through a barbed wire enclosure in the Panmunjom neutral zone where Tenneson is among twenty-two Americans who have refused to return home from Communist captivity.

Tenneson, a captive of the Reds since 1951, said he was having "a lot of fun" in his camp.

Buried GI's



TALE OF ATROCITY Lt. James B. Smith of Franklin, Ind., a former prisoner of the Communists in Korea, said he headed the burial detail which interred 18 American victims of disease, wounds and hardship.

On a march from Seoul to Pyongyang, he stated that he saw three prisoners shot in cold blood by North Korean guards. Lt. Smith gave his testimony before a Senate subcommittee investigating Korean War atrocities. (Newspress photo).

Gala Homecoming For Lieut. Dayton Ragland

More Than 10,000 Witness Reception For Returned POW

By J. DELMAS ESCOE

Lieut. Dayton W. Ragland came home Saturday—to one of the greatest ovations ever accorded a native son of Kansas City.

It was a homecoming celebration that even exceeded the anticipations of the three organizations that planned it: the Wayne Miner post of the American Legion, the West Paseo Christian church, and The Call.

More than 10,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies which began when the 21-year-old jet pilot alighted from a TWA Constellation at the Municipal Air Terminal at 3:32 o'clock and ended with a big dinner at the West Paseo Christian Church almost four hours later.

It was a dramatic four hours in honor of Kansas City's No. 2 hero of the Korean conflict who achieved near-ace status before his plane was shot down in enemy territory Nov. 28, 1951, and his subsequent capture by the Communists.

About 1,000 persons were on hand to greet Ragland as he stepped off the big airliner named "Star of the Rhine."

First to greet the young officer were his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dayton B. Ragland; his brother, Ronald Ragland, 20; a sister, Miss Ethel Marie Ragland, 16, all of the home, 2004 E. 27th St., and several uncles and aunts.

They embraced Lieut. Ragland to the accompaniment of stirring music by two American Legion bands, the Wayne Miner post drum and bugle corps and the City Central band.

The welcoming delegation also included city and county officials and representatives of many civic and military groups. There were many others, persons of both races, who caught the festive spirit of the occasion and were swept along by its impelling force.

Lieut. Ragland was escorted through the throng to the leading convertible of a motorcade of some 30 decorated cars which had gone to the airport to meet him. Riding in the car with Ragland were Councilman Harry S. Davis representing Mayor William E. Kemp, and James A. Jeffress, state vice-commander of the American Legion. Mrs. Psyche Pate of the KPRS radio staff was at the wheel.

In another convertible, not far behind Ragland, were four other prisoners of war who also were a part of the welcoming delegation. They were: Sgt. Charles D. Bowens, 1009 Everett Ave., Kansas City, Kas.; Cpl. Clarence D. Johnson, 2011 1-2 E. 14th St.; Cpl. Charles J. Wilson, 1314 North Lynn St., Independence, and Pfc. Joe Morrison, 813 E. Eighth St. They rode in a special gray Buick convertible with wire wheels donated for the occasion by the Hoffman Buick company. Meredith Perry was the driver.

Also included in the mororcade were cars of the fire director of Kansas City, Kas.; the U. S. Air Force, the Jackson County Sheriff's patrol; the N.A.A.C.P.; the U. S. Army Mothers, The Call, and cars representing many other veteran and civic organizations.

The motorcade, escorted by motorcycle police and by jeeps of the 242nd Battalion of the National Guard, proceeded slowly through the downtown district. Thousands of persons lined the curb along Main St. and many others crowded at windows of buildings along the route. At 18th Street, the motorcade turned east to Grand and then north on Grand to 12th St.

The caravan stopped at the City hall where Lieut. Ragland was given a gold key to the city by Councilman Davis on the City hall steps.

More Than 300 Negroes Among 3,500 Freed GI's

By JACK WILLIAMS

SAN FRANCISCO. — (ANP) — America's happy sequel to "operation big switch" at Panmunjom reached its climax last week with the arrival of the ninth and last troop transport bringing home the ex-prisoners of war. The general R. L. Howze, docked at Ft. Mason, with the last of the ex-POW's from the Korean Front.

Commencing Aug. 23 when the USNS general Nelson M. Walker sailed through the Golden Gate with 328 repatriates aboard, the greatest series of reunions San Francisco has ever witnessed was repeated on each ship's arrival in the following order: the Hospital Ship USS Haven, the Gen. W. F. Hase, the Marine Adder, the General John Pope, the Marine Phoenix, the Gen. William Black, the Gen. A. W. Brewster, and the Gen. Howze. More than 300 tan yanks were among the more than 3,500 American prisoners freed by the Communists.

Joy found expression in the two extremes of smiles and tears on the homecoming of each group of POW's from Korea.

While the welcome extended each shipload of returnees was routine for the Newsmen, processing officers and unyielding MP's each ship's arrival was a new, vivid and exalting experience to the hundreds of relatives waiting for men some had not seen for five years and most for at least three.

Since the first ship's arrival, this reporter has been the only sepia newsman to cover all the POW ships arriving at Ft. Mason, San Fransico. And, of the 300 tan yanks they repatriated, more than a hundred have related in an informal manner the hardships they endured.

Whether from POW Camp 1, 2, 3, or 4, or the notorious Camp 5, all the men who survived the ordeal had to exist on the limited diet of millet (cracked corn and water boiled and unseasoned), maize, soupy greens and an occasional bowl of rice. If they were placed in solitary confinement at any time—whether for a week or six months—they existed on dandelions and bread crumbs.

One of the most horrifying experiences of the men in Co. 1 at POW Camp 5, was that out of 1,800 surviving the march through Death Valley after capture during the Chinese Reds "Big Push" operation in December 1950, only 265 survived the 33 months of interment. The majority died from lice and malnutrition. Recreation was restricted to an occasional baseball game or basketball.

When the first sanitary operation was launched, men were rationed two Chinese cigarettes for every five flies they caught, and five cigarettes for every rat killed. Baths were limited to once a month unless they were near by a river during the warmer months of the year.

Men were deprived of religious worship throughout their interment, and many were punished for reading the Bible. Testaments were taken from many, and the leaves were issued to the men to use as cigarette paper. In spite of the punishment meted out to those who refused to desecrate the Bible, many stood by their faith just as Sgt. Manion Johnson, of Brooklyn, son of a minister, who repeated the 23rd Psalms continously for 97 days while in solitary confinement. He eloquently proclaimed on his arrival in the presence of his father that, "Prayer" to him "was all that Tennyson said in his famous lines . . . and it was prayer that brought him through while nursing two bullet wounds that were untreated throughout his solitary."

In spite of the Communist indoctrination attempted by the North Koreans and Chinese Reds, their box score with Negro GI's was practically zero. The suspected "progressives" or those gullible enough to swallow Red propaganda was estimated as only 11.

Most of the men had their own method of avoiding pressure from their guards while in the POW stockades. One of the cleverest used was that adopted by Sgt. Frank Grice of Port Arthur, Texas. He told the Reds that he had been to school only one month in his life. They finally concluded he was too dumb and left him alone.

In summing up some of the highlights of these returning Repatriates, it is significant to note that in the first contingent of 328,302 were colored, and the first man to walk off the ship was Pfc. Roosevelt A. Lunn, of Baltimore, Md. On that first ship, the highest ranking POW aboard was Major John Harlem of Institute, W. Pa.

All ten of the colored officers captured have returned—including bomber pilot Lt. Samuel Massenberg, of Detroit, Major Clifford Allen of Los Angeles; and Major John Walker of New York, who arrived on the last ship.

This final report would be incomplete if mention is not made of the magnificent service rendered by the American Red Cross to all the returning repatriates here at America's last frontier.

Where relatives came from distant points to meet them, the Red Cross provided every courtesy possible in helping to make their sojourn pleasant until the ship's arrival. For the many men who had no relatives to meet them, the Red Cross gave them a free telephone call to their nearest relative.

Further, the Sixth Army Headquarters at the Presido, provided all enlisted men with recreation in one of the finest integrated cantoments in the world. And—last but not least—the army has done its best to slash through the red tape in speeding the men to their loved ones.

A Camp Stoneman team of integrated enlisted men and officers moved to Fort Mason to set up an assembly line operation, giving men their furlough papers, back pay up to $5,000 and airline or train tickets home as rapidly as possible. Normally, men returning from the Far East have to spend from three to five days before procedures are completed.

So, it has been an interesting experience to observe and listen and it is the last of the Repatriates except the few men who were left in Army hospitals in Japan. In most cases they are too ill for travel and will be flown here when they improve.

Among the returnees on this last ship—all of whom were POW's for 33 months—were the following:

Capt. Roger Crawford White of Monroe, La.; Capt. Milford Stanley of Montclair, N. J.

Sergeants: Willie Long of Berkeley, Calif.; Willie P. Clinton of Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Jas. H. White of Seattle, Wash.; Joseph Patterson of Richmond, Va.; Ellis E. Allen of Slater, Mo.; Jonnie Mathis of Richmond, Va.; Charles Massey of Toledo, Ohio; Larney Hampton of St. Louis, Mo.; Aiken Summers of Orangeburg, S. C.; Phillip Seward of Nashville, Tenn.; Willie Simpson of Rock Hill, S. C.; William Jones of Tacoma, Wash.; Richmond McNell of Tacoma, Wash.; Donald Minster of Chicago; Boss Owens of Akron, Ohio; Robt. Dodson of Chicago; Paul Murphy of Philadelphia; Joseph E. Key of Washington, D. C.; Norman Crawford of Columbus, Ga., and Samuel of Chicago.

Come Home to Fight Jim Crow

Ark. Press p. 1 Fri. 12-25-53 Little Rock, Ark.

Walter White Urges 3 POW's

NEW YORK — The three Negro servicemen who are among the 22 unrepatriated American P. O. W.'s were urged this week to "reconsider" their decision to remain with the Communists and "to come home and join in the fight" to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation.

The appeal was expressed in cablegrams which Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sent to Corporals Clarence C Adams of Memphis and William C. White of Humerville, Ark., and Private Larance Sullivan of Omaha, Neb. In his message, the NAACP leader cited the steadily improving status of the Negro in America and pledged continuance of the fight against all forms of racial discrimination.

While making it clear that "full freedom for the American Negro" has not yet been won, Mr. White told the men that there have been many changes for the better since they left the country. "You now serve in an unsegregated American army," he said. "And today you can eat in any restaurant in Washington, D. C., which was not true when you left."

He also called their attention to the recent arguments before the United States Supreme Court in the public school segregation cases in which NAACP lawyers asked for a ruling by the Court declaring such segregation unconstitutional. "We are confident that we have an excellent chance of winning," he asserted. "But if we do not we shall go back again and again to the courts of law and of public opinion until every vestige of segregation or discrimination based on race, religion, color or national orgin i eliminated from American life."

The text of the cablegrams follows:

As a fellow Negro American may I urge you reconsider your abandonment of democracy and embracing Communism. I do not for a moment assert that full freedom for the American Negro has been won or that we are yet near that goal. But during the thirty-five years I have been privileged to work for justice and total equality through National Association for Advancement of Colored People I have seen many changes for the better. There have been numerous such changes since you left. You now serve in an unsegregated American Army and in Washington, D. C., today you can eat in any restaurant, which was not true when you left. United States Supreme Court has just heard arguments on abolition of segregation in all public education. We are confident that we have an excellent chance of winning. But if we do not we shall go back again and again to the courts of law and of public opinion until every vestige of segregation or discrimination based on race, religion, color or national origin is eliminated from American life. We urge you to come home and join in that fight.

Herald Dec. 9-8-53 Lexington, Ala.

COMMIES IRRELIGIOUS—

Sergeant Defies Captors

Special To The Herald

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sgt. Manson Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who as a gesture of defiance used paper from Chinese Communist magazines to roll his own cigarettes instead of pages from the Bible his captors handed him in POW camp, is shown above on his return home from Korea. Shown with Sgt. Johnson upon his arrival at LaGuardia Airport is his father, the Rev. William Johnson, pastor of St. Paul's Disciples of Christ Church in Brooklyn.

Shot in both hands prior to his capture in Northwest Korea in December, 1950, Sgt. Johnson stated that the Communists screamed and threatened to throw him into solitary confinement for his actions. "Those people don't believe in the Bible", said the 28-year-old soldier.

Johnson stated that following his capture he was sent North to a prison camp. On the was he passed through the notorious Death Valley, in which some 2,000 Americans reportedly died of Communist mistreatment and neglect.

Johnson read the 23rd Psalm over 97 Americans who were lying in their graveyard in the valley. The Communists asked him to swear that the men were dead and not abandoned alive.

8 24th Men Among 16 Freed By Reds

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea Eight former members of the old 24th Infantry Regiment were among the first 16 sick and wounded American prisoners exchanged here late Sunday night.

First to arrive at Freedom Village by helicopter was a Baltimorean, Pfc. Robert C. Stell of 1516 W. Fayette st., son of Mrs. Lulu Stell of Baltimore.

A stretcher patient and former member of 503rd Field Artillery, Second Division, Private Stell told the greeting party:

"I want to say nothing in particular. Just a few words. I want to express my sincere gratitude for all that was done to secure the returnof the prisoners of war."

One of the first to step out of a North Korean ambulance at the official exchange station here was Richard O. Morrison of 1001 Fifth st., Burlington, Iowa.

Extremely near-sighted, his first request was for a pair of glasses to replace those he had lost when captured on Dec. 1, 1950.

Morrison, who appeared to be in good condition, sent word to his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Morrison, not to worry, that he would be home soon.

His only complaint about food served by the Reds was the monotony of eating rice every day.

The other seven prisoners tentatively identified as being colored included:

ROBERT T. STELL, Baltimore, Maryland.
JOHN PORTER, LeCompte, La.
THEODORE JACKSON, Palestine, Texas.
JAMES L. PINKSTON, Jacksonville, N. C.
MARVIN L. BROWN, Oklahoma City, Okla.
ROBERT F. PHILPOTS, Hogansville, Ga.
VERNON L. WARREN, St. Louis

Other Americans in the first group of exchanged prisoners whose racial identity had not been positively determined were:

ALMOND NOLAN, Rexville, N.Y.
RAYMOND MEDINA, New York City
CARL KIRKHAUSEN, New York.
ROY M. JONES, Minneapolis, Minn.
DAVID L. LUDLIN, Fort Wayne, Ind.
KENYON WAGNER, Detroit
DONALD LEGAY, Leominister, Mass.
ANTONIO MATOS, Rodrigues, Peurto Rico
ROBERT LEE

Each of the prisoners was greeted personally by General Mark Clark. A total of 30 Americans were among the 100 exchanged in 4 groups of 25.

The names of only 16 were given in the first official list.

The prisoner exchange was the first signal of possible peace since the outbreak of the Korean conflict 34 months ago.

"I have prayed everyday since he has been away," Mrs. Lula Stell declared when she heard the news of her son's release. "Now I hope that he gets home soon."

William Stell, a brother of Robert C. Stell, was the first to tell his mother the good news. When he heard the bulletin on the radio about the prisoners, he heard the name 'Stell' and ran up the street to his mother's house to break the news.

Mrs. Stell's first reaction was to say, "Thank God" while his sister, Anna, calmly asked for a cigarette. In a matter of minutes the family was deluged by reporters, news reel men, and television station commentators.

There are three children in the Stell home, two of them Anna's. They slept through most of the commotion. But Mrs. Elizabeth Boyce's baby had a rough time of it. Mrs. Boyce lives on the first floor of the walkup tenement house.

La. Sergeant Among List Repatriates From Korea

While bitter stories of death marches, disease and hunger were unfolded this week of Americans and South Koreans leaving Red captivity, five Negroes were among the first group of 30 prisoners of war. One was Master Sergeant John T. Porter, Lecompte, Louisiana.

Early Associated Negro Press reports from Panmunjom, Korea, listed:

Pfc. Robert C. Stell, Baltimore, Md., 503rd Field Artillery Battalion; Cpl. Vernon L. Warren, St. Louis, Co. C., 24th Regiment, 2nd Division; Cpl. Kenyon L. Wagner, Detroit, Medical Co., 38th Regiment, 25th Division and Pvt. Jesse Robertson, Montgomery, Ala., Co. C., 27th Regiment, 25th Division.

Louisiana's Master Sergeant Porter is married to Mrs. Margaret Porter of Box 161, LeCompte.

Returning repatriates pointed out that uppermost in the minds of prisoners was the hope that peace would come soon, and said

"tell the people back home we'll be back home soon".

A mother and a sister were almost speechless when news broke that their son and brother were among the first to be returned.

While relatives in New Orleans awaited their loved ones who had been held captives by the Communists, some expressed a feeling that they may be holding back some of the seriously wounded GIs.

Meanwhile the fighting men, joyous over their liberation, said they were not treated badly under Red imprisonment, but did add they were encouraged to read Communist literature.

Most of them were hopeful that hostilities in Korea would soon cease.

One soldier said:

"Repatriation does not separate me from those men who are still left in Korea. I am charged with their hope and the faith that the people will not fail to heed their voices and the ill-starred Korea war and secure the repatriation of all prisoners of war held by both sides immediately."

Vet. Says Reds Did Not Teach Racial Hatred

BY JOHN CASSERLY

FREEDOM VILLAGE, April 20 — (INS) — They came home today, as they will tomorrow and the next day — all game, some happy, some puzzled and perhaps confused.

Officers noted what they called a "seemingly large proportion of Negroes" in the first group.

Navy doctors who examined the first returning allied war prisoners said the men were not sure exactly what was happening to them-that they seemed dazed and at first would not speak until they were spoken to.

But most of the men came smiling with their heads up, these returned captives of a bloody war whose horror they knew better than most men.

The mother of Pfc. Robert Chris Stell, one of the first American prisoner of war to be repatriated, cried "Thank God" when another son brought her the news.

Mrs. Lulu Stell, 65, a Negro, told newsmen the family did not even know Robert had gone to Korea until she was notified, in January 1951, that he was missing in action.

No word ever reached them from the prisoner.

"We thought he was dead," Mrs. Stell said, "until a year ago." Then his name appeared on a prisoner of war list.

"I hope he gets home soon—I sure do," she declared. "I sure feel happy."

They marched out of the abyss of captivity across the dusty village named for freedom on a never-to-be-forgotten journey. And they clapped hands with their supreme commander, Gen. Mark W. Clark, and bowed into tents to the men who waited for them.

American Negro PFC. Robert C. Stell, of Baltimore, Md., was the first man to be interviewed. He spoke a litter in a low husky voice:

"I want to express my sincere gratitude for all that was done to return the POWs." But his native humor flashed a few moments later when he was carried out of a tent and shouted back with dismay: "Hey, I lost my hat!"

The striking fact about every allied repatriate was that each man later smiled and spoke without bitterness. But the men related their stories in an extremely subdued manner and not a few of them seemed emotionally exhausted.

Stell, who was captured 29 months ago, spoke in such a husky voice that many of his answers were unintelligible and Clark edge through newsmen in order to hear him.

Corporal Vernon L. Warren, of St Louis, was asked if the Reds tried to instill racial hatred in him. He replied:

"No. I don't think so."

HISTORIC OPERATION

The first cancer operation for removal of a lung occurred 20 years ago. The patient is alive and well today, the American Cancer Society says. But in that same period death from cancer of the lungs have increased five-fold.

MEDICAL MEN

Gen. Mark W. Clark, United Nations Far East Commander, and medical men met the helicopter as it touched the ground and the first two stretcher cases were carried to the hospital.

They all shook hands with Gen Clark and with Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, the Eighth Army commander.

Their return to freedom was an occasion of happiness and everything went with practiced smoothness.

But, despite the fact that it was the momentous day in the lives of the men who returned to freedom, their native American humor could not be repressed.

Air Force Photo Via Associated Press Wirephoto

A KENTUCKIAN, S/Sgt. Harvey Clendining, Franklin, at right, gives hot broth to M/Sgt. John P. Porter, Fieldsboro, N. J., on a flight from Seoul to Tokyo. Clendining was one of three Air Force medical technicians aboard the plane carrying some repatriated former prisoners of the Reds. Porter was captured November 22, 1950.

Late Flashes

Negro GIs on Exchange List

PANMUNJON — Negro GI, Corp. Robert Chris. Stell, a litter case, was the first American wounded POW to arrive at Freedom Village Sunday night. Stell hails from Baltimore and his mother, Mrs. Lula Stell, heard the news from relatives.

Also among the Americans arriving here in the dramatic exchange of United Nations' and Communist sick prisoners was Corp. Theodore Jackson of Palestine, Tex. There were several other Negro GIs among the exchangees, but their identity has not been made known as yet.

POW's Greeted By Clark At 'Freedom Camp'

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea, — April 20 — (Monday) — The long, lost men of the Korean war came out of the Abyss of captivity today, down the never to be forgotten road to freedom.

They came with heads unbowed.

The first of the sick and wounded allied prisoners of war arrived in Freedom Village, the tent city set up for their care back of allied lines at Munsan, at 9:59 a. m. They were two critically ill men who arrived by helicopter.

They were carried through the yellow letters painted on a red entrance, beneath a big sign — background — which pointed out what the [illegible] knew so well. It said:

"The Gateway to Freedom."

MEDICAL MEN

Gen. Mark W. Clark, United Nations Far East Commander, and medical men met the helicopter as it touched the ground and the first two stretcher cases were carried to the hospital.

The second helicopter carried an American and a Briton who received the same warm welcome. Their stretchers were draped with white sheets marked by vivid red crosses that shone brightly as they were carried the 75-yards to the hospital tent.

The American was Pfc Robert Stell, of Baltimore, Md.

The first words the Negro soldier spoke were:

"I have nothing particular to say, just a few words to express my sincere gratitude for all that was done to return the prisoners of war."

He belonged to the 503rd field artillery.

Gen. Clark, after the initial greeting, went to the tent reserved for repatriated British Commonwealth men and spent 10 minutes This indicated that the first man to return to Freedom Village was a Briton.

Clark then went to the American tent.

The mother of Pfc. Robert Chris Stell, one of the first American prisoner of war to be repatriated, cried "Thank God" when another son brought her the news.

Mrs. Lulu Stell, 65, a Negro, told newsmen the family did not even know Robert had gone to Korea until she was notified, in January 1951, that he was missing in action.

No word ever reached them from the prisoner.

"We thought he was dead," Mrs. Stell said, "until a year ago." Then his name appeared on a prisoner of war list.

"I hope he gets home soon— I sure do," she declared. "I sure feel happy."

The first American ambulances carrying the less seriously ill and wounded began arriving at Freedom Village at 10:45 a. m. (7:46 p. m Sunday CST).

Three ambulances carried 24 men in groups of 11, nine and four.

Nineteen of them were Americans, all of whom were able to walk unaided. They were smiling broadly. Officers noted what they called a "seemingly large proportion of Negroes" in this group.

They all shook hands with Gen Clark and with Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, the Eighth Army commander.

Their return to freedom was an occasion of happiness and everything went with practiced smoothness.

But, despite the fact that it was the momentous day in the lives of the men who returned to freedom, their native American humor could not be repressed.

Stell, who was captured 22 months ago, spoke in such a husky voice that many of his answers were unintelligible and Clark edged through newsmen in order to hear him.

But when Stell was carried from the first tent to another for further examination, he yelled:

"Hey, I lost my hat."

Son Exchanged

MRS. RILLER WARREN of St. Louis, Mo., smiles happily on hearing that her son, Cpl. Vernon L. Warren was among the thirty Americans released by the Communists during the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war at Panmunjom. (International)

Free GI Says U. S. Reds Would Change If They Could See Commies In Action

Special To The Herald

FT. MCCLELLAN, Ala.— A Negro soldier still suffering from mistreatment at Communist hands says that if American Reds could see how Communism "really works, they'd quit just like that."

Sgt. James Davis, 35, of Mullins, S. C., is one of four ex-prisoners being treated at the Ft. McClellan Hospital for tuberculosis.

Davis in an interview told of a horror march after his capture by the Chinese Nov. 27, 1950. "Half of us got their feet frozen off and some died on the way," he related.

United Nations soldiers in his prison camp at first were fed corn bread and millet, boiled and served without salt, and forced to listen to daily indoctrination lectures.

"We listened to lectures for a while but what they said just didn't add up," said the sergeant. "They tried to say everything about our side was wrong and everything about their side was right, and they said some things about our side we knew weren't right.

"If those people here working for them—if they were there and saw how it really works, they'd quit it just like that."

Sgt. Davis plans to remain in the Army. He is looking forward to a reunion with his wife, and to meeting a daughter he has never seen.

United Nations Troops, Liberated in Exchange at Panmunjom, Start the Long Road Home

Six United Nations prisoners of war wave happily from an ambulance as they leave the exchange point at Panmunjom. They were among the seventy Americans and 322 other U. N. troops released in first exchange yesterday. Medical officers reported more than half the Americans had contracted tuberculosis.

FREED PRISONERS FEAR FOR FRIEND

Joy at Release Is Tempered by Worry for Those Left Behind —Reds Punished Some

By GREG MacGREGOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea, Aug. 5—Returned American prisoners gazed upon the Star Spangled Banner for the first time in many months on their return from North Korea today and rejoiced. However, their gratitude and joy were tempered by worry over buddies they had left behind in North Korean prison camps.

As the dazed men entered the compartment set aside for press interviews they fussed nervously with their blue Russian-type summer uniforms, and stated bluntly they still were not convinced all their comrades would be returned.

Several men who were given permission to talk with correspondents by the examining doctors said they could not understand why they had been sent back ahead of others in much worse condition. Many of the first group estimated they had lost ten or twenty pounds in an average six months captivity. Only about a score of the seventy Americans who passed through "Freedom Gate" this morning were seen by newspaper men. The others were kept away because of ill health or by their own choice.

One Tried by Communists

Maj. John Daujat said he knew of an American officer still in North Korea who was likely to remain there for some time. He said the officer had incurred the displeasure of the Communists by failing to cooperate with them and was given a trial for "refusal to cooperate with peace aims." He was sentenced to one year in prison, Major Daujat said. Other American prisoners expressed the opinion the Communists would hold him to the full sentence before repatriation.

Two New Yorkers were in the group that talked with reporters, Private Clarence E. Burgess, of 111 West 128th Street, and Private First Class Pedro Aviles, of 935 Longwood Ave., the Bronx.

Private Burgess, who had been taken prisoner about six months ago, said he got his greatest pleasure during the time he was held captive from hearing news about home. He said he had been allowed to hear the Communist radio and knew "they were giving their version, but we were not fooled any."

"They let us have newspapers about two or three months old," the grinning G. I. said. "They weren't much good because they'd only let us have the London and New York Daily Worker but they were better than nothing. We could find out a little bit."

Tank Was Hit There

Pvt. Burgess was a cannoneer in a tank one night last winter when it was ambushed and hit by an enemy shell. He still does not remember details until shortly after dawn the next morning. His first recollection was of a Chinese soldier poking him with a stick through the open port on his tank. He was dragged out when the Chinese saw he was helpless from shock and burns. He was taken to an interrogation center where he was asked questions repeatedly about movements.

During this questioning period, which went on for weeks, Pvt. Burgess was given hospital treatment for burns once each day. He said it was not very good treatment, but it was better than nothing. He and seven others were housed in a small, airless room with a dirt floor and were given one-third of a small bowl of rice and a small bowl of thin soup twice each day. He said lice were their biggest problem, all being constantly infested.

"They didn't treat us good, but they didn't beat us up much, either," he said. "Once I saw some guards slap some G. I.'s, but I don't know what they had done. They kept telling us that South Korea started the war first. We didn't know because we all were in the States when it started. We didn't know what to believe so most of us figured we'd find out when we got back home, if we ever did."

Private First Class Aviles was part of a Marine patrol last Dec. 7 when something knocked him unconscious in the darkness. He came to in the gloom of a cave, passed out once more and then found himself in another. When he reached the interrogation stage he first was threatened with solitary confinement then with death if he did not talk. He refused to talk and was put in solitary confinement for one month. He was fed rice soup twice a day in a dark room without flooring and said he has very weak when he was brought back into daylight. Most of the prisoners were notified the war was over on the day of the armistice has signed. There was some elation, one said. A few clapped their hands and shouted, but the Chinese guards showed no emotion.

Associated Press Wirephoto via Radio from Tokyo

FREE: Three disabled American soldiers, among the first released in exchange of prisoners of war at Panmunjom, gaze wanly from ambulance that brought them to Freedom Village at Munsan.

392 MORE CAPTIVES REACH TRUCE LINE FOR RETURN TO U. N.

70 Americans on Second Day's List as Transfer Proceeds—Reds to Get 2,756

ALLIES PUZZLED BY TALLY

Seek Reasons for Reduction in Number Sent Back and Fate of Men Long Missing

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKYO, Thursday, Aug. 6—The United Nations and Communist commands today began the exchange of the second groups of prisoners of the Korean war freed under the armistice agreement.

This morning the first of the men of many nations captured by the Chinese and North Koreans during the three years of war began to pass across the truce line at Panmunjom—the leaders of the second installment of United Nations captives headed homeward. The Allied prisoners had been brought down from a concentration point at Kaesong behind the Communist line, in Russian-built Molotov open trucks.

Again many of the captives were sick and exhausted after long months in the North Korean stockades and the rough journey from the camps near the Yalu River over battered North Korean communications. Eleven ambulances were lined up at the United Nations side of the line to receive them. Meanwhile the Allied command had brought to the exchange point the first of 2,756 Chinese and North Koreans who would be handed back to the enemy today.

First American a Cavalryman

The Communists brought the United Nations prisoners to the line twelve minutes in advance of the zero hour for the exchange in a convoy led by Russian jeeps manned by Chinese and North Korean officers.

There was a brief conference between the Communist and United Nations representatives. Then, on the Allied side of the line, the command was given at the reception center, "Marines, man your stations" and the crossing began.

The first American prisoner returned was identified as Pvt. Shirley Grimett, First Cavalry Division, of Rita, W. Va. Nine South Korean captives had crossed ahead of him, starting the day's transaction.

A total of 392 United Nations prisoners was to be returned today by the Communists, including seventy Americans. No explanation was given by the Communists, according to reports available here, as to why the second group of returning prisoners had been cut from the promised 400.

The Peiping radio, as monitored here, said more prisoners had left the Yalu River camp at Pyoktong last night for exchange, presumably in the third group of prisoners, to be repatriated tomorrow. This group, Peiping indicated, will include Frank (Pappy) Noel, Associated Press photographer, who was captured near the Changjin reservoir during the United Nations withdrawal from northwest

in general which have advanced to this stage, I cannot believe that all will permanently recover."

Colonel Seymour said the "vast majority" of the men received at his hospital today would be flown to Tokyo instead of being taken home by ship from Inchon.

"Some of them evidently have been sick for some time," Colonel Seymour said. "Had I been the one to decide they would have been eligible for repatriation last April."

The colonel said it seemed the Communists "for the last few months have been feeding them [the prisoners] much better." "This might explain their better attitude," he said.

Only One Mental Case

Capt. James A. Cox Jr., the chief psychiatrist, said he found "only one psychotic case" among the repatriated prisoners and he felt this man "will be okay after he is treated." He said he considered this "a very low percentage."

"There were some we wouldn't hold absolutely mentally responsible, but there was only one psychotic case," he said.

Asked if he found any evidence that prisoners had succumbed to Communist "brain washing," Captain Cox replied: "We did not stimulate any reaction. None volunteered any."

Col. L. E. Gatto of Cambridge, Mass., chief psychiatrist for the Far East Air Forces, explained that the questions asked at Freedom Village were limited to prevent stirring up the prisoners' emotions.

"Most of them," Colonel Cox said, "were elated at being released. Most expressed the fact that they were always hopeful while in the camps that they would be released. But, regarding their future, most just didn't know. They seemed indifferent about it."

Adjustment Was Easy

By ROBERT ALDEN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea Aug. 5—The first prisoners of the Korean war to be exchanged in Operation Big Switch were relaxing in their new-found freedom today. In general it was agreed these returned soldiers were adjusting to it much more readily than those who had been received here during the earlier exchange of sick and injured.

"These boys are more alive," one doctor present at both operations observed. "They laught more. They seem more aware of everything that is going on around them.

A psychiatrist explained that the first group were mentally "dead," living from day to day, expecting nothing.

But the group today has been perked up by the news of the earlier exchange and a new hope kindled in t hem that they actually would be able to get home again. Thus they came alive once more, the psychiatrist explained, and though many of them were seriously ill, their reactions were much more normal.

Some of Them Cried

That does not mean there was not genuine pathos when the boys arrived. Many soldiers cried, and it is not pleasant to see grown men cry. A Turkish soldier insisted he be given a Turkish flag, which was hanging in a big warehouse along with other United Nations flags. The flag was fetched and the mustached Turk kissed it, then took it out to a shower where he was joined by several of his Turkish comrades.

"There," in the words of an eyewitness, "they completely went to pieces. They laughed, cried, sobbed, kissed the flag. Emotion overflowed in them."

One American soldier sat in a lounge here when told by a nurse he might write a letter home. "May I please write home?" he had asked.

Prison psychology still clung to the returned soldiers. They answered "Yes sir" or "No sir" to everything asked, even by nonofficers. They did just what they were told and without question.

One Red Cross girl noted that a former prisoner who wanted to come toward her from across the room stayed close to the wall and followed it around the corner instead of taking the direct route.

The food served to the soldiers today was the best. It was given to them according to the doctor's orders. For those who could eat beef, the finest steak was provided, but it was boiled instead of being fried, for medical reasons. There also were fresh and strained vegetables. Small portions were served since it was found the returned prisoners could eat only about half a regular serving.

The favorite with the men was ice cream and they ate large quantities. Fresh milk, flown here from Japan, also was popular. One litter patient downed five pints.

It was in the matter of their humor, however, that these prisoners really distinguished themselves. The group last April rarely smiled during the early days after their return. This group was different.

Warrant Officer Dwight E. Coxe, of Fresno, Calif., when he saw new chrome lamps in the Red Cross lounge, said: "I love to look at these capitalistic lamps built by you warmongers.

Coxe, who is 50 years old, had been a prisoner since December, 1950. He delighted in bouncing up and down on the Army air mattresses being used on easy chairs in the lounge. He also was full of wonder when he saw genuine spring mattresses in the hospital next door.

Emotions Were Near Surface

"Hi, honey!" he yelled, when he was told to address her through the medium of a newsreel shot. However, he then put his head in his hands and cried.

That was the way it was with almost all of the repatriates. Emotions were at the breaking point. One of the psychiatrists who examined the men said all hardly could believe they were to be freed until it actually happened. He quoted one of them as saying, "I just don't want to wake up from this dream."

CPL. WILLIAM R. HINKLE, CPL. JAMES L. BALL

EX-CAPTIVES Former prisoners of war in Korea rest at Valley Forge Hospital. Above are M/Sgt. Robert W. Shaw of Vancouver, Wash., and Pvt. Paul Clements of Indianapolis. Other returnees are pictured below. Story on Page 1.

Inquirer P. 3 Philadelphia, Pa. Mon. 5-4-53

M/SGT. WALTER McCOLLUM, CPL. M. L. BROWN

'Going To Be All Right'

Wounded L. I. Marine Is Home; P.W. 6 Weeks

Special to the Herald Tribune

MITCHEL AIR FORCE BASE, L. I., May 3.—Corp. George Hart jr., who enlisted last year in the Marine Corps and was wounded and captured last February on Old Baldy Hill in Korea, grinned on his stretcher today in the operations office here and tried to talk to his family and to newspaper reporters at the same time.

Herald Tribune Mon. 5-4-53

The Wantagh, L. I., Marine, who was wounded in the legs, said the Communists gave him both first aid and subsequent treatment after his capture. He and seven other Marines, all of them wounded, were taken prisoner on Old Baldy. All were exchanged, although they had been in the prison camp only about six weeks. There were other wounded men there, he said, who had been prisoners six or eight months and were not picked for exchange.

p. 5

Herald Tribune

Going To Be All Right

"I have to get around on crutches now," he said, "but the doctors say I'm going to be all right."

Mon. 5-4-53

"Will you stay in the Marine Corps?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "if they want me."

"How about going back to Korea?"

"They told us," said Hart, "we'd never have to go back over there."

After his departure, he said, he was kept over night, maybe longer, in a cave, where he received first-aid treatment. Then he and his seven companions were taken to the prison camp which, it seemed to him, was only "ten or fifteen miles" north of Old Baldy.

"I'm kind of hazy about distances and times," he said.

He lost twenty-five pounds during his brief imprisonment. No attempt was made, he said, to convert him to Communism.

"I am a Catholic," he said, "and they couldn't have shaken me anyhow."

His father and mother, the latter with her eyes brimming, were at the base when Corp. Hart's plane landed. His brother Russell, nineteen, and Lassie, the Hart collie, were there, too; remaining until a Navy ambulance took Corp. Hart to St. Albans Navy Hospital in Queens. The Harts live at 3368 Carrolton Ave., Wantagh, L. I. Mr. Hart is a clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office.

Another exchanged prisoner, Private Charles Sacco, twenty-two, of Lourain, Ohio, arrived on the plane with Corp. Hart and also was taken to St. Albans Navy Hospital.

Herald, Tribune P. Montgomery

Associated Press wirephoto

Another Stop on the Road Home

Released prisoners smiling from their litters as they were transferred from one plane to another by bus at Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington, yesterday. Corp. George Hart jr., Wantagh, L. I., marine, is at top right. Pvt. Charles M. Smith, of Charlottesville, Va., is at lower right. Lt. Kay Nichols is the Air Force nurse. Others are not identified. Corp. Hart's story is on Page 5.

POWS TELL BITTER TALES ON PRO-REDS

30a Kansas

BY ROBERT S. ELEGANT

International News Service Staff Correspondent

FREEDOM VILLAGE — (Thursday) — (INS) — Bitter new tales of men who turned pro-Communist and "ratted" on their prison camp buddies were told Wednesday by Americans repatriated at Panmunjom.

They accused the Communists of releasing some of these Red dupes ahead of disabled American prisoners and in new revelations of Red brutality reported Communist guards murdered 824 American captives on two long "death marches."

Sgt. Theodore M. Pallas of San Francisco, Calif., said he knew of 13 seriously disabled Americans held back last April in "Operation Little Switch" to make possible the exchange of healthier Communist sympathizers.

Pallas, who lost five toes and a finger from battle wounds, said he refused to sign a statement that he received good medical treatment from Red doctors and as a result was not included in the April exchange of sick and wounded prisoners.

Sgt. Floyd E. Culpepper of New Orleans, La., declared an American "stool pigeon" frustrated an attempt by himself and another prisoner to escape from Pyoktong prison camp. He said the pro-Red informed on them to Chinese guards.

Cpl. James V. Gravil of Colorado Springs, Colo., said 500 out of 700 captured Americans were bayoneted to death or shoved off steep cliffs by Red guards on a horror march to the Changsan prison camp in the spring of 1951.

PFC Robert H. Chyer, 24, of Carruthersville, Mo., who was captured only nine days after American troops entered the war, grimly reported that 324 men of his unit were killed on a four-month march in 1950.

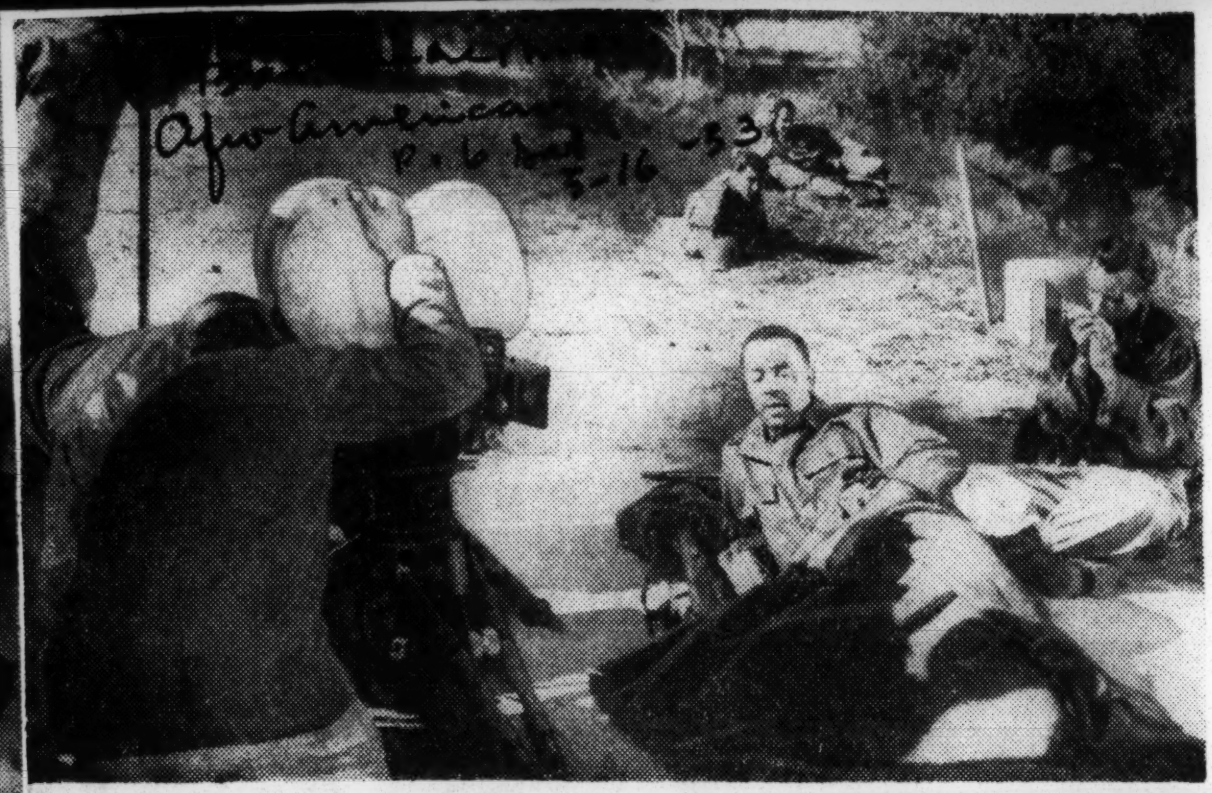
He was the first of the Americans captured in the first two months of the war to be repatriated and was especially bitter against a "stool pigeon" he was permitted to identify only as "Slick" who he said was repatriated Wednesday.

Cpl. James E. Bourgeois of New Orleans said that when American prisoners tried to leave a building at the Pyoktong camp where a Russian film was being shown they were attacked by Chinese guards with bayonets. Five or six men, he said, were wounded.

Bourgeois said the guards later claimed it was "a mistake" and tried to make it up by good treatment.

Several repatriates said heavy pressure was exerted by Red guards to get prisoners to sign a "peace petition" and that refusal to sign brought brutal treatment.

HIS FIRST PICTURE —Richard Bowers (foreground), ex-GI of New Jersey, who gained fame with his recording of the Japanese song, "Gomen - Nasai," plays the role of a soldier in Columbia's "Mission Over Korea," his first motion picture. Starred in the film are John Hodiak, John Derek, Audrey Totter and Maureen O'Sullivan.



Afro-American P. 6 5-16-53

Loyalty Stands The Test

Reports of American Negro troops released from Communist prison camps are revealing. The wily Reds, ever alert for propaganda opportunities and converts, reversed the Western segregation pattern. P. 6 Negro

Negro and white prisoners were separately housed with Negroes getting preferential treatment — which, at best, was execrable. Atlanta, Ga.

The Communists, through this and similar inducements, attempted to persuade the Negro prisoners to accept "the party" and renounce American Democracy.

Already using inequities in American civil liberties as a strong selling point in dark-skinned nations, the Communists would have been able to a drive home that point could they have effected the wholesale conversion of Negro fighting men.

The effort failed miserably.

No fools, Our American Negro young men realized that the bid for their allegiance was prompted by purely selfish motives. They knew that such a shift could not possibly benefit them but would be of inestimable propaganda value to the Communists. Phila. 9-10-53

If reports are to be believed, Negro POWs actually resisted "the party line" better than white soldiers did.

So once more it is proven —— through pain, disillusion and despair —— American Negroes are loyal to this country.

But it is high time that such loyalty was rewarded by the removal of those tainted inequities which mar our Democracy's perfection.

WELCOME HOME SON!—Former POW Pfc. Willie Parker, 21, 1209 Glade Road, jests with his mother, Mrs. Mary Byrd, center, from Milwaukee, Wis., and his grandmother, Mrs. Arthur Moses, right, over Defense Department telegram which said that the Communists had reported him among UN captives who died in Red prison camps.—Albany, Ga.—(SNS).

POW Cited by Mayo Tells of Long Ordeal

By Charles K. McClatchy
Post Reporter

First Lieut. Francis A. Strieby's B-29 was shot down by five MIGs over North Korea on the Fourth of July, 1952.

For the next 14 months, despite beatings and constant interrogations—despite threats of death—he refused to "confess" to any of the 29 charges trumped up against him.

So the Communists kept Francis A. Strieby in solitary confinement—for 14 long months.

Strieby's was one of the cases cited before the United Nations last week by Dr. Charles Mayo, Mayo Clinic surgeon and a delegate to the U. N., as proof of Communist brutality and cruelty.

The 24-year-old publicity-shy West Virginian told his story yesterday at the Bolling Field Air Force Base Hospital.

He said he could remember the attack by the MIGs, but he still doesn't know how he managed to get out of the B-29.

"I was taken to an interrogation center after my capture," Strieby said. "I'm not sure where it was in North Korea. I was held there seven months.

"I lived in everything from a dugout covered with pine timbers and dirt, to tepees—but always alone.

"During those first seven months they used any and all methods of mental duress to attempt to gain information from me.

"I was kept in handcuffs for ten days. They told me that if I didn't cooperate I would either spend the rest of my life in solitary confinement or face a death sentence. If any questions were ever asked about my death they said they would claim I died of sickness."

When he was transferred to Mukden, China, he traveled by jeep—blindfolded and handcuffed.

"Attempts were made to force me to admit 29 charges, including germ warfare," Strieby said. "I refused to cooperate.

"I was informed that I was before a military court and that my life was at stake. They had the works. I was sitting on a stool in front of the court with a bright light overhead.

"I told them that I would continue to deny any false charges, including germ warfare charges. In fact, I interrupted the whole procedure of the court just to make that point clear. They continued to bring charges up that I refused to discuss.

After the trial failed to break Strieby, the Communists started using physical torture.

"My legs were shackled with chains, which were kicked into my shins by guards, causing wounds which were left to fester with no medical aid.

"I was dragged about the floor, kicked in the legs and back and almost lifted from the floor by my hair and ears.

One time five guards pinned me to the cell wall and hit me repeatedly on the body.

"They forced open my fingers and thumb one by one. After that I struck back.

"During this period I was in poor shape physically. It was at this time that they told me my rations would be cut.

"During the next three days I had nothing to eat or drink. The Chinese said this was only the beginning and warned me that 'this prison is no place to be tough.'"

On September 2, 1953, Chinese officials attempted to get Strieby to sign a statement that his treatment was "lienient." He again refused to cooperate.

"I didn't know I was going home until the afternoon of September 5, when the Chinese read a 'declaration' at the 'peace camp' telling us the news," Strieby said. "We had been brought across the Yalu River on the third of September. On September 6 I was repatriated on the next-to-last truck to cross the line.

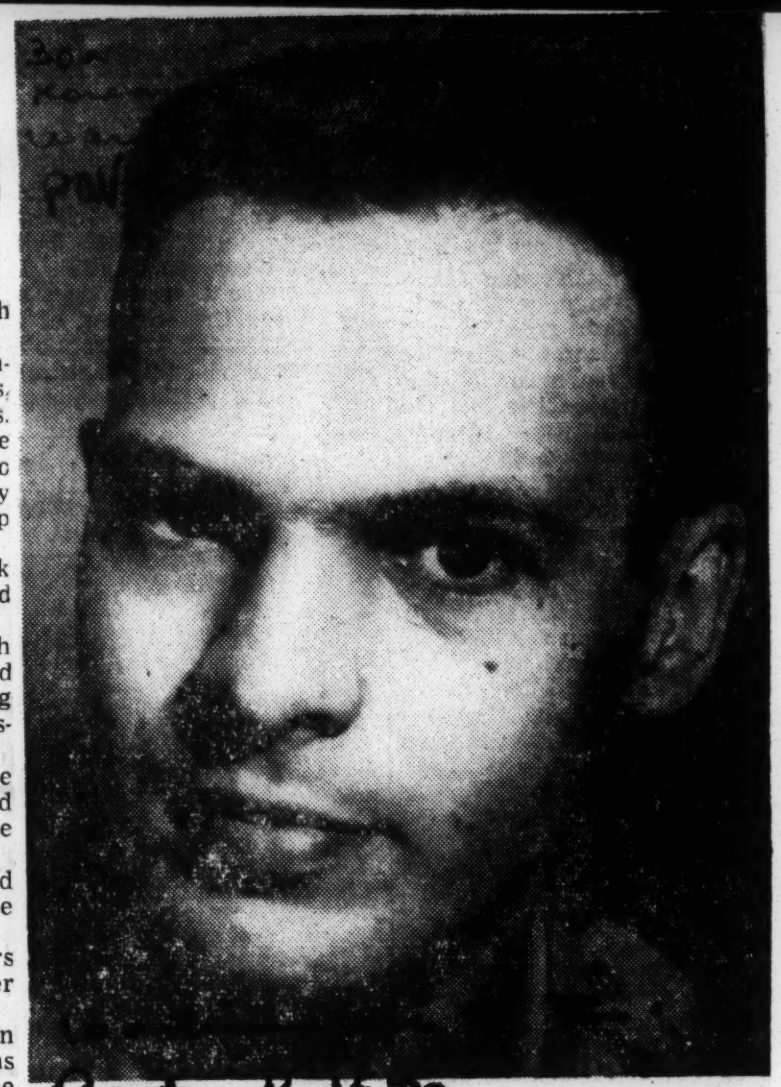
"I returned to the States by ship, arriving in San Francisco September 23. I was home in Okonoko (where his family lives in West Virginia) on the 26th and arrived at Bolling October 8."

Strieby doesn't know how long he'll have to remain at the hospital.

He appears to be regaining his health. He's put back 25 of the 50 pounds he lost while living on prison fare of rice or steamed bread dough.

Strieby is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar N. Strieby of Okonoko, who formerly lived at Cumberland, Md. Lieutenant Strieby was born in Cumberland and graduated from Fort Hill High School there in 1947.

He was sent to Japan in April, 1952, where he was stationed with the Ninety-first Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron.



The Washington Post

First Lieut. Francis A. Strieby "... they used any and all methods of mental duress to attempt to gain information."

Name GI In POW Murders

WASHINGTON (INS)—The Army charged a GI last week with murdering "one or two" of his fellow-prisoners in a North Korean Prisoner of War camp.

The charge was made against Pfc. Rothwell B. Floyd, 28, who had been a POW for thirty months. Floyd was arrested in Chicago last week, a block from the Westmore Hotel, where he was registered.

He was taken to Fort Sheridan, and is being transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Thursday.

THE MURDER charges against the ex-POW grew out of evidence compiled from interviews with other former American prisoners of the Reds.

The charges represent the first known effort to prosecute any of the former prisoners, despite the many tales of so-called "progressives" who sought to make their prison life easier by turning against their fellow-captives.

The Pentagon declined to disclose the identity of the suspcted murder victims, nor would it comment on the possibility that other GIs might be involved in the case.

THE ARMY said that Floyd would undergo a pre-trial investigation at Fort Leavenworth to determine whether court-martial proceedings are warranted.

Floyd was nearing the end of a sixty-day furlough when he was seized by Capt. Lowell Bruhns, chief of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Fifth Army Provost Marshal Office.

When he was freed at Panmunjom in operation "Big Switch," Floyd, who had fought with the Second Division in Korea, described atrocities during the death march that followed his capture on Feb. 15, 1951.

The Army said Floyd's last recorded address was 2710 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

List of freed Yanks

MUNSAN, Korea—The names of colored American prisoners who were freed by the Communists last week follow:

Virginia

Cpl. JAMES F. SCOTT, mother, Mrs. Harvey Scott, 705 N. Third st., Richmond, Va.
Cpl. ROBERT JOHNSON JR., foster mother, Mrs. Mary Williams, 921 N. 31st st., Richmond.
Cpl. DANIEL BOLDEN, mother, Mrs. Betty Bolden, Roanoke.
Cpl. EVERETTE E. HEDGEMAN, mother, Mrs. John E. Hedgeman, Scottsville.
Cpl. JACOB B. MEADOWS, wife, Sarah Jane, South Boston.
Pfc. ROBERT W. ALLEN, mother, Mrs. Daisy Allen, Newport News.
Pfc. JOHN L. THOMAS, mother, Mrs. Mary A. Thomas, South Hill.
Cpl. RODNEY O. THOMAS, mother, Mrs. Mahaley C. Thamas, Portsmouth
Pfc. CHARLIE DUNCAN, mother, Mrs. Catherine Doyle, Portsmouth
Pfc. DONALD L. TINSLEY, uncle, Daniel U. Tinsley, Lexington
Pfc. EUGENE W. REID, mother, Mrs. Marjorie Reid, Warrenton
Pvt. WILLIE B. HATCHER, mother, Mrs. Janie Hatcher, Farmville

West Virginia

Maj. JOHN C. HARLAN, wife, Mildred, Institute
Pfc. JAMES H. MONTGOMERY, mother, Mrs. Minnie D. Montgomery, Weston
Pvt. THEODORE W. WILLIS, Franklin
Pfc. GODFREY JONES JR., Scarboro
Pvt. ORVILLE G. JONES, St. Albans

Maryland

Pfc. CALVIN J. MACK, mother, Mrs. Lucinda M. Keene, Baltimore
Pfc. ALBERT R. THREAT, mother, Mrs. Cora Threat, Baltimore
Cpl. WILLIAM A. CHEATHAM, mother, Mrs. Helen Cheatham, Baltimore
Pfc. LACY H. LOCKLEY, sister, Mrs. Lucy Jefferson, Hagerstown
Cpl. JAMES DIGGS, mother, Mrs. Aristine Jacobs, Annapolis
Cpl. JAMES DAVIS, mother, Mrs. Alma Davis, Bradshaw
Cpl. ROBERT I. BANKS, father, William E. Banks, Cambridge
Pvt. ROOSEVELT A. LUNN, Baltimore
Pfc. FERDINAND SEDGWICK, Chase

North Carolina

Pvt. JAMES E. GATLIN, mother, Mrs. Zilphia Gatlin, Chicod
Pvt. OSCAR WOOTEN, mother, Mrs. Hattie Wooten, Wilson
Pfc. WILLIAM T. BULLOCK, wife, Mrs. Dorothy Bullock, Henderson
Cpl. DONALD R. STATEN, Newton
Cpl. ROBERT L. RUDISILL, Shelby
Pvt. ARTHUR O. JERNIGAN, Cofield
Pfc. JOHN O. ROBERSON, Rocky Mount
Pfc. ROBERT I. BROOKS, Reidsville
Pvt. JESSIE BELLAMY, Wilson
Pvt. WILLIAM E. JACKSON, Edenton

South Carolina

Sgt. JAMES DAVIS, mother, Mrs. Verneda Davis, Mullins
Cpl. ARNOLD L. MARKHAM, mother, Mrs. A. L. Markham, Monck's Corner
Cpl. OLLUM R. RUKES JR., Easley
Pvt. PEARLIE E. FINELY, Donald
Pfc. THORN HEMPHILL, White Stone
Pfc. JACOB SCOTT JR., Seabrook
Cpl. THOMAS GRANT, Orangeburg

Massachusetts

Cpl. WEBSTER L. JOHNSON, Dorchester
Pvt. ROBERT O. Johnson, palmer
Pfc. EDWARD W. LIPPER, Brockton

Pennsylvania

Cpl. JAMES H. COLLINS, sister, Mrs. Frances Calhoun, Philadelphia
Pvt. CLAIRE E. FOLIWEILER, father, William Foliweiler, Bowmanstown
Pfc. JAMES H. HYNSON, mother, Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, Chester
Pfc. HARVEY HAYWOOD, Philadelphia
Pvt. ALBERT WATERS, Philadelphia
Pvt. WARREN HENDERSON, Philadelphia
Cpl. HARRIS SMITH, Philadelphia
Cpl. EUGENE FLEMING, Philadelphia
Pfc. JOHN WALKER JR., Philadelphia
Pvt. LAWRENCE UPSHUR, Willow Grove
Pfc. FRED L. SIMPSON, Philadelphia
Pfc. WALLACE E. TAYLOR, Johnstown
Pfc. HARVEY T. HAYWOOD, Philadelphia
Pfc. MILTON E. WEBB, Clearfield
Pvt. WILLIAM J. SPENCER, Norristown
Pfc. ROBERT WILSON, Kenneth Square
Pfc. RAYMOND MORENO, Munhall
Pvt. ALBERT WATERS, Philadelphia
Pvt. WARREN HENDERSON, Philadelphia
Cpl. SMITH HARRIS, Philadelphia

Michigan

AF 1st Lt. SAMUEL E. MASSINBERG, wife, Dolores, Detroit
Sgt. EDWARD HEWLETT, wife, Estelle, Detroit
Pvt. WILMER NORMAN, Remus
Pfc. WILBERT R. GIBSON, Detroit
Pvt. ROBERT W. FLETCHER, Ypsilanti
Pvt. KENNETH L. MADISON, Detroit

New York

Cpl. MANSON M. JOHNSON, wife, Anna, Brooklyn
Pvt. WILLIAM BULLOCK, mother, Mrs. Augusta Bullock, Piermont
Cpl. WESLEY MURRAY, NYC
Pvt. CLARENCE E. BURGESS, Mother, Mrs. Ethleen Wright, NYC
Cpl. PEDRO PEREIRA, Brooklyn
Pfc. FRANK H. LISETZA, Brooklyn

Georgia

Sgt. JERRY MORGAN, wife, Leah, Columbus
Cpl. BILLY J. BUCHANAN, mother, Mrs. William R. McDonald, Atlanta
Pvt. ISAAC W. WALDEN, Thomasville
Pve. LEROY BROOM, Albany
Cpl. ALBERT DIXON, Manchester
Cpl. ROSCOE PERRY, Columbus
M/Sgt. LOUIS M. LEACH, Columbus

Florida

Pvt. ANDERSON BATTLE JR., Bartow
Pfc. HAROLD COLEMAN, Jacksonville

Alabama

Pvt. PHILIP J. ANDERSON, mother, Mrs. Peter A. Anderson, Birmingham
Cpl. HENRY CARWELL, mother, Mrs. Fannie Carwell, Lafayette
Pfc. THEOPHILIA PARRIS, mother, Mrs. Rosie H. Parris, Huntsville
Pfc. JAMES H. BARBER, mother, Mrs. Bertha E. Miller, Anniston
Pvt. JIMMY W. HITT, Margaret
Cpl. LONZO ROSS, Phenix City
Pfc. ROOSEVELT SANKEY, Montgomery

Louisiana

Sgt. WILLIAM T. JACKSON, sister, Mrs. H. Godwin, W. Monroe
Cpl. DAVID J. BUTLER, mother, Mrs. Emma G. Braziel, Bordelonville
Pfc. OLIVER YOUNG JR., father, Oliver Young, New Orleans
Pfc. WILLIE D. TUCKERMAN, mother, Mrs. Zephyr Tuckerman, Quitman
Pfc. BENNIE MONCRIFFE, Weeks
Cpl. HENRY CARWELL, mother, Mrs. Fannie Carwell, Lafayette
Pfc. ALLEN WASHINGTON, New Iberia
Cpl. WILLIE ROBERTS, Cheneyville
Pvt. LUCIEN J. ARCENEAUX, New Orleans
Cpl. JOSEPH R. BURNS, New Orleans
Pfc. LINTON J. DARTER, Opelousas
Cpl. LEONARD ROHMAN, New Orleans

Illinois

Sgt. ANDREW E. FRANKLIN, sister, Mrs. Katherine J. Perrin, Evanston
Sgt. ROOSEVELT WILLIAMS, wife, Virginia, Chicago
Cpl. TOMMIE HAMPTON, Chicago
Pfc. ALBERT L. SMITH. E. St. Louis

Texas

Pfc. WILLIAM H. DAVIS, father, Jetson L. Davis, Hearn
Sgt. JESSEX H. BINGHAM, mother, Mrs. Nora Bingham, Raymondville
Pvt. O. D. SNEED, Fort Worth
Pvt. HAROLD L. GRANT, Temple
Pvt. WILLIE C. GREEN, Edna
Cpl. FRANK GRICE, Port Arthur
Pfc. ALBINO GARCES, Mercedes
Cpl. TYREE G. WELLS, Jacksonville
Cpl. WASH V. HARRISON, Douglasville

Indiana

Pfc. HARRISON WEST, mother, Mrs. Beatrice West, Gary
Cpl. WILLIAM H. COX, brother, Willie
Cpl. HARRY C. COPELAND, mother, Mrs. Ruth M. Copeland, Muncie
Pvt. CHARLES E. DURRAH, Princeton

Missouri

Cpl. CHARLES F. HEARN, father, Gaston Hearn, St. Louis
Pfc. EDGAR J. HINTON, mother, Mrs. Julia Hinton, St. Louis
Pfc. WILLIE STONE JR., mother, Mrs. May Stone, Eldon
Pfc. J. W. BOWENS, aunt, Mrs. Ardella Harris, St. Louis
Pfc. AMOS McCLURE, St. Louis
Pfc. JOE MORRISON, Mount Leonard
Pfc. OLIVER SMITH, Kansas City

Ohio

Pfc. DONALD C. STEWART, mother, Mrs. Isabelle Jackson, Cincinnati
Pvt. RUSSELL L. FREEMAN, Dayton
Cpl. AMOS JACKSON JR., Cincinnati
Pfc. NATHANIEL S. THOMAS, Alliance
Pfc. ALONZO S. JOHNSON, Cleveland
Pfc. WILLIAM LEWIS JR., Cleveland

California

Pfc. FRED W. PORTER, mother, Mrs. Bennie Lynk, Los Angeles
Pvt. BENJAMIN D. TOLERSON, father, Connie Tolerson, Oakland
Pvt. CHARLIE MORGAN, Los Angeles
Cpl. X. L. MOSS, Riverside
Pvt. WILLIE J. RUDD, Los Angeles
Pfc. ROBERT H. MAXEY, Santa Rosa
Cpl. OSCAR SOLOMON, San Diego
Pvt. JOSEPH WILSON, Los Angeles
Cpl. WILLIE POLEE, Sun Valley
Cpl. WYLIE MUSGROVE, Sacramento

Mississippi

PFC. WILLIE C. STEWART, mother, Mrs. Lillie Heath, Sidon
Cpl. OFFORD C. LANGSTON, mother, Mrs. Beatrice Langston, Colline
Pvt. JOHN H. DAVIS JR., mother, Mrs. John H. Davis, Clarksdale
Pfc. CHARLES MATTHEWS, Jayes

Kentucky

Pvt. JOHN W. JACKSON, Versailles
Cpl. EUGENE L. HUGHES, Madisonville
Pfc. GEORGE McGOWAIN, Fulton
Pfc. ROBERT L. SMITH, Rockfield
Pfc. FRANK J. QUARELES, Hopkinsville
Cpl. CLYDE MOORE, Hopkinsville

Tennessee

Pfc. ROBERT L. RICHARDSON, Mount Pleasant
Pfc. LEONARD BELL, White Bluff
Pfc. CURTIS BOLTON, Memphis

Other States

Pvt. OSCAR C. HILL, mother, Mrs. Flora Hill, Nuyaka, Okla.
Cpl. RUSSELL P. JAMES, mother, Mrs. Laura Nichols, Auburn, Wash.
Pfc. JESSE HATTER JR., El Dorado, Ark.
Cpl. JERRY L. CARTER, Ogden, Utah
Pfc. NATHANIEL S. THOMAS, Alliance, O.
Pvt. LEROY McCAULEY, Wynne, Ark.
Pfc. EUGENE ROWLAND, Pine Ridge, S.D.
Cpl. ROOSEVELT POWELL, Okmulgee, Okla.
Cpl. LEROY CARTER JR., Seattle, Wash.
Cpl. ABRAHAM L. KERNS, Oklahoma City
Pvt. CALVIN HURD, Great Bend, Kan.
Cpl. ROSCOE C. SIBLEY, Crossett, Ark.

Families of released POWs exhult

Many so thankful they're wordless with happiness

BALTIMORE — "I'm thankful to God," were the fervent words uttered by scores of American parents, wives and other relatives of colored service men, upon learning that their loved ones were among the earliest batches of prisoners of war freed by the Communists in Korea.

From Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and West Virginia echoes of rejoicing rose on the humid air as television and radio brought the news of the first releases, followed by telegrams of confirmation from the Defense Department.

In Portsmouth, Va., Mrs. Catherine Duncan, mother of Pfc. Charlie Duncan, stated that Tuesday night was "the happiest night of my life," when she learned her son was among the first group of Americans released.

Prayers Answered

"My prayers have been answered," she cried. "Not a day passed that I did not pray for his safe return.

"I hope he gets home in time for his 22nd birthday anniversary on Sept. 15," she added, "I'll have a big dinner and a celebration with all the trimmings."

Duncan's sister, Carol, 9, was bubbling over with joy, too. She and her brother had been the closest of pen pals since his imprisonment. The one big thing that Carol is waiting for is a kiss and hug from her brother and the "something good" which the freed soldier promised her in his letters.

Enlisted When 14

A soldier since 1946, when he moved his age up from 14 to enlist, Duncan was wounded on Sept. 22, 1950, returned to duty and reported missing in action on Nov. 28, 1950. He was permitted to write to his family by the Communists and to tell them he was a prisoner.

The families of three colored soldiers from North Carolina were overjoyed at the news of the release of the GI's.

Mrs. Zilphia Gatlin of Pitt County said that Sunday was the birthday of Pvt. James E. Gatlin, her son, and that his freedom "was probably the best birthday present he ever had."

She said that she would worry about him, nevertheless, until he returned home safely.

Wife With In-Laws

Mrs. Dorothy Bullock of Henderson, N.C., wife of released Pfc. William T. Bullock, was in Piedmont, N.Y., visiting her husband's parents, when the word came of his being set free.

Mrs. Blanche Allen, his mother-in-law in Henderson, recalled that he had left for Korea just one year ago Wednesday.

She said that he was a senior at A and T College in Greensboro, when he volunteered for army service. He was reported missing in action in September and turned up in a prisoner of war camp a month later, she said.

In Tobacco Field

Tears came to the eyes of Mrs. Hattie L. Wooten of Wilson, N.C., when she learned that her son, Pvt. Oscar Wooten, had been released. Word reached her while she was working in a tobacco field.

"I'm so happy, I don't know what to say," she cried. Oscar's sister also cried and prayed when told the glad tidings.

The soldier has been in Korea two years and was captured by the Communists in June, 1952.

Sergeant's Wife Bitter

Bitterness as well as joy was expressed by Mrs. Virginia Williams of Chicago, wife of Sgt. Roosevelt Williams, when she was informed of his release.

"I'm going to church again tomorrow to offer prayers of thanksgiving. I've prayed a million times and so have the members of his congregation. Now our prayers have been answered," she said.

Sergeant Williams, in private life the assistant pastor of Mt. Hermon Baptist church, has never seen his three-year-old daughter, his wife informed reporters. He has been a prisoner since December, 1951.

Thinks Letters False

Mrs. Williams' bitterness was occasioned by her belief that the letters she had been receiving from her husband had been dictated to him at gunpoint or with threats.

"The letters from my husband said he was 'doing pretty good' or 'feeling fine,' but judging from reports I have read about the condition of released prisoners, this was not the case," she said.

Mother "Flabbergasted"

"I didn't know what to do, so I decided to pray," said Mrs. Julia Hinton of St. Louis, Mo., when she learned, Wednesday, while looking at a television program, that her son, Pfc. Edgar Hinton, was freed.

Gaston Hearn, the father of 22-year-old Cpl. Charles Hearn, was the second St. Louisan made happy by the news of a son's release. Mr. Hearn said Wednesday night when he heard it, "I could hardly believe it was true."

Both young Hinton and Hearn were members of the 24th Regiment, which bore the brunt of the early fighting.

Joy In Detroit

Mrs. Samuel Hewlett, the wife of Sgt/1c Samuel Hewlett, and the family of Lt. Samuel E. Massinberg of Detroit, were the Detroiters made jubilant by the news of the release of these soldiers.

In Cambridge, Md., Mr. and Mrs. William Banks, parents of Cpl. Robert I. Banks, "gave thanks to the Lord" upon hearing that he had been freed.

Corporal Banks, who served with the 25th Division in the early months of the war, had been in a camp somewhere in China. "I knew all the time he wasn't dead," said his mother, who also revealed that she had not heard from him since May 10, when she got a letter saying that he was "doing fine."

Baltimorean Released

In Baltimore, Mrs. Theole Lunn, the mother of nine other children in addition to Pvt. Roosevelt A. Lunn, told the informant who brought her news of Roosevelt's release, "Oh, thank you, thank you. He's coming home."

Behind her, the children (Roosevelt, 21, was the oldest of the 10) sent up a wild, rejoicing scream and began to dance.

Mrs. Lunn laughed, while crying for joy, and pointing to the children said, "they're having a party already.

Roosevelt was captured in February, 1951, only two months after he had said goodbye to his family and sailed away to Korea.

To Meet New Dad

"This is the happiest day of my life," Mrs. Margaret H. Sullivan of Chester, Pa., said when informed by a neighbor that her son, Pfc. James H. Hyson, 20, had been freed from captivity by the Reds.

Young Hyson, one of five children, will meet a new father when he gets home, because his mother, formerly a widow, remarried only last month.

James, who went to Korea three years ago, when only 17 years of age, had been a prisoner for almost that length of time.

Major Returnee

Mrs. Mildred Harlan, the wife of Major John C. Harlan, the highest ranking colored officer to have been freed by the Reds in the current prisoner of war exchange, received notification in August, 1951, that her husband was alive and in good health.

Shortly after that Mrs. Harlan, who is an instructor at West Virginia State college, received two letters from her husband. They were the first received since he was reported missing.

Major Harlan, up to Oct. 2, 1950, was on the staff of the ROTC at Mogan State college, Baltimore. On that date he was re-assigned to the officers' personnel center, Camp Stoneman, Calif.

Then a captain, he was sent to Korea with the Ninth Infantry Regiment of the 2nd Infantry Division. Shortly after the outfit hit the front lines, he was promoted to major and made battalion executive officer.

The Harlans have a son, John Jr., a 6-foot, 3-inch Howard University basketball star, who is a student in pharmacy.

GOOD NEWS FROM KOREA—Mrs. Margaret Hynson Sullivan is surrounded by four of her happy children in her Chester, Pa., home after receiving the news that a fifth child, Pvt. James Hynson, was among the American prisoners liberated by the Communists in the first post-truce prisoner of war exchange in Korea last week. Children shown are Edwin, John, Leona and Wilhelmina.

23 SOLDIERS FREED BY COMMUNISTS:

GI Survives Nine-Day March In Bitter Cold

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea—A 20-year-old soldier who says he had to study communist literature in order to receive medical treatment for an injured hand, is among the 23 colored war prisoners who have been released so far by the Reds. (There was no indication when more prisoners would be freed by the Communists. Many told tales of Red brutality.)

He is Pfc. Rogers Herndon of Jacksonville, Fla., who was a prisoner for over 16 months, having been captured in November, 1950. His right hand was wounded in when he was taken prisoner and he was forced to march for nine days in bitter cold weather along with a group of 100 American and Turkish soldiers.

Only 60 Survive

When he finally received treatment, it was too late to save his hand and it was amputated at the wrist. Private Herndon related that of the 100 soldiers only 60 survived the grueling journey to the prison camp. The in Nov., 1950. His right hand was wounded in action posure.

The soldier stated that he had to study socialism and communism in order to get medical care and after his arm healed, he tried to refuse to study further, but was told that "once you've accepted the truth, you cannot reject it ever again."

Pfc. Herndon also told newsmen who were there to greet the sick prisoners that, one day he went to sleep in an unheated Korean hut with 17 other men and when he awoke, only two of them were still alive.

Herndon's survival is attributed to the fact that he is so robust.

Mrs. Callie Blue, 34, of Highland Park, Mich., has been informed that her son, Pvt Jesse Robertson, 18, lost an eye and suffered severe leg and hand injuries in the Korean conflict.

A year after his enlistment in December, 1951, Robertson was reported missing in action. Since then Mrs. Blue had not received any word from him.

"My only hope was that he might be alive. I prayed daily," she stated when informed of his release by the Reds. She and her husband, James Blue, are looking forward to Robertson's arrival in the States.

40 More To Be Freed

About 40 American soldiers are to be released later this week in the prisoner exchange of the Korean war. So far 79 disabled men have been turned over to the American forces and will be shipped to Japan and then to the States.

The other sick and wounded men freed last week were:

PFC. ROBERT C. STELL, Baltimore, 503rd Field Artillery, son of Mrs. Lula Stell.

M/SGT. JOHN T. PORTER, Broadentown, N. J., Company C, 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division.

CPL. THEODORE JACKSON, Palestine, Texas, Battery A, 503rd Field Artillery Battalion, 2nd Divison.

M/SGT. WALTER McCOLLUM, Lake Charles, La. Company C, 24th Regiment, 25th Division.

PVT. JESSE ROBERTSON, Montgomery, Ala., Company C, 27th Regiment, 25th Division, son of Mrs. Sallie Blue, Highland Park, Mich.

PFC. MARVIN L. BROWN, Oklahoma City, Company L, 7th Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division.

PFC. WILBER M. WARRING, Philadelphia, 32nd Regiment, 7th Division, next of kin, Mrs. Etta Warring, Philadelphia.

CPL. WILLIE J. PATRICK, 32nd Regiment, 7th Division. next of kin, Mrs. Edity Mae Patrick, Hilman, Ark.

SGT. EDWARD G. ANDERSON, anti-aircraft, battalion, Second Division, wife, Mrs. Sue Anderson, Alabama City, Ala.

SGT. WILLIAM H. WHITE, Chuckey, Tenn., 9th Regiment, Second Division, wife, Mrs. Edith White.

M/SGT. ALBERT L. HOWARD, 19th Regiment, 24th Division, wife, Mrs. Marie Howard, Nashville, Tenn.

PVT. WILLIAM G. MORELAND, 23rd Regiment, Second Division, wife, Mrs. Geraldine Lance Moreland, Atlanta.

CPL. JAMES R. BALL, unit and next of kin not given, Bellburn, W. Va.

GEORGE W. GRAY JR., Ogden, Utah, son of the Rev. and Mrs. George Gray Sr.

HARRISON WEST, Gary, Ind., son of Mrs. Frank West; Second Division.

LEONARD BEASLEY, Gary, Ind., Mrs. Bernice Beasley; Second Division.

PFC. JAMES M. FRANKLIN, Petersburg, Va., 5th Regiment, 24th Infantry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Franklin.

CPL. JOHN KING, Orlando, Fla., 24th Division.

PVT. MELVIN J. WOODHOUSE, Norfolk, Va., 2nd Division, nephew of Mrs. Ollie Mills.

CPL. JAMES W. BULLOCK, Fayetteville, N. C. 2nd Division.

SGT. JAMES F. DANIEL, Covington, Ga., 2nd Division.

PFC. EVERETT W. RITENOUR, Woodstock, Va.

PFC. CHARLES M. SMITH, Charlottesville, Va.

Pvt. Woodhouse's aunt, Mrs. Ollie Mills, lives at 400 Reilly st. in Norfolk and had been listening for days on the radio in hopes of hearing his named called. Her first news, however, came from a local reporter who called her.

She screamed with joy upon learning that Melvin was okay. Mrs. Mills had reared him since he was nine months old. He's now 35.

Only about two weeks ago, the Mills family received two letters written from Melvin in January from POW Camp No. 4 in North Korea.

Shot 5 Times

The Booker T. Washington High School graduate and veteran of World War II was captured by the Reds, Nov. 17, 1950. He was shot five times when captured.

Woodhouse is the first Norfolk soldier to be released.

Pfc. James M. Franklin, of Petersburg, Va. was retured to freedom exactly two years after he was captured.

Quit School To Enlist

The son of a Norffolk and Western Railroad watchman, Thomas B. Franklin, the 20-year-old soldier enlisted in the Army Aug. 9, 1950 while a senior at Peabody High School.

His family learned he was missing in April, 1951 and like, Mills, his family heard from him shortly before he was released.

"Our telephone has been ringing steadily since five o'clock this morning, Mrs. Franklin told reporters who talked to her Friday. She had only learned of her son's release Thursday night.

Going To California

The mother of Pfc. Rogers Herndon of Jacksonville, Fla. is planning to go to California by airplane to meet her son who said he had to study communist literature in order to receive medical treatment.

Pfc. Herndon was the first soldier with a Florida address to be released and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are sponsoring his mother's West Coast trip.

Thursday night Pfc. Herndon called his mother and told her he would be home very soon. His parents also saw him on TV the same night.

Herndon's father, Cohen Herndon, is a Terminal Company employee and the father of 12 children, the youngest only five months old.

[TRIBUNE Photo]

First freed Korea war prisoners passing thru Chicago yesterday were Corp. Wilbert Warring (left) of Philadelphia and Marine Corp Lionel Peterson of Black River Falls, Wis., with TWA Stewardess Lynn Miller.

PRISONERS GIVE STORIES ON CUTS

Did It to Escape Solitary Confinement, Group Says

By CHARLES D. PIERCE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

ANGOLA, La., Aug. 7 — Four prisoners who cut themselves with jagged pieces of mirror at the state penitentiary, at Angola Thursday night told reporters Friday they did it to gain release from confinement in solitary cells.

Warden Maurice Sigler described the four Negroes as "incorrigible prisoners." He said they were confined to the solitary cells because they had refused to work.

Sigler invited reporters to the state penitentiary to get a "firsthand report" on the incident.

He permitted reporters to talk freely to the four Negroes as well as other prisoners at the sprawling 18,000-acre penitentiary.

The four prisoners inflicted surface wounds on their upper arms. The cuts made by three of the prisoners required stitches, Sigler said.

The men appeared in good condition Friday and wore bandages over their cuts.

Three Under 21

A check of their prison records showed that two are three-time offenders, another is serving a life term for aggravated rape, and the fourth is a parole violator who has been subject to disciplinary action four times while at the penitentiary.

Three of the men are 20 years old and the fourth is 31. Their formal education ranged from the third grade to the eighth grade.

Three were from Orleans parish and one from Washington parish. One had been a porter and the rest day laborers before their convictions.

Interviewed in their cells, the men gave reporters conflicting estimates on how long they had been in solitary confinement, ranging from seven months to approximately two months.

Refused to Work

Sigler said that they had been in solitary for about 56 days. This was confirmed by other prisoners in the same building.

Sigler said he had ordered "less than 30" Negro prisoners confined to solitary cells for 90 days when they refused to work.

He said the men originally claimed that they had not been given enough to eat and had asked to see him. Sigler added that when he had not been able to see them immediately they refused to work.

He said that an undetermined number of the 30 prisoners had flooded their cells Wednesday night by plugging up the plumbing facilities when they did not "get a bath" on the thought they were supposed to get it.

"At Angola less than 10 per cent of the prisoners cause more than 90 per cent of the trouble."

Reporters who talked to both white and Negro "incorrigibles" confined at the hospital-receiving building and to prisoners in three other penitentiary camps, heard no complaints about brutality.

The "incorrigibles" complained that the penitentiary disciplinary board shows partiality in meting out punishments. They also charged that prison personnel guilty of brutality under previous prison administrations are being kept on for political reasons.

Prisoners at two trusty camps and one for second offenders said that they thought they were being treated fairly.

Men who have been at the penitentiary for several years said the conditions are now "greatly improved" over what they were three or four years ago.

One prisoner who said that he had been transferred only a month ago from the Arkansas state penitentiary to Angola said that the Louisiana state prison "is a thousand times better" than the Arkansas institution.

One Raleigh Brother Returns The Other Gave His All

RALEIGH — Two members of a Raleigh area family — brothers — left home to serve with United States-United Nations forces in the Korea War.

One came back.

That, briefly, is the story of the Allen brothers of Raleigh, Route 3.

But another phrase was written to the above cryptic statement only last week. One brother will possibly never come back — alive. Correspondence from the War Department at the completion of the exchange of Korean War prisoners gave that indication.

The War Department's communication said — but in Army talk — that Sgt. Ernest Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen of Raleigh, Route 3, died while a prisoner of the communist forces on the Korean peninsula. No death date was given.

. . . He Didn't

The story of two brothers at war for which the War Depatrment wrote the tragic closing began with the out break of the Korean conflict. Ernest Allen, a veteran of rough and tumble fighting in the Pacific Theatre of Operations during World War II, saw his duty and found himself headed for Korea with the ill-fated 24th Infantry Division during the early stages of the fray.

John J. Allen heard the call of duty and was a sergeant with the crack First Marines Division when hard-hit group of stellar fighting men lept onto Korean beaches.

That was in early November, 1950, when the fighting in Korea was see-sawing up and down with neither the Korean forces nor the United Nations fighters able to fain much headway.

Then waning days of November began to see Korean forces gaining footholds here and footholds there. Supreme United Nations headquarters was a-dither, and up to the front lines went the word. "Attack!"

The order for the attack passed through channels, finally being given to the First Marine Division and to the 24th Infantry (the latter a group comprised of some of the greatest tan fighting men ever to march under the red, white and blue).

When the First Marine Division moved in to close agap in the rapidly-widening United Nations lines, the 24th was moving in the same direction, and in late December, the two crack divisions joined forces in a concerted effort to stem the tide of Red units pouring through allied holdings.

In this historic setting, Ernest Allen, then a sergeant with the 24th, made contact with his brother, John J., then a First Marines Division sergeant, and a brief — far too brief — reunion took place. Then it was a case of "back to war, Bro, these Reds want to fight!"

And back to the war it was for both Sgt. (USMC) John Allen and Sgt. (USA) Ernest Allen.

While fighting with theill-fated 24th during the first days of December, 1950, Sgt. Ernest Allen fell into the hands of the Reds.

On December 6, 1950, Sgt. John J. Allen narrowly missed death as he fought with the First Marines. The 24th, trapped and without hope for recovery, surrendered. The Marines, suffering casualties mounting upwards to 30 per cent, withdrew.

Sgt. John Allen, Marine, finished his tour of duty, but never again saw his brother. One communication passed between the men. That communication was dated March, 1951.

(Continued on page 8)

. . . He Did

Sgt. John Allen returned to the States, turned in his uniform, once more donned his "civvies" and settled down to the State-side work-a-day world.

What Sgt. Ernest Allen did during and after his capture and before his death as reported by the War Department, is anybody's guess.

John J. Allen (now a "Mister") is now working as a mechanic for the City of Raleigh and plans to enter a local college next semester. Sgt. Ernest Allen has presumably given his all for a cause that he and his countrymen and freedom-loving people all over the world thought just. May he rest in peace. — LIN HOLLOWAY.

IT'S WONDERFUL TO GET HOME, FREED POWs SAY

Families Greet Some; Others Pass Thru

Released prisoners of war streamed homeward yesterday, and the Chicago area got some of its sons back as well as a look at others who were passing thru.

Sgt. Rothwell B. Floyd, 28, of 2744 Adams st., said, "Being home is wonderful," and then hurried out to take a cab to the home of his brother, Doctor, 2744 Adams st.

But Floyd, who was reticent about atrocities he had described to newsmen in Korea, apparently likes the army. He has been in since 1942. He said at the airport that it is his career and he is going to stay in. He had time to make up his mind—30 months in a Red prison camp.

Another Craves Civvies

Pfc. Peter G. Dein, 20, of 2413 N. 77th av., Elmwood Park, had two other desires when he got in by train from Fort Riley, Kas., to which he had been flown from San Francisco—some of his mom's chow and some natty new civilian clothes. He got both.

Bugeyed with excitement over Pete's return were his kid brothers, Robert, 11, and Richard, 7. Almost as excited was his little sister, La Verne, 16. Their dad, Peter P., a maintenance man for the Glidden company, had the day off for the long awaited reunion, and their mother, Lillian, had the goodies ready—roast beef, lemon cream pie, and angel food cake.

The pile of food disappeared in a hurry, and then everyone except La Verne went out to get Pete's new duds. They would be a change from army clothing and Red prison garb, the soldier opined. A civic celebration, probably a parade, will honor him Sunday in downtown Elmwood Park.

Wife Gets Surprise

Sgt. Thomas Hampton, 33, made his homecoming a wonderful surprise for his wife, Felmon. She was asleep in their home at 1660 S. Drake av. at 2:25 a. m. yesterday when the doorbell rang. She answered it sleepily and there at the door was her husband, back after 34 months in a communist camp.

"First I screamed, then I kissed him," Mrs. Hampton said. "He was tired, so I put him to bed right away. But we were so excited we couldn't sleep and we talked until daylight while he told me all about the years he was gone. He had flown in from Denver, but he didn't know what time he would arrive, so he hadn't told me to meet him."

The sergeant before 1942 was a farmer near Pantherburn, Miss. But, he told his wife, he thinks he will stay in the army now.

Children Welcome Uncle

There were yelps of glee at Midway airport when Corp. Donald H. Calvin, 22, arrived with his mother Mrs. Carrie Calvin, who flew to the west coast to meet him. The yelps came from the four children of his two sisters. Mrs. De Weise Ward, 5650 State st., had brought Dewey, 5, and Murilrene, 4, and Mrs. Magrenee Williams, 6612 Perry av., had with her Donna, 2, and Carl, 1.

The sisters were pleased and had a lot to catch up on. The mother, of 6711 Rhodes av., a clerk in the main postoffice, had an advantage of many hours in getting his stories of life as a prisoner. Corp. Calvin was a student in Englewood High school when he enlisted in 1949 at 17. Now, he thinks, he may stay in the army.

But he didn't have too much time to think. His mother and his sisters were keeping him too busy with fried chicken and other treats for him to do much heavy planning.

Sees Child for First Time

There was a touching scene in the home of Sgt. Roosevelt Williams, 37, at 3230 S. Wabash av., who was a minister at Mount Harmer Baptist church before he was recalled for army duty in September, 1950.

After the first embraces between Sgt. Williams and his wife, Virginia, 33, they remembered Deborah, 3, the daughter she'll learn to love him," said geant never had seen.

"Debbie, this is Daddy," said Mrs. Williams.

The little girl eyed her father dubiously, even tho he was standing there smiling with his arms outstretched. Then she burst into tears and hid her face in her mother's skirt.

dress met him in San Francisco Sunday, and she called home the bustle with that message yesterday.

Pfc. Clarence J. Raasch Jr., 25, of Cudahy, Wis., near Milwaukee, stepped off a plane at Midway into the arms of his mother, Mrs. Irma Raasch. There was a hug, too, for Carol Gottfried, 24, of Cudahy, who has long awaited his return. "It feels great to be

Evanstonian Coming Later

The first Chicago area man released, Sgt. Andrew E. Franklin, 26, of 1933 Grey av., Evanston, will not be home until later in the week. His sister, Mrs. Katherine Jean Perrin of that ad-

home," the soldier said. He is an infantryman, and he spent 27 months in a prison camp.

Master Sgt. Robert L. Arians of Morrison, Whiteside county, will reach his home this morning. He is going by train to nearby Clinton, Ia. Corp. Albert Smith of East St. Louis is enroute home by automobile. Sgt. William A. Cox, Rockford, is to leave Camp Carson, Colo., for home today.

Staff Sgt. Rothwell B. Floyd, 2744 Adams st., who spent 30 months in a Red prison camp in Korea, as he arrived at Midway airport yesterday. [TRIBUNE Photo]

ONLY EVANSTON POW GETS BIG WELCOME HOME

Parade Is Held After Airport Reception

Sgt. Andrew Franklin, 26, of Evanston, who was released from a Korean prisoner of war camp two weeks ago, smiled yesterday when he stepped off a plane at Midway airport. It was his first time home in more than seven years and he received a reception he'll never forget.

He was greeted first by his three sisters and a brother. Then Mayor John Kimbark of Evanston, William Erickson, president of the Cook county board, and others in the official delegation stepped up and shook his hand.

Freed Prisoner Welcomed Home

(Story in adjoining column)

Tech. Sgt. Andrew E. Franklin, Evanston prisoner freed by the Reds in Korea, being welcomed home at Midway airport. Left to right: Norris, a brother; Mrs. Mildred Johnson, sister; Sgt. Franklin, Mrs. Ethel Howard and Mrs. Katherine Perrin, sisters; Mayor John Kimbark of Evanston, and William N. Erickson, county board president. [TRIBUNE Photo]

From the airport a 10 car motorcade whisked him to Evanston for a homecoming celebration and parade. Mayor Kimbark said Franklin was Evanston's only prisoner of war in Korea.

Veteran of World War II

Sgt. Franklin, a graduate of Evanston Township High school, worked in Community hospital there before he was drafted in World War II. He served 18 months in Germany and was discharged in November, 1946. He reenlisted in April, 1947, and went overseas in July, 1950. On Dec. 1, 1950, he waes reported missing.

Sgt. Franklin's family was first notified by THE TRIBUNE that he was on a prisoner of war list on Dec. 18, 1951.

The parade assembled in Evanston's Mason Park and proceeded in Church st. to Fountain Square, where Mayor Kimbark and Ald. Eugene Beck of Evanston's 5th ward spoke.

After the parade the family gathered in the home of one of Franklin's sisters, Mrs. Katherine Jean Perrin, 1933 Grey av., Evanston. His other sisters are Mrs. Ethel Howard, 1930 Dodge av., and Mrs. Mildred Johnson, 1726 Darrow av. His brother is Norris Franklin, of 1317 Ridge av. All addresses are in Evanston.

Lake County to Fete GI

Officials of Lake county are planning a big parade and celebration Monday for Sgt. Martin Christensen Jr., 25, of Belvidere rd., Libertyville, who is scheduled to arrive in San Francisco today aboard a troopship.

His mother, Mrs. Grace Christensen, flew to San Francisco to greet him when he steps off the ship. They are scheduled to arrive in Chicago by train Monday afternoon.

Sherif Walter L. Atkinson of Lake county will meet the two in a squad car and escort them to Libertyville. There a parade will be held with bands, American Legion posts, Boy Scouts, and fire trucks participating.

Asks Display of Flags

Mayor Francis Berry of Libertyville has requested all business men in Libertyville to display the American flag Monday in honor of Christensen, Lake county's only Korean POW.

Christensen is a graduate of Gurnee High school, Gurnee, and was a foreman for the Davey Tree Expert company when he was drafted Dec. 6, 1950.

He reached Korea in June, 1951, and was wounded shortly after his arrival. On Oct. 10, 1951, he was wounded again when he was blown out of a fox hole by an enemy shell. He was reported missing in action Nov. 4, 1951.

DETROIT'S FIRST — Sergeant first class Edward Hewlett, first Detroit ex-POW to reach home since the truce, is embraced by his mother, Mrs. Molly Hewlett, shortly after the GI arrived in the Motor City. Sgt. Hewlett spent 31 months as a Communist prisoner in Korea.

Our Opinions

Imagine You're A Negro PW

Can you remember back as far as 1950? That was only three years ago.

Imagine that in June of that year you were a Negro lad of 18 graduating from a Jim Crow high school somewhere in Dixie.

You were graduating with mixed emotions, because instead of being able to immediately go to college, you had to go to the army. There was no chance of getting out of it since the United States had entered the conflict that had been going on between the North and South Koreans.

During your basic training and before going to Tokyo and eventually to Korea, you had an opportunity to see your native land.

To one born and bred in the South, you got an entirely new perspective when you visited Chicago and sat anywhere you wanted on the trolleys and busses, walked into any tavern and had a glass of beer.

In Frisco, just before sailing, you spent a riotous night in the international settlement and saw people of all races dancing and cavorting together.

Three months after arriving in Korea you were a prisoner of the enemy. For almost three years you were subjected to all kinds of techniques designed to turn you against your country and to make you embrace Communism.

You knew deep in your heart that much of what they told you about your country and its treatment of the Negroes was true.

They told you about the Willie McGhee case in Mississippi, and you knew it was true. They told you about the case of the North Carolina farmer who was jailed for looking at a white girl from a distance of 60 feet.

It was only that you knew that ALL of the United States wasn't like that and that there was a possibility that things might change in the South that enabled you to withstand all the pressure the Reds applied.

And you were made to suffer for having faith in your country too. Some of your buddies, guys that had been captured along with you, were converted and they were treated much better.

You would not be swayed from your faith in America, so when you got sick you got very little attention. Often you went hungry while the "converts" were well fed.

The rules and regulations of the prison camp were more rigidly enforced in your case, and as a consequence you spent long dreary days in solitary.

Then came the day of liberation. You were glad to get to Freedom village, glad to reach the shores of your native land.

Can you imagine that you are this same GI who was persecuted because of his faith in his country when his train crossed the Mason Dixion line and he had to go to the Jim Crow car.

Can you imagine how this returnee felt when in his own home town, he couldn't go to the public library, or enter the junior college located there?

Can you imagine the emotions of this Korean hero when his father and mother filled him in on what had been happening since he left.

You knew while you were in that prison camp what awaited you at home. But you had faith. You were hoping that something would have happened to change things.

It would have been a miracle had things been changed, but you were disappointed to find that they had not changed.

But this is the atomic age. Anything is possible. Why can't these conditions change, too?

List of freed prisoners

MUNSAN, Korea—The names of colored American prisoners who were freed by the Communists last week follow:

Maryland

Pfc. LEWIS C. FLEMING, mother, Mrs. Robert Fleming, 723 W. Fisher st., Salisbury.

Sgt. ROBERT L. WYATT, Baltimore

Pfc. WILLIAM H. RHOADES, Cumberland

Pfc. LACY H. LOCKLEY, Hagerstown

Virginia

Pfc. CHARLES L. COOKE, Mathews

Sgt. EDWARD M. TARRINGTON JR., Richmond.

Cpl. VERNON SCROGGINS, Richmond

Pfc. CHARLIE S. COSTON, Portsmouth

New York

Cpl. REINOL J. GONZALES, NYC

Sgt. JAMES W. DIXON, NYC

Cpl. CHARLES H. BUTLER, Oibsland

Cpl. PETER J. GUIDY, Lafayette

Sgt. HERBERT B. HODGE, NYC

Pfc. HENRY STEPHENS, NYC

Pvt. THEODORE L. THOMPSON, Brooklyn

Cpl. CALVIN ROYAL, Brooklyn

Cpl. MARCUS McGEE, Far Rockaway

Sgt. JAMES W. DIXON, NYC.

Pfc. JAMES HOLDER, wife, Mrs. James Holder, NYC

Pfc. RAFEL R. MORA, NYC

Pvt. WILLIAM T. BULLOCK, Piermont

Pvt. CLARENCE E. BURGESS, NYC

North Carolina

Sgt. OSCAR BEST, Warsaw

Sgt. PRESTEE DAVIS, Durham

Sgt. JAMES J. BROWN, Durham

Sgt. JAMES C. WILLIAMS, Kinston

Sgt. JAMES FAULKNER, Monroe

Pvt. MARK A. DeBERRY, Marston

West Virginia

Pfc. ERNEST E. HASKINS, Beckley

New Jersey

Cpl. JOS. L. MONTGOMERY, Trenton, N.J.

Pennsylvania

Sgt. JAMES R. CROMBIE, Beaver Falls

Cpl. STEPHEN HOPKINS, Philadelphia

Cpl. LOUIE OMERZO, Friedens

Pfc. EDWARD M. SMITH, mother, Mrs. Raymond L. Smith, Philadelphia

Indiana

Pfc. HARRISON WEST, mother, Mrs. Frank West, Gary

Cpl. HARRY C. COPELAND, mother, Mrs. Ruth Copeland, Muncie.

Cpl. WILLIAM COX, wife, Lula Mae, Gary

Pfc. LESLIE E. SCALES, mother, Mrs. Dora M. Scales, Boonville

Illinois

Cpl. LOUIS M. GILMORE, Chicago

Pfc. SAMUEL KELKER, Chicago

Cpl. MACK L. SPEARMAN, Madison

Cpl. EDGAR M. OLIVER, Evansville

Cpl. TOMMIE HAMPTON, wife, Felmon, Chicago

Michigan

Cpl. LAHMAN L. BOWER Jr., Berkley

Sgt. HOWARD TATES, Detroit

Pfc. CLARENCE HARRIS, Detroit

Cpl. JOHN G. WARD, mother, Mrs. Marie M. Ward, Detroit

Pfc. CLARENCE HARRIS, Detroit

Sgt. EDWARD HEWLETT, Detroit

Alabama

Pfc. MARCUS E. WHORTON, Gadsden

Pfc. NORMAN S. HALE, Cullman

Pfc. TOMMIE L. McCREE, Eufaula

Louisiana

Cpl. CHARLES H. BUTLER,

Georgia

Sgt. WILLARD POOL, Columbus

Cpl. JAMES RICKS JR., Macon

Cpl. LEROY J. SYKES, Savannah

Cpl. FREDDIE H. GRAY, Augusta

Pvt. JAMES WILLIAMS, Savannah

Missouri

Sgt. DAVID WOODS, St. Louis Oibsland

Pfc. HARVEY O. MITCHELL, brother, Charles Mitchell, Kansas City.

Pfc. CLARENCE D. JOHNSON, aunt, Mrs. Sylvia Smith, Kansas City.

Texas

Cpl. WALTER R. WILLIAMS, Alleyton

Pfc. PHILIP WHITE JR., Marlin

Cpl. EDWIN A. BILLECK, Welmar.

Florida

Sgt. RICHARD PRICE, Stuart

Pfc. SAMUEL J. FARROW, Pensacola

Ohio

Cpl. MARSHALL ROBINSON, Toled

Sgt. RANDOLPH A. PAVLIK, Enterprise

Sgt. BENJAMIN CONLEY, Columbus

Pfc. LEONARD BREWTON, Toledo

Cpl. MILES E. LAMPKIN JR., Akron.

Cpl. ANDREW G. STOVALL, Akron

California

Pfc. CLIFFORD J. DANIELS, Oakland

Cpl. LAHMAN L. BOWER.

Berkely
Sgt. JOHN WILLIAMS JR., Oakland
Pfc. JOSEPH A. GREEN JR., Los Angeles

Tennessee

Cpl. EDGAR M. OLIVER, Evansville

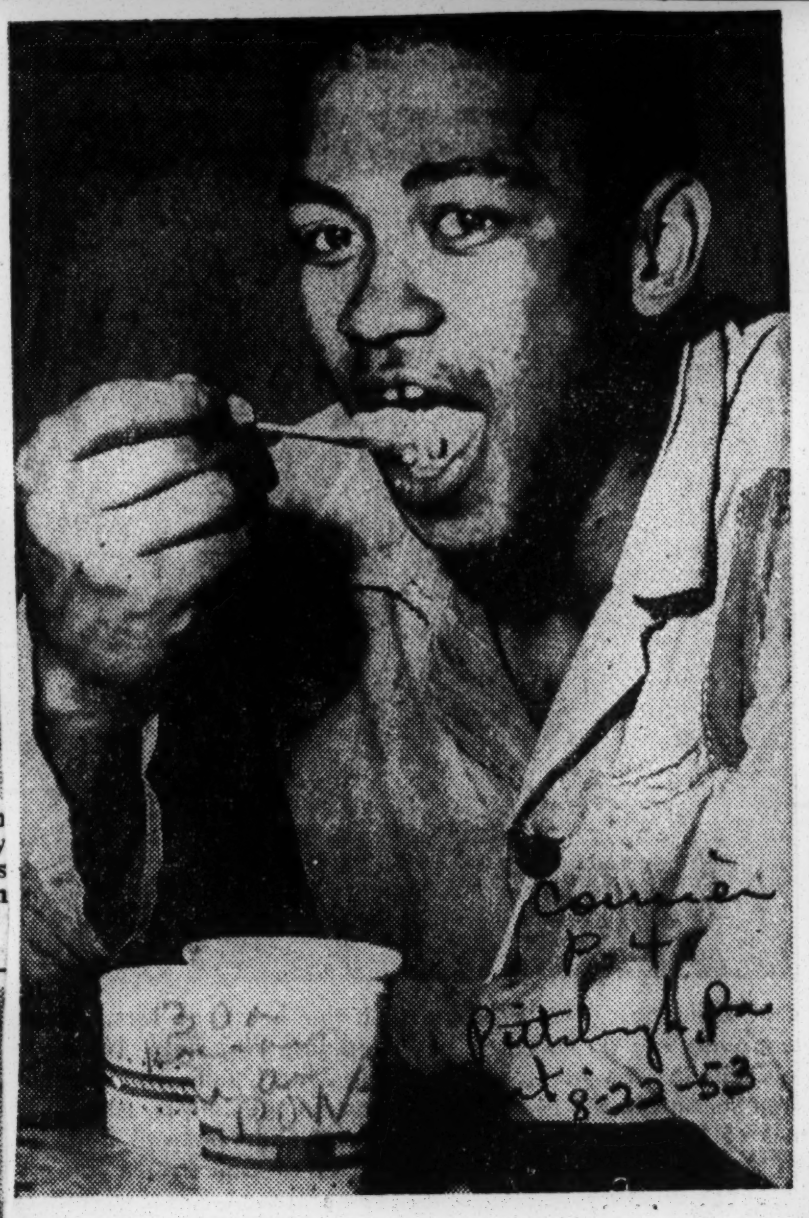
Mississippi

Pfc. HENRY MILLER, Magnolia
Sgt. SPEARS T. JOHNSON, Paris

Other States

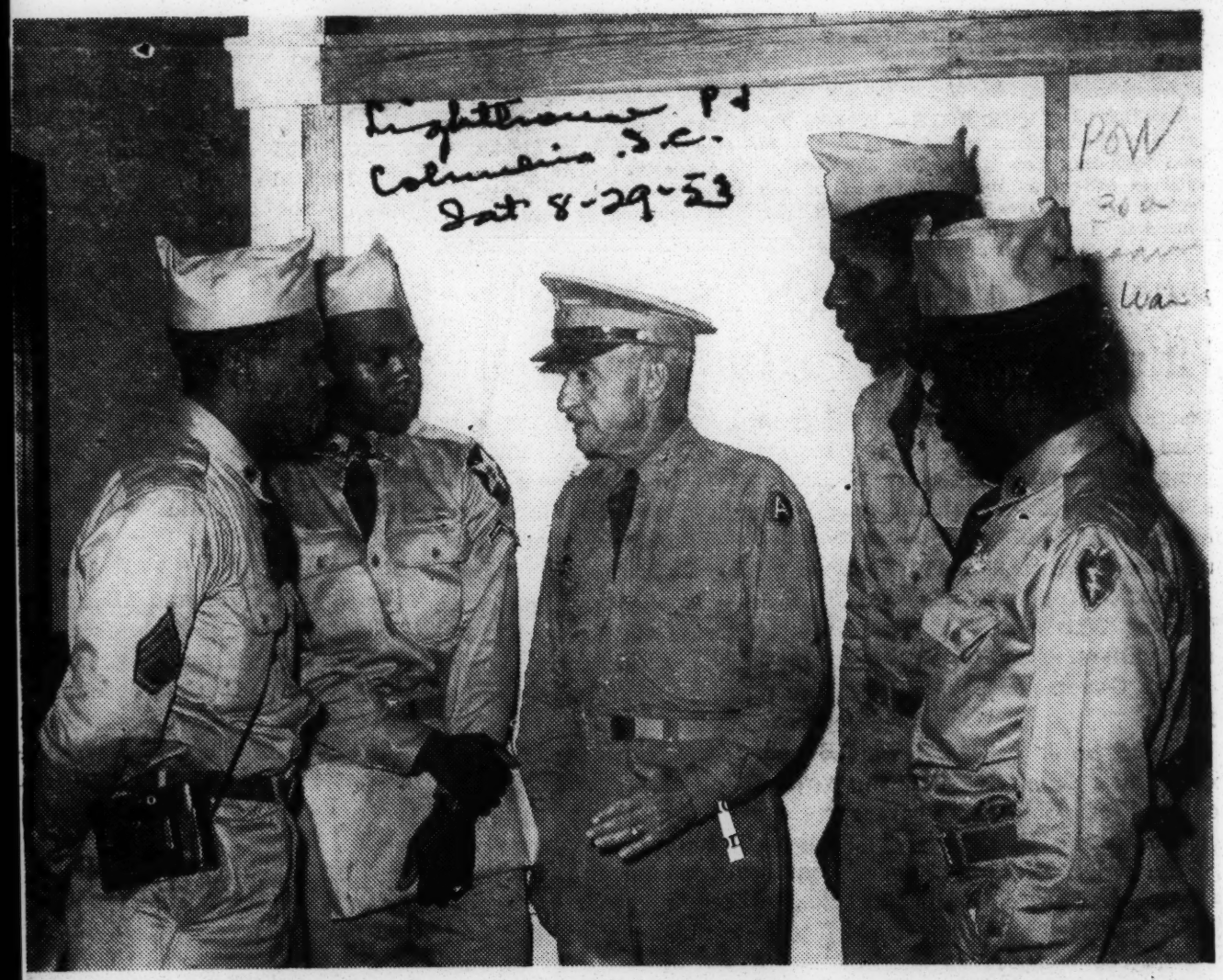
Cpl. CARLTON G. MORMAN, Portland, Ark.
Pfc. CLARENCE C. BANKS, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Cpl. JESSE C. McRAY, mother, Mrs. Vesta P. Davis, Poteau, Okla.
Pfc. PAGE T. BAYLOR JR. Washington, D.C.
Cpl. ROSCOE C. SIBLEY, Crossett, Ark.
Pfc. RAYMOND E. PHILLIPS, Wheatley, Ark.
Pfc. CLARENCE C. BANKS, Colorado Springs, Col.
Cpl. RICHARD M. DAVIS, Battle Mountain, Nevada.
Pfc. ELMER BERRY, Tulsa, Okla.

KANSAS SOLDIER RELEASED FROM CAPTIVITY.—Pfc. Calvin Hurd of Great Bend, Kas., and George M. Neal of Springfield, Ohio, are shown as they were interviewed on the air following their release by the Communists at Inchon, Korea. Pfc. Hurd is the son of Mrs. Nellie K. Hurd, of Great Bend, a widow with eight other children. She was jubilantly happy when she learned last week that her son was alive. Pfc. Hurd had been listed as killed in action in November, 1950.—INS Photo.



Good to Be Free—George M. Neal, aviation machinist's mate, U. S. Navy, of Springfield, Ohio, enjoys one of the delights of free life . . . ice cream. Neal is having ice cream at the processing center at Freedom Village after being repatriated in "Operation Big Switch."

POW's INTERVIEWED FOLLOWING RELEASE.—Pvt. Charles Morgan Jr. of Los Angeles, left, and Cpl. Roscoe C. Sibley of Crossett, Ark., are shown being interviewed following their release by the Communists at Inchon, Korea. —Photo by Ichiro Fujimura.



Caught as they landed at the Columbia Airport Monday, the first South Carolina prisoners of war to be returned home, are left to right: Sgt. Chester F. Jennings of Edgefield, Cpl. Thomas Grant of Orangeburg, Col. Harry C. Memsdaw, Chief S. C. Military District, on hand to welcome these and 16 other returnees, Cpl. Jacob Scott of Beaufort and Pvt. Early Finley of Due West. Staff Photo by Leroy P. Hardy.

FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA POWs, ALL COLORED, GLAD TO BE HOME; TELL OF TREATMENT

(Story, Photo By LeRoy Hardy)-

Happy and thankful to be home again, but eager to get back in their careers as Army men, four South Carolina prisoners of war, first to reach the state in the post-Korea contest, hopped off a Delta Air Lines at Columbia Air port at 2:16 p. m. Monday, along with 16 other, all of whom were returning to homes in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and one who had taken the wrong plane as he hurried home in New York City and had to get another ticket from Columbai.

The South Carolinians, all colored, were Pfc Early Finley of Du West, Sgt. Chester F. Jennings of Edgefield, Cpl. Jacob Scott of Beaufort and Cpl. Thomas Grant of Orangeburg, the only one who was met here by relatives. His mother, Mrs. Eartha Mae Grant and he exchanged a touching embrace as he landed, the first time they had seen each other in four years. A brother, Willie, was also on hand.

The men were enroute to Fort Jackson ,from which they will go home for short vacation leaves. All but Finley are army career men. Finley indicated he might himself join up as a career man.

The returnees, though anxious to get home, patiently cooperated with a thick crowd of reporters and photographers. (We were the only colored reporter, there for The Lighthouse and Informer). But they agreed generally that as prisoners of the Reds they had fairly good treatment, poor food, saw some atrocities, some Russians working with the Chinese Reds, had inadequate clothing and were darn glad to be home. Some of them had witnessed the much publicized "death march" of Allied prisoners and saw some of their companions die, either from disease or assination by their captors.

Individual Experiences

Pvt. Finley said he was captured four days after arrival in Korea on August 29, 1951, or Sept. 2, 1951. For a year he was held in Prison Camp No. 1 and then in Camp No. 2 for 11 months. He was on outpost duty when his outfit was overrun by the Reds near Kurgia. The son of George and Mrs. Cora Finley, Route 2, Donalds, he was released on August 9.

Sgt. Jennings of Edgefield was captured almost four months after reaching Korea, or captured Dec. 1, 1950 south of Somindog where his unit, the 503rd Arailery pitched a hot battle with a superior number of the enemy. Outnumbered, and overwhelmed, those left in the unit were captured. He said Reds tried to indoctrinate prisoners, either by force or solitary confinement, but had little success. Like Finley, he was released on August 9, 1953. His parents are Willie and Mrs. Lena Jennings of Edgefield.

Cpl. Scott said the Reds captured him about six weeks after he entered the fighting, doing so in fighting near the Wonju area. He had volunteered for service four months before. The Reds, driven back by the Americans, had slipped in behind the lines and cut detachment into sections. He said Reds beat him in a futile effort to get military information.

Cpl. Grant, held for 32 months by the Communists since his capture November 26, 1950, had been held at Camp 5 near Pyoktong by the Reds. Incidentally, all others in the group arriving here had wound up at the same camp. He had less to say about experiences thoguh he did give some facts about a death march and belief that at least 1,600 fellow soldiers died because of it.

Finley is 22 years old; Jennings 30, Scott 27 and Grant 22.

Col Harry C. Memshaw, Chief of the S. C. Military District, said "We intend to lean backwards" in order that these men have every consideration.

The freed men reported that the Reds separated white and colored prisoners. There were about 1,200 POWS in the compound at Lyokdong, they said. About 240 of these were American colored soldiers.

Major Copeland Is Released By 'Reds'

Another Tulsan was released from a Communist Prisoner of war camp in North Korea over the past weekend. Major Robert B. Copeland, son of Mrs. Mattie Copeland, 1848 North Peoria, is the latest North Tulsan to be released by the Reds.

While a prisoner, Major Copeland was elevated from a captain In command of an artillery battery with the Second Infantry division when captured, he had served in both European and Pacific theaters during World War II.

Maj. Copeland is a graduate of the Booker T. Washington High school and had attended Tuskegee Institute.

When Major Copeland was first reported missing in action, Mrs. Copeland expressed a fervent belief that he was still alive. When the list of prisioners was published, the Major's name appeared on it.

Mrs. Copeland had received a letter from her son last April.

HOME AGAIN, Sgt. Spears Johnson, left, and Cpl. Marion "Buddy" Rankin, ride in a parade in their honor.

Courier-Journal Photos

BOURBON COUNTY RESIDENTS HEAR REPRESENTATIVE WATTS SPEAK.

Paris Parade Honors Two Former P.O.W.'s

By JOE REISTER
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

Paris, Ky., Sept. 20.—Sgt. Spears Johnson and Cpl. Marion "Buddy" Rankin were the happiest guys in all Kentuckiana today.

The two Bourbon County men—prisoners of war released recently by the Communists in Korea—appeared to enjoy and appreciate every minute of a big celebration here in their honor.

They waved good-naturedly to some 1,800 persons who lined Main Street to view a parade for them.

Each grinned happily when presented with a Savings Bond, the gift of Bourbon Post 8, American Legion, and the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

Watts Is Main Speaker

They seemed to appreciate the tribute paid them by Congressman John C. Watts, principal speaker for the occasion, when he said:

"We have assembled here today to welcome home and, in our feeble way, to pay honor and homage to two brave Bourbon County boys who have given their all in behalf of all of us."

Johnson, 29, who lives here, spent 32 months in a prisoner-of-war camp in North Korea.

Rankin, 24, who lives at near-by Shawhan, spent 33 months in one.

The two sat atop a convertible as the parade moved from 13th and Main to the Bourbon County Courthouse.

Acknowledge Applause

They arose and acknowledged the applause of the crowd gathered on the Courthouse steps. Bourbon County Attorney William Baldwin was master of ceremonies.

In a brief speech, Mayor George Doyle said: "All of Bourbon County is proud, mighty proud, of these two fine young men. We'll just turn the city over to them for the day."

"Every person in Bourbon County," Watts told the two men, "is happy that you are safely home and, apparently, in fairly good condition.

"Everyone is glad that you are no longer subject to the rigors of war and the dangers of battle and probably worse—the horrors of Communist prison camps.

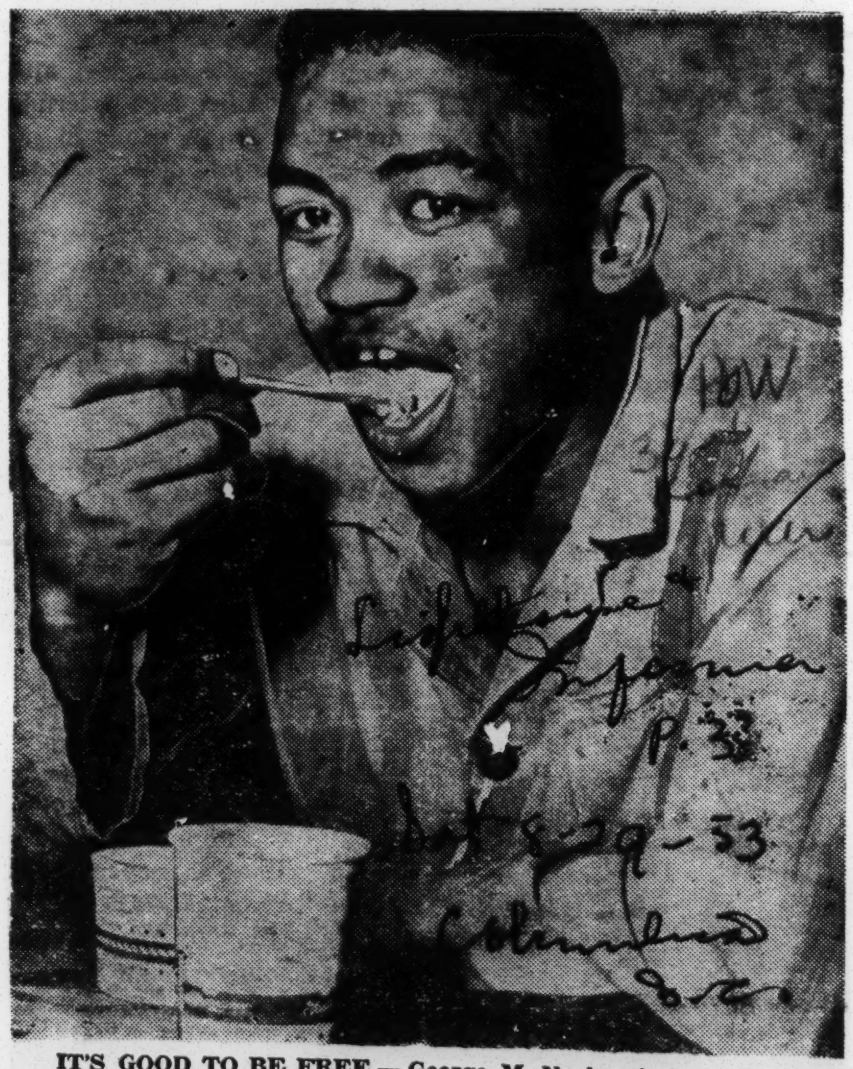
"Yet, over us all is a feeling of sadness and regret that the condition existing in the world today is such to require the manhood of our country and the manhood of other freedom-loving countries of the world to make the sacrifices that you and other young men have been required to make.

'Cannot Possibly Repay'

"Nothing that we do here today, or that I might say, can add to their honor or greatness. We cannot possibly repay for the sacrifices they made so that we would be permitted to continue to live as free people in a free and peaceful world.

"Permit me, boys, to heartily welcome you home and wish you for the rest of your lives the very best that is available in our great country."

Dan Peed, Paris civic leader, introduced Watts. The invocation was asked by Dr. J. Perry Cox, Episcopal minister. Music was provided by the Legion post's drum-and-bugle corps and the Paris High School band.



IT'S GOOD TO BE FREE — George M. Neal, aviation machinist's mate, USN, of 441 East Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio, enjoys one of the delights of the free life — ice cream. Neal's having the treat at the processing center at Freedom Village, Munsan, Korea, after being repatriated in "Operation Big Switch."

ASIATIC WORLD BREAKING CHAINS:

Korean debacle bound to open eyes of U.S. GIs

By WILLIAM WORTHY

TOKYO, Japan— From Freedom Village, Korea, a United Press correspondent cabled home that years in communist prisoner-of-war camps had been insufficient to destroy the colored soldier's faith in God, his sense of humor and his own version of the English language.

To a certain extent that statement is true, of course.

Laughing, singing repatriates aboard communist trucks approached the POW exchange point joking about "that pretty gate" and carrying on in the latest rhythmic hop which had been invented in the camps to baffle their Red guards.

GIs Not Talkative

But a good many of the answers by the repatriates to correspondents' queries came as a result of leading questions and were made under the watchful eyes of army censors.

In the first place, GIs of all races are not as a rule particularly articulate nor gifted with the power of fluent speech.

Under those circumstances, correspondents who are under pressure to get newsy and human-interest stories on the wires to meet deadlines, are tempted to put words in the mouths of the returning POWs.

In the second place, there are always the individuals who stand ready to say what others wish to hear—especially in these days of hysteria.

And the one theme song which nearly every anxious white American wishes to hear again and again from the reassuring lips of each and every colored American is that "I'm not taken in by all that Red propaganda. "I'm loyal!"

Treatment Varied

One thing is clear from the conflicting stories of the repatriates. In the case of both colored and white POWs, the treatment by the Communists varied from camp to camp.

Atrocities in abundance there apparently were, in the matter of cruel and sadistic punishments, psychological pressures, withholding of food and forced labor.

But the lurid tales of starvation diets were balanced by the reports of many repatriates that the North Koreans themselves were eating very poorly.

And it will probably be years before the American people obtain documentation of the cold-blooded shootings of North Korean and Chinese POWs by some of our own white-as-snow soldiers — stories which are common knowledge out here in the Far East Command.

Worm Is Turning

Politically more important in the long run, it seems to this writer, are the unmistakable signs that the worm has begun to turn in Asia, racially speaking.

The American government sealed the doom of white prestige in this corner of the world and probably in Africa as well by intervening after the North Koreans had crossed the 38th Parallel.

Not a chance has been lost by Radio Peking to leer at the inability of the powerful industrial United States "and her satellites" to win a decisive victory.

Richard Wright has been quoted as jokingly predicting to his white friends their eventual mistreatment and abasement by the Chinese and Africans.

In that manner this writer at Panmunjom saw North Koreans and Chinese negotiators literally dictating every last detail of the arrangements for the truce-signing ceremony to meek, dejected officers of the American Army.

Reason for Distaste

Whence stems this new turn of Asian events?

Inevitably, it stems from centuries of white "spheres of influence" in a ravished China, extra-territorial rights and "unequal treaties," the Boxer Indemnity of 1901 and the stationing of American troops in China for four decades.

It arises from the forced cession of Hong Kong to Britain and the general shoving around of a proud but then defenseless people.

There is a world of meaning in a 1948 speech by Mao Tse-tung as his Chinese Communist armies were pushing the American-backed Nationalist troops of Chiang Kai-shek off the mainland and onto the isle of Formosa.

Said Mao to his wildly cheering followers: "We have stood up. We have lifted our heads. The Chinese people will no longer be humiliated. We shall no longer be the laundrymen of the world."

It seems to me, now on my way home after seven months in Asia, that colored Americans, like most of their white brothers, are incredibly out of touch with political realities out here.

Taken "for a Ride"

Or to put it more strongly, the newspaper fooled folks of United States are being taken for one gigantic counter-revoluntionary ride by the righteous smokescreens emanating from Washington's propaganda mills.

Pandit Nehru of India has tried to warn us that communism and anti-communism are irrelevant in Asia where there is a universal demand for a revolutionary lifting of living standards and for an immediate attainment of genuine human dignity.

And in that sense, with Washington furiously backing every broken-down reactionary and all the discredited puppets that have no future, our Asian policies are wrong from A to Z. Under the banner of despot Syngman Rhee, those are the policies for which colored and white GIs have died—in vain, utterly in vain.

Naturally after 26 months' absence from the United States, I am somewhat out of touch with public sentiment, organizational activity and the **esprit de corps** among colored people.

Internationally Near-Sighted

But from newspapers and various reports I derive the definite feeling that colored organizations are as narrowly defined and as internationally myopic as ever.

They appear to have been mildly tapping the State Department over the wrist in disagreement over nuances of Asian and African policies instead of raising the roof about the white supremacy and imperialistic premises of those policies.

From here I see no evidence that colored leaders are aware of the thinking of Korean war veterans who have learned a great deal in Asia about racial equality and white pretentiousness and who will become explosively embittered if they must return to the same old pattern of segregation, both north and south.

I see no indications that zealously patriotic "spokesmen" are setting their paces against the disastrous polarization of public sentiment in America where Senator McCarthy is offering two choices to everyone.

These are to climb aboard his sordid bandwagon and ride with the Schuylers, Gerald L. K. Smiths, the Manning Johnsons and the lunatic fringe, or to be peppered with shotgun "communist" labels.

Korean War Lost

In more ways than one, the United States lost the war in Korea—make no mistake about that. It is not for us as second-class citizens to be gleeful, however.

Rather at this pivotal point, before the State Department fouls things up still further at the forthcoming political conference on Korea, this minority group could perform no greater service to America and to the world than to help reverse the mad, suicidal, saber-rattling, race-conscious trends in national policies.

Instead of wasting time crawling on their knees in a futile effort to avoid or wash off the ubiquitous "communist" tag, colored organizations should be demanding, as a symbolic show of strength on a symbolic issue of freedom, the return of the books by Walter White and other serious authors to the shelves of American libraries here in Asia and in Africa and in Europe.

They should do this even if it requires a dramatic sit-down demonstration in the corridor outside the office of John Foster Dulles on the part of our most respectable and most frightened and most flag-waving leaders.

For if we keep on caving in on these external foreign policy matters involving race and color and imperialism and the very lives of innocent 19-year-old conscripts, we shall, in the words of Albert Einstein, deserve the domestic slavery which is intended for us.

Army releases POW death list

WASHINGTON

The Defense Department is continuing to release the names of the 1,022 American prisoners whom the Communists said died in North Korean prison camps.

The Communists also said 147 other American prisoners escaped. But the Defense Department announced that not a single one has returned to American military control.

Three Baltimoreans whom the Communists claimed died in prison are:

Sgt. Wade Lanier, son of Mrs. Melvina Lanier, 3400 Holmes ave.; Sgt. Emanuel Ellis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ellis, 2412 Calverton Heights ave.; Pfc. Joseph W. Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, 542 Burgundy st.

Soldiers listed from the Washington area are:

Pfc. Raymond T. Handy, 35, 1844 Kendall st., ne.; Sgt. Frank W. Bullock, husband of Mrs. Bessie Bullock, 822 Otis pl., nw.; Cpl. Benjamin Terrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lee Terrell, Lorton, Va.

Reds duped more white than tan GIs

INCHON, Korea (NNPA)—Two ex-prisoners of war agreed that colored American soldiers were more resistant to communist propaganda than the whites.

In Camp 5, the Communists segregated 217 colored soldiers in one company and 306 whites in another so they could tell differing stories to each group.

"They tried to make all the minority groups, including the Puerto Ricans, hate other Americans," said Cpl. Harrison West, of Gary, Ind.

West and two other soldiers, Sgt. Tommie Hampton of Chicago and William Cox of Rockford, Ill., said they believed three men from their company remained behind to attend communist schools in Peiping or Moscow.

In contrast, 36 men from the white company at Camp 5 at Pyoktong, on the Yalu River were reported indoctrinated.

Thirty of them reportedly were returning to the United States with the intention of organizing communist cells under the name of "Ex-POWs for Peace" and six were evpected to attend communist schools in either Peiping or Moscow.

4,500 Catholics Anticipated

Freed War Prisoners Will Have Help Of Camp Chaplains All Way Home

By Father Patrick O'Connor
Society of St. Columban

SEOUL, Korea—(NC)—United States and other Allied prisoners of war returning from communist captivity will find chaplains meeting them and at their service all the way home.

The first group of men were scheduled to arrive on Wednesday at Panmunjom, from where they were to be brought by road to "Freedom Village," the Munsan reception camp used in April for the sick and wounded repatriates. Marine chaplains are stationed there. Father (Lt. Cmdr.) Leo Rice, a Redemptorist of the Eastern Province, is the senior Marine Catholic chaplain.

The men were then to go next door to the Eleventh Evacuation Hospital, of which Father (Lieut.) Robert C. O'Neil of Spokane is chaplain. Father (Capt.) Leonard Paznonskas of Scranton will be in the area too as the Catholic chaplain of UNCMAC camp. (United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission.)

BY MIDAFTERNOON helicopters ariving there at minute intervals will land the U. S. former prisoners at a replacement depot at Inchon, a port town 25 miles from Seoul. Now the men will be officially designated as "returnees." They will be housed in the 509th Replacement Company school building and yard. Father (Maj.) Felix N. Mysliwiec, a Franciscan Conventual from Bufalo, assisted by Father (Capt.) William A. Zorichak of Duluth, will head a team of Catholic chaplains meeting the men here.

'There are enough religious supplies on hand for the needs of 5,000 men," Father Mysliwiec said. "We have New Testaments, Missals, Rosaries and prayerbooks."

The men will stay two or three days in the 509th company compound called "Little Golden Gate" and then sail from Inchon for the U. S. Each ship will carry 400 'returnees" with 1,000 "rotatees" — servicemen leaving Korea in the normal course after completing their tour of duty. One Catholic and one Protestant chaplain will sail with each ship.

* * *

EVERY DAY Little Golden Gate at Inchon will witness religious services, both Catholic and Protestant, from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. Priests will offer Mass on the platform in the auditorium which later every day will be used for entertainments. Authorities at the 8057th replacement depot, of which this installation is part, could not find space for a chapel here. The post exchange has one room, the Red Cross has two. Two tents have been set aside for the press. It is unfortunate that after up to three years as prisoners of atheistic communism and deprived of all normal religious surroundings, the returning men find nothing resembling a church or chapel during their first days back under the American flag.

Every man will have a chest X-ray taken on arrival at Freedom Village in Munsan. There he will discard his prisoner's clothing and receive a set of fatigues. At Little Golden Gate he will receive two sets of khaki uniforms. He can send a cablegram home free, but no overseas phone is available. He will sleep between sheets, have a "states-side" barbershop and eat in an attractive mess hall at tables for four. There are accommodations for 514.

The returnees' mail address at Little Golden Gate is: APO 100, San Francisco.

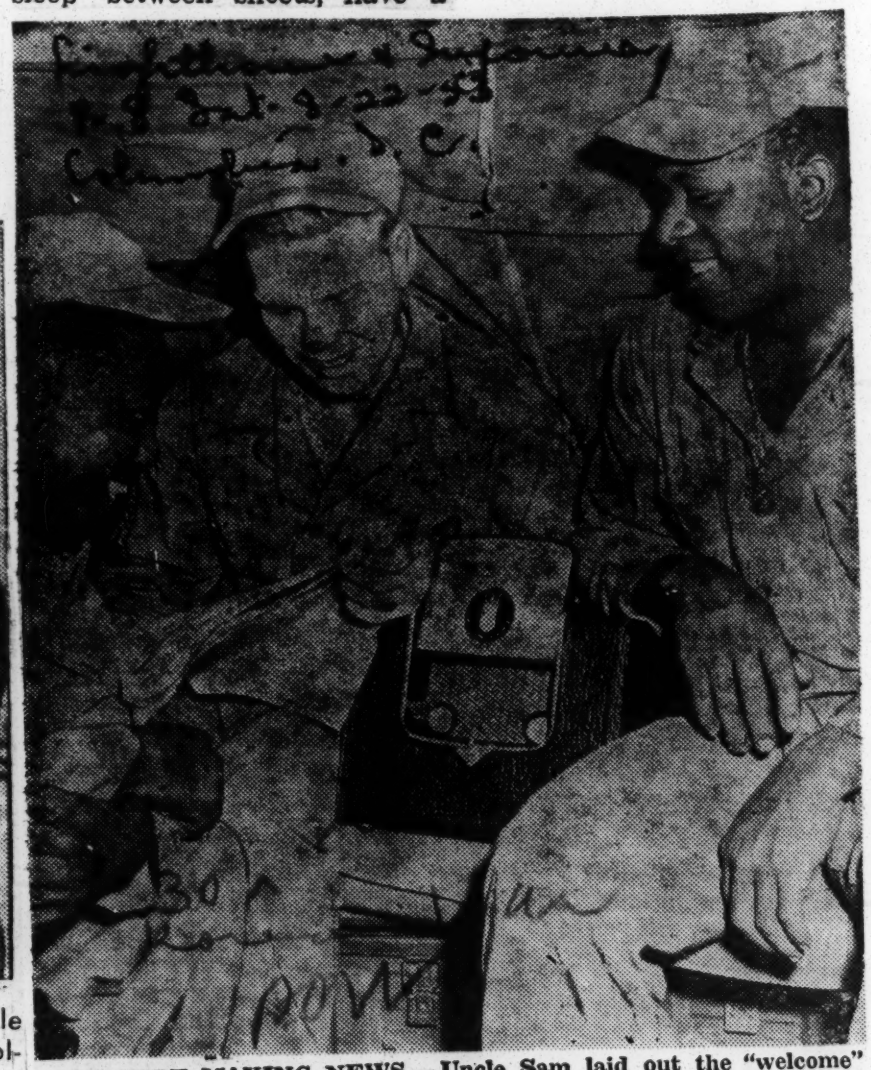
Capt. John D. Williston of St. Joseph's parish, Kingwood, W. Va., commander of the 509th company and his staff have been busy for weeks preparing Little Golden Gate. He will welcome the men and brief them for their stay. One of his aides is 1st Sgt. John A. McDonald of St. Anne's parish, Rochester, N. Y.

There should be 12 or 13 hundred Catholics among the 4,577 non-Koreans returning. About 80 Catholics among the 8,000 Koreans. There should be about 1,100 Catholics among the 3,313 U. S. prisoners due back—a sadly small number compared to the total missing.

"OPERATION BIG SWITCH" G. I. HONORED — Sgt. Leon Hinkle (right front), of Selma, Ala., is shown being congratulated by Colonel J. G. Reynolds, commander of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission's support group, after receiving thte Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in Korea, at a ceremony near the frontlines, recently.

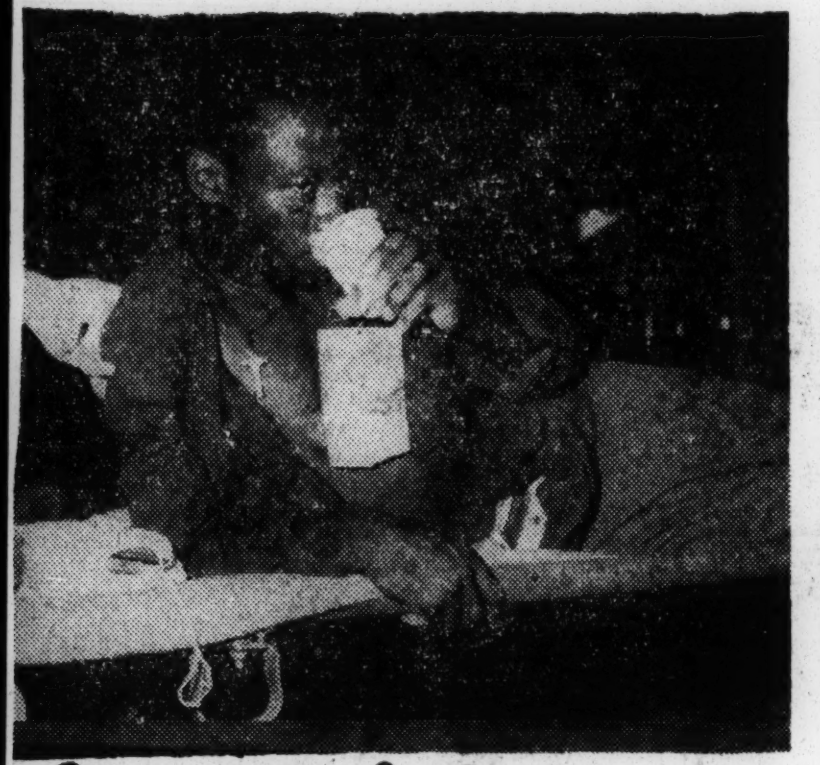
Sgt. Hinkle, whose mother, Mrs. Anna Bell Schooler, lives at 1321 Eliza Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, is a section sergeant in U. N. C. M. A. C.'s transportation section. UNCMAC supervises the implementation of the Armistice Agreement reached recently that effected a cease-fire in the Korean conflict pending peace parleys.

In addition to its investigations of violations of the armistice, UNCMAC is engaged in hastening the exchange, repatriation or release of thousands of prisoners of war, refugees and displaced civilians on both sides.—(U. S. Army Photo).



THEY'RE MAKING NEWS — Uncle Sam laid out the "welcome" mat in cities, towns and villages last week as the first contingent of released prisoners-of-war landed on these shores. Reading of their home-coming are, left to right: Pvt. P. Carmen, Mart, Texas; Sgt. William Hayes, Atlanta, Ga.; and Pvt. Ed Robertson, New Orleans, L., all with the 75th Field Artillery battalion.

POWs Grim, Carefree, Await Journey Home



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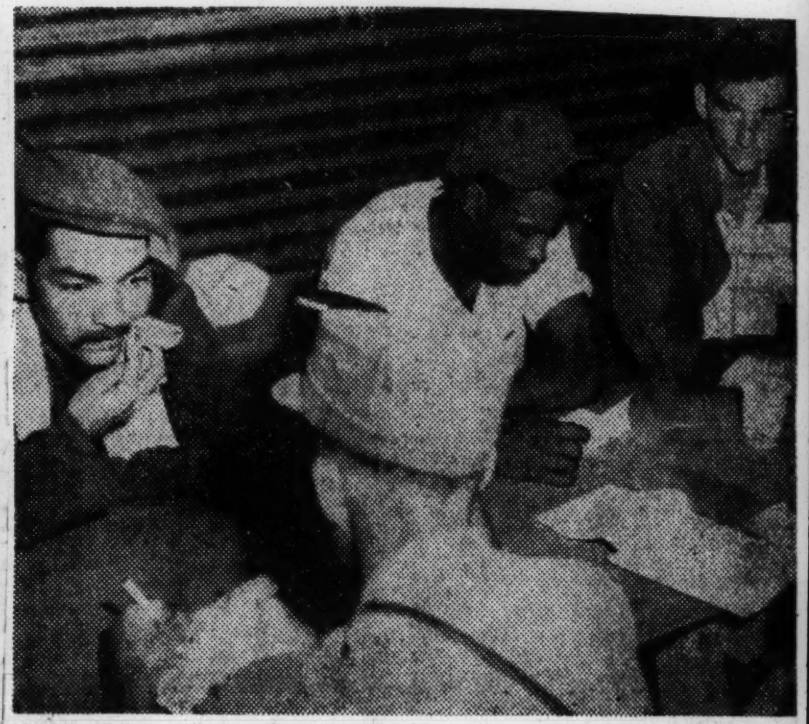
Toast to Freedom—Pfc. C. Clark, Value, Miss., takes his first drink in celebrating his freedom from a Communist POW Camp. Here he quaffs a beaker of milk at Freedom Village shortly after his arrival. He was a stretcher case.—INS Photo by Ichiro Fujimura. Pittsburgh, Pa

Texas Buddies—These two ex-POWS have something in common to talk about. Pfc. Albino Garcias (left) and Corp. Wash V. Harrison, hail from Texas. Garcia's hometown is Mercedes, Tex., and Harrison resides in Douglasville. They are headed home.—INS Photo by Ichiro Fujimura.



Interview—Allied officials interview Pfc. Robert H. Maxey, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Corp. Willie Polee, Sun Valley, Calif., and Pfc. Frank H. Liseyza, Brooklyn, N. Y., shortly after their release from captivity in a North Korean Prison Camp.—INS Photo by Ichiro Fujimura.

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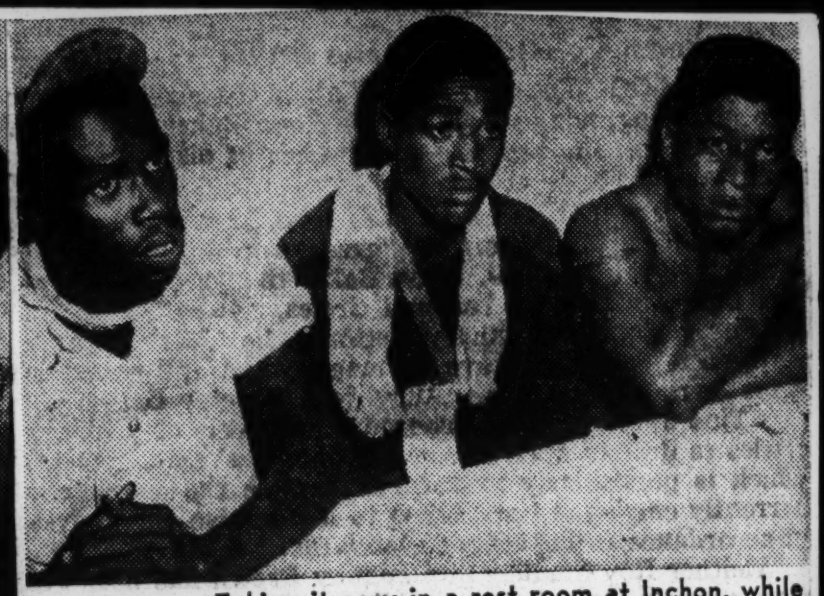
Laughs A'Plenty—With the weeks of tension gone from their shoulders, Pvt. Charles Morgan Jr., Los Angeles, Calif., and Corp. Roscoe C. Sibley, Crossett, Ark., felt like laughing after gaining their freedom, and they did with much gusto before the mikes.—INS Photo by Ichiro Fujimura.

On the Air—Shortly after their repatriation from a North Korean POW Camp, Pfc. Calvin Hurd, Great Bend, Kan., and George M. Neal of Springfield, Ohio, were interviewed on th air at POW rest quarters in Inchon, South Korea.—INS Photo by Ichiro Fujimura.



Respite—Taking it easy in a rest room at Inchon, while waiting for orders to return home, are (left to right) Corp. Albert Dixon, Manchester, Ga.; Pfc. Leroy Broom, Albany, Ga., and Pfc. Nathaniel Thomas of Alliance, Ohio.—INS Photo by Ichiro Fujimura.

The Negro G. I.'s Refuse To Swallow The Red Bait

(From The Chattanooga Observer)

Pow

The approximate 13,000,000 Negroes in America and their white friends were gratified to learn that American Negro G. I.'s refuse to swallow the Red bait and become captive citizens of Russia and her satelite countries. The announcement was made by Gabriel Heather and other national radio commentators in their news casting last week. Mr. Heather said that out of the number of G. I. colored soldiers from America that have been returned in the exchange of prisoners of war made possible through truce agreement to exchange prisoners of war between the United Nations and Red China, and other satelite countries, there has not been a single Negro G. I. from America that has signified his willingness to accept the Communist philosophy of government.

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But, on the other hand, it is reported that an alarming number of white American G. I.'s have accepted the Communist philosophy of government and are now ready to beat the drums for the communist. If the rumor that an alarming number of white G. I.'s have accepted the Communist philosophy is true, and are now advocating their doctrines they are ungrateful; because the American white G. I. has no excuse to turn on his government.

He has been accorded every right and privilege that the American flag gives its citizens. He is permitted to acquire in America whatever his ability will permit him to have. He can go from an ordinary country boy to the lofty position of president of the United States in America. He can go from a hog carrier to the chief executive of the big 4 Illinois Central or any of the other giant railroads in this country. And if he has surrendered all of these free rights accorded him to become a communist sympathizer and supporter, he is ungrateful; and ingratitude is a basic sin, for we have been told by the Holy Writ that the "Soul that sinneth shall die."

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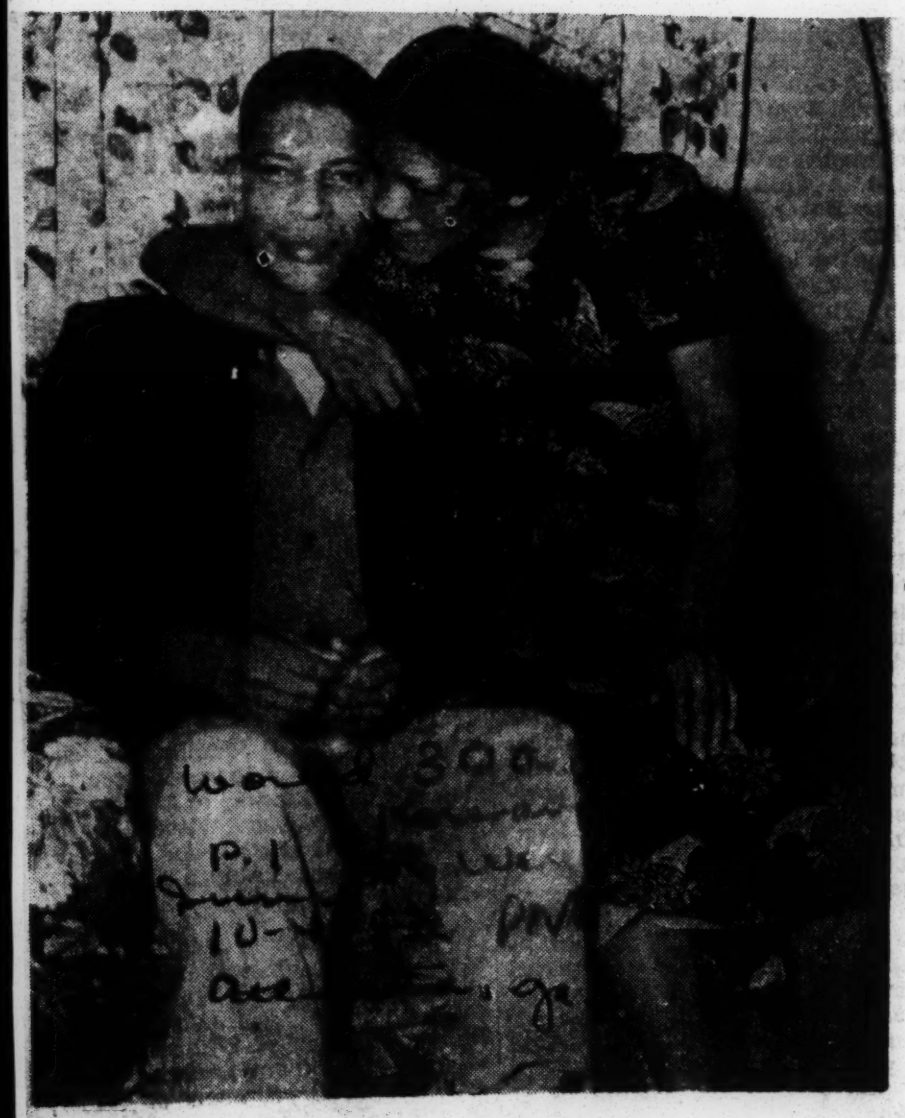
On the other hand, the Colored G. I. cannot boast of the fact that the American flag has meant as much to him or accorded him the rights equal to the rights accorded Americans of lighter color. And in view of this fact, the Communist thought that the American black G. I. would be easy prey for them. The Communist were so sure that they would be able to innoculate Negro G. I.'s from America to their way of life that they were not even worried. But the communist underestimated the loyalty and common sense of American black G. I.'s.

Negro American G. I.'s realize that this promise land of milk and honey by the Communist was a bait; and they realized further that it is most dangerous to swallow bait floating on top of the water, because invariable it is a hook on it; and the Negroes are not ready to voluntarily be hooked again. They would prefer America with all her shortcomings because Negroes do have the right to participate in election in America where they can righten the wrong that is being done.

The American Negro has been loyal to the flag of the red, white, and blue even before the immortal Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. He was in Yorktown when Corn-Wallis surrendered and he too joined in the chorus and helped sang "My country tis of thee sweet land of liberty."



RETURNED ATLANTA P. O. W. GREETED—Staff Sergeant Murray Jacobs of Atlanta received a warm "welcome home kiss" from his grandmother, Mrs. Sissie Belle Murray of 951 Martin Street, S. E., when he returned home this week after being a prisoner of South Korean and Chinese Red forces for more than two months. S-Sgt. Jacobs, who was wounded in action in Korea, says that he saw the 23 American soldiers who refused to be repatriated. He says that the 23 were guarded from American soldiers returning home because "otherwise we would have killed them."

Atlanta POW Predicted His Safe Return Home

A young Atlanta soldier who was a wounded prisoner of the Koreans for a little more than two months, strangely enough, predicted that he would return home alive. He made the prediction to an unidentified friend who — again strangely enough — felt that he wouldn't make the long trip home alive. The friend didn't.

Staff Sergeant Murray Jacobs, 23, who returned to Atlanta this week following a month tour of duty in Korea and a short stay at the Fort McPherson, told The World that he made the prediction of his safe return home during the trip to the Far East. The prediction, he said, was made jokingly to an unidentified buddy in the 11th Airborne Corps. The fellow, Sgt. Jacobs said, "told me I'm not coming back" one night as the two men talked on the deck of ship taking them to Japan and Tokyo to Korea. "I'm coming back," Sgt. Jacobs quoted himself as vowing," Those Chinese will not kill me."

WOUNDED IN ACTION

The Chinese almost broke the sergeant's vow, howevere, inflicting upon him seven fragment wounds during the course of his capture in heavy fighting in the Kugwan Valley area earlier this year. Sgt. Jacobs quoted himself as vowing." 555th (Triple Nickle) Field Artillery Battalion, was with the Eighth Army unit when a communist offensive started, zero-ing the unit The 555 was order to dig in while Chinese forces hurled tons of mortar shells, white phosphorus and hand arms fire upon their location.

45 OF 2,000 SAVED

At the end of the heavy Red bombardment, Sgt. Jacobs said, only about 45 men out of the 2,000 who had originally been in the position remained alive. Many of that 45, including himself were wounded. "We did the best we could do and that was fight until we were wounded or killed. I was lucky enough to come through alive," he observed.

TENDED OWN WOUNDS

The remaining UN soldiers, the wounded sergeant among them were taken to a prisoner of war camp listed as Camp Six, Sgt. Jacobs said. At Camp Six, the young soldier was obliged to treat his own multiple wounds, bringing his experience as a medical corpsman into play. Denied medical attention by his captors, Sgt. Jacobs treated his seven .76-calibre rifle and shrapnel wounds himself with sup-
issued each soldier.
ssued each soldier.

At Camp Six, the sergeant observed things "werent too good. . . weren't too bad." The American soldiers were told that the meat they ate at the camp was dog and cat meat, but "it tasted good because we were so hungry," Sgt. Jacobs noted.

EXPOSED TO RED "LINE"

While there was no concerted attempt to "brain wash" the prisoners in Camp Six during his stay there, Sgt. Jacobs says that he did note that efforts were made to bring GI's over the Red way of thinking Sgt. Jacobs believers that intensified propagandizing was not done because of the beginning of truce talks. Condtions of the camp indicated that the prisoners who arrived at the time he did were receiving better treatment. Visible from the camp area was a section in which 1600 UN soldiers lost their lives as the result of brutal treatment and starvation, he observed.

STRAIGHT TO FRONT

S-Sgt. Jacobs, who enlisted in the service in 1950, lost little time in getting into the frontline fighting when he arrived in Korea. His unit sailed from the port of embarkation at Seattle, Washington in January this year, arrived in Yokahama, Japan a few days later and failed to stay in Japan for five days (the time allotted before a pass to town was issued) before taking off for Korea. Three days after landing in Korea, Sgt. Jacob's unit found itself in the thick of the fighting.

HAS CONTEMPT FOR NO-REPATS

S-Sgt Jacobs minces no words in expressing his contempt for GI's who have "gone red." He revealed that he had seen the 23 American soldiers who refused repatriation but that he knew none of them personally. The non-repatriates were guarded from the men enroute home, Sgt. Jacobs pointed out. "We would have killed them otherwise."

HAPPY HOMECOMING

A rousing homecoming was accorded the sergeant by his grandmother, Mrs. Sissie Belle Murray, who lives at 951 Martin Street, S. E., here. Mrs. Murray, when asked if she was glad to have he grand son back with her, noted that she was "more than happy." At one stage, Mrs. Murray reflected, she thought that she would "never have him back."

HAS FEW PLANS

"Glad to be alive, Sgt. Jacobs says that his plans for the present include resting and "a litle traveling" during his current 30-day leave before reporting back to Fort McPherson: He expects to be sent to Fort Dix, N. J., after processing at Ft. McPherson.

Sgt. Jacob's leave-time travel plans include trips to Detroit where he has an aunt and into the New Jersey area. He will possibly also visit a sister in Athens, Ga.

With his sister in Athens and his grandmother here as his closest relatives, the sergeant discounts thoughts of matrimony, noting that he almost married "a nice girl" in New Orleans before going oversea. He will possibly finish his current hitch with the Army despite the fact that he could get a discharge and says that he will be upgraded when he reports to Ft. Dix processing at McPherson.

Repeat tales of Communist brutality

San Francisco dock is scene of many tearful reunions

SAN FRANCISCO (Special to the AFRO) — The final chapter in "Operation Big Switch" was written here on Wednesday as the ninth and last troop transport, bearing ex-prisoners of war, docked at Fort Mason.

To date more than 300 colored soldiers have been identified among the 3,500 Americans freed by the Communists in the exchange of prisoners, conducted under terms of the Korean armistice.

Still remaining in Army hospitals in Japan are a few soldiers too ill to travel, who will be flown to the states when their health has improved.

First On Oct. 23

The first ship — the USNS Gen. Nelson M. Walker—pulled into Fort Mason Oct. 23, touching off a series of tearful but happy reunions, unmatched in the history of San Francisco.

The men who came back from the hell of Korean prison camps told practically the same or similar stories of the barbarities they suffered while prisoners of the Reds.

Since the arrival of the first ship, this reporter has been the only colored newsman to cover the docking of each of the ships.

More than 100 of the soldiers have related in an informal manner, the story of their hardships. Whether from POW Camp 1, 2, 3, 4, or the notorious Camp 5, all the men survived on a limited diet of millet (cracked corn and water - boiled and unseasoned), maize, soupy greens and an occasional bowl of rice.

Dandelions-Breadcrumbs

If they were placed in solitary confinement, whether for three days or three months, their diet was dandelions and breadcrumbs.

One of the tragic stories told by the men concerned the aftermath of the brutal m a r c h through "Death Valley," when out of the 1,800 men who sur-

vived the rigors of the march in December, 1950, only 265 were alive when the armistice was signed.

Men who were injured went for months without any treatment of their wounds. Even when treatment was given, they said, no bandages were used. All first aid packets were taken from the men at the time of their capture and turned over to North Korean and Chinese soldiers, they reported.

Lice were common in the prison camps and when the first sanitary operation was launched, men were given two Chinese cigarettes for every five flies they caught, and five for every rat killed.

Men were deprived of religious worship throughout their imprisonment and many were punished for reading the Bible. Testaments were taken from many and the leaves were issued to the men to use as cigarette paper.

Very Few Converts

In spite of attempts at Communist indoctrination, the Reds only managed to influence an estimated 11 men.

Most of the men had their own method of avoiding pressure from the guards while in the POW stockades. One of the cleverest, was that adopted by Sgt. Frank Grice of Fort Arthur, Texas, who told the Reds he had only been to school for one month. They finally concluded he was too dumb to be indoctrinated and left him alone.

In summing up the highlights of the return of the soldiers, it is significant to note that in the first contingent of 328 men to arrive, 202 were colored. The first man to walk off the ship was Pfc. Roosevelt A. Lunn of Baltimore.

Red Cross Active

This final report would be incomplete if mention were not made of the magnificent service rendered by the American Red Cross to all the returning repatriates.

Where relatives came from distant points to meet them, the Red Cross provided every courtesy possible in helping to make their sojourn pleasant until the ship's arrival. For the many men who had no relatives to meet them, the Red Cross gave them a free telephone call to their nearest relative.

Further, the Sixth Army headquarters at the Presidio, provided all enlisted men with recreation in one of the finest integrated cantonments in the world. And, last but not least, the Army has done its best to slash through the red tape in speeding the men to their loved ones.

Integrated Team

A Camp Stoneman team of integrated enlisted men and officers moved to Fort Mason to set up an assembly line operation, giving men their furlough papers, back pay up to $5,000 and airline or train tickets home as rapidly as possible.

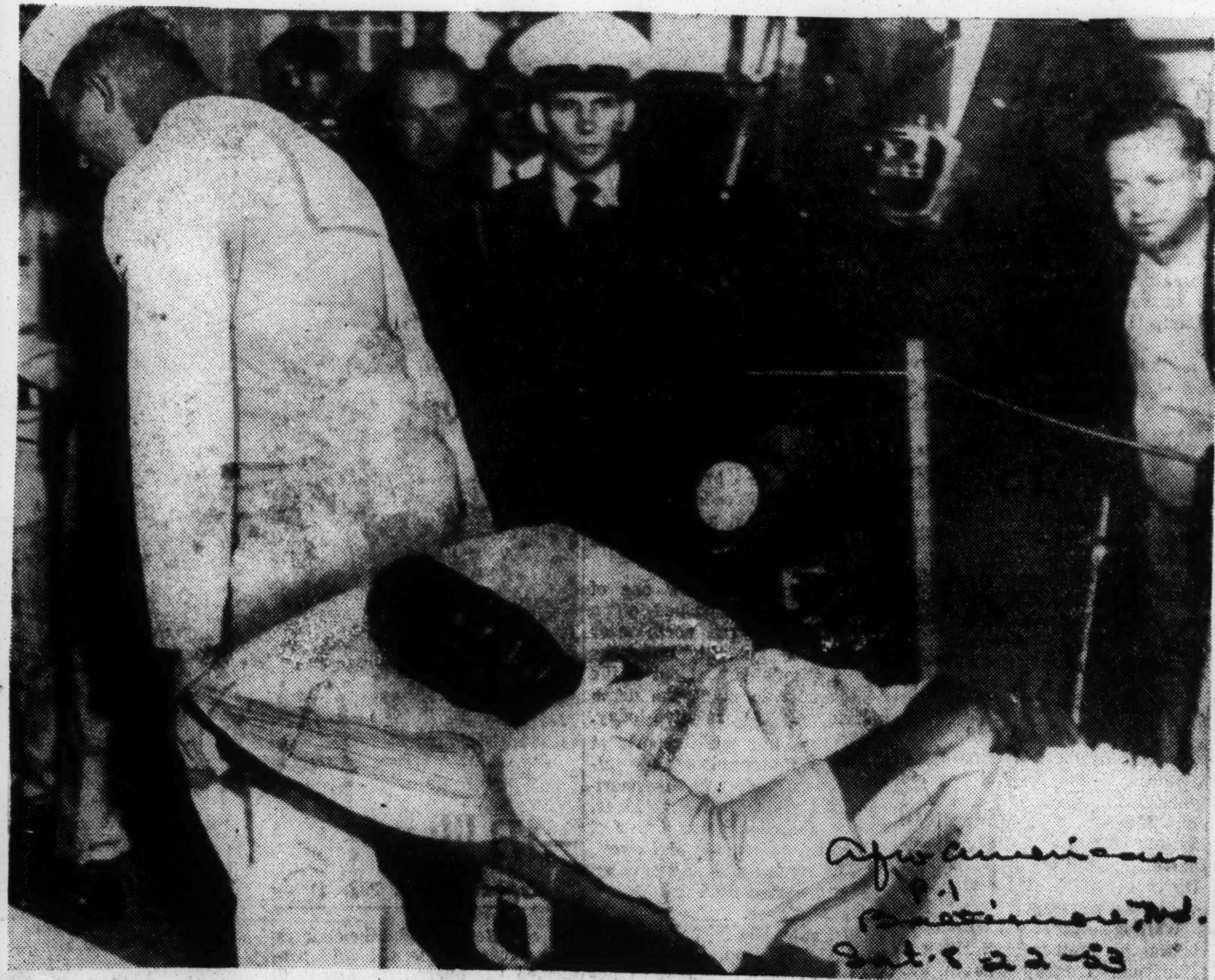
Among the returnees on this last ship — all of whom were POW's for 33 months—were the following:

Capt. Roger Crawford White of Monroe, La.; Capt Milford Stanley of Montclair, N.J.

Sergeants: Willie Long of Berkeley, Calif.; Willie P. Clinton of Pine Bluff, Ark.; James H. White of Seattle, Wash.; Joseph Patterson of Richmond; Ellis E. Allen of Slater, Mo.; Johnnie Mathis of Richmond; Charles Massey of Toledo, Ohio.

Larney Hampton of St. Louis; Aiken Summers of Orangeburg, S.C.; Phillip Seward of Nashville; Willie Simpson of Rock Hill, S.C.; William Jones of Tacoma, Wash.; Richmond McNeil of Tacoma, Wash.; Donald Minter of Chicago; Boss Owens of Akron, Ohio; Robert Dodson of Chicago; Paul Murphy of Philadelphia; Joseph E. Key of Washington, D.C.; Norman Crawford of Columbus, Ga. and Samuel Thompson of Chicago.

KOREA WAR HERO— Pfc. Clay B. Rue, son of Mrs. Lillie N. Gancy of Pittsburgh, Pa., is congratulated by Major Gen. Randolph M. Pate, USMC, commanding general of the First Marine Division, upon being awarded the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received during the Korean conflict.



FIRST IN THE STATES—Pvt. Hatcher of Farmville, Va., was among the first recently released prisoners of war to be returned to America from Korea. He, along with 16 other sick repatriates, arrived at Travis Air Force Base Wednesday, via a big C-54 Air Transport plane.

Parents welcome first POW home

Returning prisoners tell of death marches, brutality

CAMP PICKETT, Va. — Pfc. William B. Hatcher, the first Virginia war prisoner to be returned to his home state, was reunited with his parents in the post hospital, shortly after he arrived here aboard a hospital plane on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hatcher of Farmville, had originally intended to meet their son at the airport, but because of a change in flight schedule, had returned to their home when they received news of the plane's impending arrival.

Pfc. Hatcher was among the 17 soldiers who arrived at Travis Air Force Base in California on Wednesday, as the first contingent of released war prisoners to return to America.

Waited For Plane

A member of Company I, 24th Regiment, 25th Division, Pfc. Hatcher is suffering from tuberculosis contracted during his imprisonment. The 20-year-old soldier was scheduled to arrive here Friday but hurricane warnings grounded the plane until Saturday.

His parents were informed that his plane would land at Camp Pickett shortly after 12 noon, but after their arrival they were told the plane had been delayed.

After a wait of almost an hour, the parents were returned to their home, 32 miles away, in an Army car. On their arrival, they were notified that the plane had left Andrews Field in Washington, en route to Camp Pickett. They immediately returned to the camp where they greeted their son.

Mrs. Hatcher, who has nine other children, talked with her son by telephone when he arrived in California. She quoted him as saying he "wasn't too sick."

Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher are quartered at a guest house at the camp during their visit, Red Cross authorities said. Hatcher was captured in November 1950.

None But Family

Col. Clifford G. Blitch, post surgeon, said that none but members of the soldier's family would be permitted to talk to him until a complete diagnosis of his condition had been made. Medical officers noted that a temporary adverse affect on tubercular patients making their breathing more difficult.

In contrast to the scene at Camp Pickett, there was little joy at Travis Air Force Base as the first contingent of released prisoners arrived aboard a big C-54 which flew them from Hawaii.

Aboard were 16 soldiers and one marine. In their haggard faces and emanciated bodies could be seen the effects of months spent as prisoners of the Communists.

Fourteen of them were active tuberculosis patients and three were mental cases. They had been rushed from Freedom Village in Korea back to the States, because of their poor physical condition.

Names Not Given

The Army did not release the names of the mental cases aboard the giant plane, but it did identify Pfc. Edward M. Smith, 4062 Warren st., Philadelphia, and Cpl. Richard M. Davis of Battle Mountain, Nevada, as passengers.

Waiting to greet Corporal Davis was his mother Mrs. Frances Hudelson. Tragedy was in her voice as she told reporters:

"He doesn't look so bad," although the Army notified her that her son was seriously ill.

"Even if he has to die," she said, "I'm glad they brought him home to die."

Buddy On Plane

Corporal Davis was captured over two years ago, along with a buddy, Pfc. Alfred P. Graham, white, of Arlington, Va., who also returned to America aboard the plane.

The men were carried from the plane on stretchers as over 50 reporters and photographers watched the tragic disembarkation. As they were placed aboard waiting ambulances, some of them tried to smile, but their smiles were forced.

On Tuesday the long vigil of Cpl. Henry Price of Brooklyn, came to an end in Panmunjom when he was reunited with his brother, Sgt. Richard Price of Stuart, Fla.

Since the first day of the prisoner exchange, Corporal Price waited in the armistice village, hoping that one of the trucks would return his brother who had been lost for almost three years.

On Tuesday the truck did appear and the Brooklyn soldier rushed to help his brother to the ground. Sergeant Price smiled

ON THE SCENE—AFRO Correspondent Bill Worthy who is on the scene at Freedom Village, Korea during "Operation Big Switch," the exchange of war prisoners. His stories will appear regularly in this newspaper.

at first and then he started to cry. He was on the way home.

Stories Are Told

Stories of Red brutality were plentiful in Freedom Village and one was told by Pvt. Rothwell B. Floyd, 28, of 2744 Adams st., Chicago.

He said that he saw one of his sick buddies pushed off a cliff on the march north after his capture Feb. 21, 1951. The soldier estimated that out of the 2,000 men who made the death march, only 100 are alive today.

Also common were reports of how the Communists had attempted to indoctrinate American soldiers with their ideas. One of these soldiers, Sgt. F/C Edward Hewlett, 24, of Detroit, said GI humor and common sense thwarted Red indoctrination techniques.

Sergeant Hewlett, who attended Wayne university before joining the Army, said the Communists asked colored, Puerto Rican and Mexican prisoners, to write articles about their "problems" in the United States, but had little success.

Sgt. Herbert Watson of Baltimore, said the Chinese attempted to incite colored and white Americans into violence against each other, by telling each group in secret that the other group planned to start a fight.

Plan Is Foiled

Watson said however that the plan was foiled by a white sergeant who learned of the plot and tipped off each group.

The returnees reported that the Reds segregated prisoners into five groups in each camp. The groups were colored Americans, Turks, white Americans, British and Spanish speaking prisoners.

Back in the States, Mrs. Felmon Hampton of 1660 S. Drake ave., Chicago, planned a welcome for her soldier husband, Cpl. Tommie Hampton, who had been a Red prisoner since Jan. 1, 1951.

The message she sent to her husband was this:

Tribute Paid

"Tell him I moved and have a nice home waiting for him. And on the table there'll be cabbage, greens and corn pone, his favorite dishes."

The people of Brooklyn, N.Y., payed tribute to another released prisoner, Cpl. Mason M. Johnson, when Borough President John Cashmore presented a citation to the Rev. William Johnson, the soldier's father.

The citation was made because of the soldier's refusal to use pages torn from his Bible for cigarette papers in a Red camp.

Portsmouth Families Still Look For Released POWs

PORTSMOUTH— Portsmouth families continued watching their television screens and listening to radios in shifts over the weekend, hoping that they would hear and see the name of their husband, father, son, brother or sweetheart listed among the prisoners of war being released daily by the Red forces in Korea.

If the family happens to miss

PFC. CHARLIE COSTON

the mention of a name of a relative, it is only momentary because neighbors, newspapers, radio and television stations are listening and watching, too, and call the families concerned immediately after the announcement is made.

Then, in a day or so the announcement is made official by a telegram from the Secretary of the Army saying that the serviceman has been released.

* * *

WHATEVER the circumstances of the announcement, there is always rejoicing and immediately plans begin taking shape for the soldier's homecoming.

Mrs. Wesley C. Coston, of 119 Pembroke avenue, Portsmouth, said she must have "dozed off" Saturday night while listening to the radio hoping that her son's name, Pfc. Charlie S. Coston, would be called as having been released as a prisoner of war.

The next thing she remembers was the telephone ringing and a voice telling her that her son had been released. She was so excited that she almost dropped the phone and her next immediate move was to rush to Parker's Open Air Market where her husband is night watchman, and tell him the good news.

MR. AND MRS. Coston didn't sleep for the rest of the night —they were so excited and overjoyed over their son's release from prison. Joining in the celebration were Coston's ten brothers and sisters.

Coston was drafted into the Army on March 10, 1950, and suffered wounds of the hip and face in Korea on October 3, 1951. He was awarded the Purple Heart Medal and sent back to the fighting front after he had recovered.

A MONTH later the Costons were notified that Charlie was missing in action. Later, Pfc. Coston wrote his family saying that he was in "the other world," and the mystery of these three words was cleared when official notification informed the Costons that their son was a prisoner of war.

In each of the 30 or so letters Coston wrote his family, he reported that he was in good health and asked his family not to worry. He never mentioned the Communists nor the POW camp.

* * *

OUT IN ST. Juliens Creek, Mrs. Mahaley Thomas hopes that her son, Cpl. Rodney O. Thomas, will be home by his birthday on November 13. Cpl. Thomas was released last Friday by the Reds.

Mrs. Thomas got the "word" of her son's release from a neighbor who had seen Rodney's name on his television screen early Friday morning. He rushed over to tell Mrs. Thomas the good news. Before the mother of 11 children could finish rejoicing, a telegram from the Secretary of the Army arrived with the announcement in writing, and a neighbor remarked, "It looks like it's official now."

* * *

CPL. THOMAS, a veteran of six in the fall of 1950, just a few months after he had arrived in Korea. His mother was notified in December, 1950.

In the frequent letters he wrote his mother, Cpl. Thomas asked that she "pray that some way or other God will stop the war." He had expressed the hope that he would be home by Christmas.

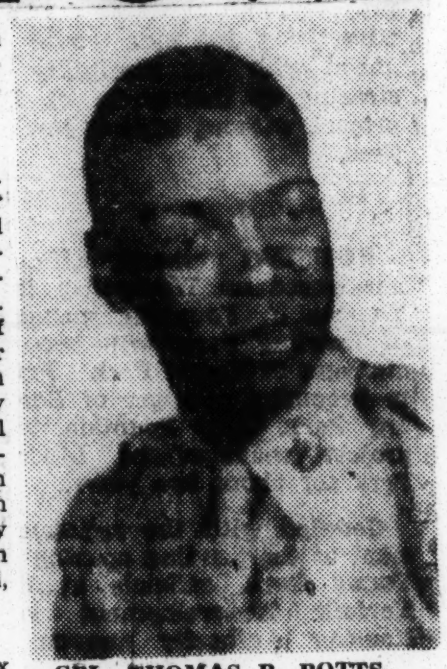
Mrs. Thomas, who has been con- years in the Army, was captured

fined to bed because of a critical foot infection, hopes to be able to walk when her son gets home. And, the news of his release and the plans for his homecoming will certainly hasten her recovery.

* * *

THE FAMILY of Cpl. Thomas R. Potts has been notified that he suffered a "slight flesh wound in the leg" on July 19, just a few days before the Korean Armistice was signed.

Mrs. Lucille D. Potts, of 1121 King street, said that her son has made no mention of the wound in his letters home but she thought he was hospitalized because several of his letters were on Red Cross stationery. Mrs. Potts says



CPL. THOMAS R. POTTS

she believes that her son has been released from the hospital now because his last two letters did not bear the Red Cross insignia.

* * *

JUST 18 YEARS old last Sunday, Potts entered the Army in September, 1952, and received his basic training at Indiantown Gap, Pa. The former Norcom High School student was sent overseas in April, 1953.

Mrs. Potts, the mother of 11 children, says that another son, Sgt. Lewis Potts, just returned from Korean fighting last spring and is now stationed at Camp Pickett. Two of her sons are in the Navy. Walter is in the European Theatre and Earl is aboard a ship believed to be in Korean waters now.

GI Says Three Chose To Stay With Reds

By HOWARD K. JANIS

INCHON, Korea — (INS) — A soft-spoken Cincinnati soldier said Sunday that three men in his all-Negro company in a Communist prison camp refused repatriation.

Cpl. Amos Jackson, 26, declared: "They strike me as a group of kids who don't know what they are doing. They wouldn't listen to people who had lived and had experience."

Other returnees Sunday said that at least 12 allied nationals — 11 Americans and one Briton — had decided to stay in a Communist prison rather than return to their homeland.

They said the 12 were in the Pyoktong prison camp near the Manchurian border and said that the Communist captors announced over a loud speaker that those who wanted to remain would be sent to a neutral nation of their own choice.

Corporal Jackson said that of the three in his company who decided against repatriation, one was a "rough, quick tempered" type who acted like a "juvenile delinquent" who wanted to be the center of attention.

He said this man always liked to argue with the others about the "futility" of the Korean war and how Communist would be better for the Negro people because "he wanted to be noticed."

He said the other two were quiet and seemed to be interested only in racial equality."

Jackson, who was in the first company of Camp Five at Pyoktong near the Yalu River, said the Communists concentrated so much on indoctrination that the POWS began to wonder about each other's loyalty.

Jackson, who was extremely nervous when he began speaking to newsmen but later became more friendly, declared:

"I stayed mostly to myself. You didn't know who was who."

He said it was frustrating to hear Communist lectures and then be asked for an opinion, and explained:

"If you spoke up for your country and disagreed with them you were considered a reactionary element and entertaining imperialistic ideas."

He said that Negro soldiers who balked brazenly at Communist indoctrination attempts were put in an "ice box jail" — a five foot square concrete section of a building that was damp and coated with ice in the Winter time.

Jackson said that the assistant camp commander, "a tall slim Chinese who spoke good English—we called him Dick Tracy — went into the ice box jail all the time and beat the men kept there."

Jackson, who was captured Dec. 1, 1950, said he joined the army in 1945 and plans to remain in and study for a high school diploma in the U. S. Armed Forces Institute.

KOREA REDS ASKED NEGROES TO STAY

Chinese Formed Indoctrination Classes and Offered Home and Wife as Inducement

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea, Aug. 9—The Chinese in the North Korean prisoner-of-war camps made a particular effort to win United States Negroes to the cause of communism, it was revealed in the questioning of repatriated prisoners here today.

The Negroes were separated and then told "there is no reason for you to like America, because you are black men and you are treated badly there. You should come over to our side, where you will be treated fairly."

Just after the armistice was signed, these soldiers were told they could, under the terms of the truce agreement, choose to be turned over to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission rather than return home and that eventually they would be allowed to go to any country in which they chose to live.

Some of the soldiers, those known as progressives (prisoners who seemed to have been successfully indoctrinated with Communist ideas), were offered special inducements to remain, including such attractions as a home in China or a wife.

And apparently some of these progressive will choose not to be repatriated, although indications are that their number will be small. The highest estimate made so far was based on the hearsay evidence of one soldier, who said there were twenty-one prisoners in his camp who chose not to return. Almost all returned prisoners today, however, said they knew of three soldiers who would not come back.

Known as "Progressive"

These soldiers, all of them Negroes, were well known in Camp No. 5 at Pyoktong as "progressives." However, one of the returned prisoners said today he was fairly certain at least one of the three did not want to remain in North Korea, but was being forced to stay, probably because he was told that if he returned he would be denounced by his fellow prisoners as Communist.

The methods used by the Communists in concentrating their indoctrination on Negro soldiers were fairly simple. The effort was concentrated on the older men on the theory that the older Negro soldiers would have influence on the younger ones.

"They just kept hammering away at them," said Pfc. Alfred L. Simpson, a Negro of Philadelphia, captured in February, 1951. Private Simpson described the school program as consisting of two hours of lecture and one hour of "free discussion."

At the "free discussion," the men were told to speak frankly and when they did they were punished, Private Simpson said.

"The Chinese would say that you had a 'hostile attitude' and they would take you up to headquarters," he continued. "There they would put you under the floor in a hole without food until your 'hostile attiude' changed."

In the classroom the murder by a bomb of a Negro minister and his wife in Florida and other such occurrences were used as cases in point by the Chinese Communists in decrying United States mistreatment of the Negroes.

Wall Street on Curriculum

In addition to discussing the benefits the Negro would enjoy under communism, such other subjects as the corruption of United States politics and "Wall Street imperialism" were on the curriculum.

In general about twenty Negroes questioned today agreed that only a few of their number became "progressives" and for most part the Negroes in the camps remained "reactionaries." The "progressives" were given the cold shoulder by the rest, although many of the returned men thought the "progressives" were swayed only because the Communists gave them an extra tomacco ration or an occasional special party.

However, Pfc. Amos McClure showed his disdain for the converts when he said of them, "Well, what would you think of someone who would sell out his country for a cigarette."

However, the returned men agreed there was no point in showing a "hostile attitude" in the classroom because it did no good. Most said what they thought the Communists wanted them to say and let it go at that.

Pfc. Walter Chambers, a 21-year-old Negro from Harrisburg, Pa., took a more defiant attitude and was made to suffer a three-day inquisition as a result. "They told me they would take care of my folks in the United States if I didn't behave and a man with a shaky hand kept pointing a pistol at me," he said. "Finally, after three days, I just went out of my head and my friends told me later I just babbled away about my girl back home and my family."

3-Year POWs Among Latest Repatriates

BY ROBERT SCHAKNE

PANMUNJOM — (INS)— American soldiers who have spent three long years behind Communist barbed wire are scheduled to come home to freedom among the 94 Americans to be repatriated at Panmunjom.

The United Nations will also resume full scale repatriation of Red prisoners, sending 400 North Korean home to Communism. Typhoon "Nina" which swept across the East China Sea early this week, forced the UN to cancel sea trips of the POWs from the prison camp island to Inchon for two days.

8TH ARMY HEROES

Captives already returned said that camp three, from which men are expected to begin coming back holds Americans who were captured during the first two months of the Korean conflict. They were the outnumbered vanguards of the Eighth Army who fought a gallant delaying action against an enemy with overwhelming superiority in men and equipment.

But Americans already repatriated indicated that only a few hundred in all would return out of the 3,959 men listed as "missing" in June, July and August, 1950. The remainder are presumed dead.

30 AMERICANS ILL

The number of to be returned include 30 Americans so ill they must be carried on litters, as well as two British, three Canadian, one Australian and one Turkish litter case. Two Frenchmen, one more Turk and one Colombian and 300 South Koreans will be exchanged.

The most prominent name on the early list of captives is Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, taken prisoner while rallying his men at Taejon on July 21, 1950. But all available reports indicate that Dean is held in a separate, individual confinement and will not be repatriated until the very end of "Operation Big Switch."

While the prisoners come back, 366 of their buddies begin the sea voyage home to America aboard the Marine Adder, the fourth shipload to sail.

Four more repatriated POWs left Toyko by air, making a total of 39 to be flown across the Pacific in six "airlifts."

REDS BAR PROBE

Meanwhile, in a military armistice commission meeting at Panmunjom Friday, the Communist refused to allow neutral teams to investigate their charges of Allied mistreatment of North Korean and Chinese Red Cross teams.

The Reds demanded that they be permitted to reword the allegations they made at Thursday's meeting of the commission before the charges are submitted to the neutral nations supervisory commission for investigation.

They themselves demanded the investigation Thursday, suggesting it be conducted by the joint Allied-Communist Red Cross Committee. But Friday, senior Red delegate North Korean Gen. Lee San Jo, told the UN he could not agree to a UN-prepared letter detailing the charges and requesting an investigation by the neutrals.

Chief UN Representative Maj. Gen Blackshear Bryan finally told the Communists "we have no objection to your side forwarding to the neutral nations supervisory commission any statement you wish."

Reds Tried To Instill Racial And Class Hatred

By JOHN J. CASSERLY
International News Service Staff Correspondent

FREEDOM VILLAGE—(INS)—American Negro soldiers returning from Communist POW Camps have charged that the Reds practiced flagrant segregation policies in the camps and attempted to instill vicious racial and class hatreds into the prisoners.

They said Red Chinese "indoctrination" was so severe in some cases in stressing class struggle that some of the prisoners became mentally unbalanced for prolonged periods of time.

The majority of the Americans freed by the Communists Sunday were Negroes, most of them from the notorious Camp Number Five at Pyoktong in North Korea.

They complained that Red Chinese authorities at Pyoktong placed the Negro prisoners in an all-colored company, separate from prisoners of other races, and at the same time bombarded them with repeated statements that Negroes had no equality with white men in the United States.

CLASS AGAINST CLASS

All the while, the returned POWs said, the Communists played class against class, country against country and white man against black man in the camp to stir up hatred and division among the prisoners.

Pfc. Elmer Berry of (1522 Greenwood Place) Tulso, Okla.) explained:

"What they tried to do was to politically awaken us so that when we return to the United States, we would not resist the appeal of Communism."

Returnees said the Reds broke the camp's prisoner population into five segregated classes—Negro, Turks, white Americans, Spanish-speaking Americans and Filipinos, Puerto Ricans and Colombians, and British.

They said the Communists never attempted to explain the segregation practices in the camp except to say they were for "study purposes."

REDS DISLIKED RACE

Cpl. Richard Barnes, 27, of (2407 Bringhurst St.) Houston, Texas, told newsmen he did not believe the Communists liked the Negroes any better than the whites but made great efforts to demonstrate they were their "friends."

Barnes said that in order to win the favor of Negro prisoners, the Reds in many cases were more lenient with colored prisoners than with whites.

The Communist "indoctrination campaign began to falter, they said, when the men started to get more food in their latter months of captivity and began to believe they would survive the ordeal.

75 MORE U. S. TROOPS FREED

BY ROBERT SCHAKNE

PANMUNJOM — (INS) — The Communists freed 75 more Americans at Panmunjom yesterday and are reported to be backing down on plans to withhold men convicted of prison camp "crimes."

Prisoners liberated Monday said they heard reports that Allied Red Cross representatives visiting North Korea prison camps had demanded that the convicted men be released along with other captives and that the Communists agreed.

There was no confirmation from the Red Cross. James P. Nicholson, American Red Cross General Manager in Korea, said only three terse messages have been received from Allied representatives on the joint mercy teams visiting North Korea camps.

REPORTS SOUGHT

He said he has asked for more frequent and fuller reports. Nicholson explained that such reports must come over Communist communication facilities and with "cooperation" of the Reds.

Monday's repatriates said the Allied Red Cross agents frustrated a Red plan to delay release of 200 Americans considered to be the "most reactionary" in Changsan prison camp.

The returnees said that as a result of intercession by the Allied Red Cross agents the 200 were sent South to freedom with the last 400 Americans in the camp.

A possibly ominous report also came Monday when the freed men told of witnessing a Red air show over the North Korean capital of Pyongyang in which planes believed to be a new type twin-jet light bomber took part.

Appearance of such planes in North Korea could indicate a violation of the armistice agreement which forbids ground or air military buildups.

RED PLANES REPORTED

Immediately after the armistice took effect there were reports that streams of Red planes roared from Manchuria into North Korea after the shooting stopped.

Today's exchange of prisoners, beginning at 9 a. m. (7 p. m. Monday CDT) was scheduled to include 75 British and 300 South Koreans as well as the 75 Americans. The Allies will free 2,403 North Koreans.

This will make a total of 1,180 Americans and 4,447 other Allied trops, including South Koreans, liberated in the first two weeks of operation big switch out of 12,763 the Reds listed for release. The Allies will have sent 36,827 North Koreans and Chinese back to Communism out of a total of about 74,000.

Many American air force men, reported to be special targets of Red brutality, are among the prisoners still to be released.

ON THE WAY HOME.—Mrs. Sylvia Yokum-Smith, seated, 2011 1-2 E. 14th St., looks smilingly at a photo of her nephew, Pfc. Clarence D. Johnson, 23, who was released by the Communists in Korea Saturday, and is on his way home. Looking over Mrs. Smith's shoulder is her daughter, Mrs. Leola Lewis. Mrs. Lewis holds a telegram from her cousin informing them that he is coming home. Pfc. Johnson was a prisoner of war for three years.

4 Georgia PWs Reported Dead in Red Stockades

Four Georgia prisoners of war are named on the latest Defense department list of Americans the Reds reported died in North Korean stockades.

They were identified as:

Pfc. Raymond Kiley Alford, 23, son of Mrs. L. F. Alford of Monroe.

Pfc. Ferrill A. Becker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Becker, 407 East Bolton St., Savannah.

Pfc. Willie A. Parker, Negro, grandson of Mrs. Della K. Moses, 1209 Cusseta Rd., Columbus.

Cpl. Bobby R. T. Culpepper, son of Mrs. Alma Culpepper, 620 Central St., Cedartown.

The names of Alford and Parker were on The Constitution's master file of Americans reported to be prisoners of war.

Alford's brother, Luther Linton Alford of 538 Meadow Lane, Decatur, told The Constitution he last received a letter from his brother on April 7, 1952. The soldier was in a hospital when he wrote the letter but was expected to be released "soon," Alford said.

Raymond Alford — Willie Parker

Pvt. Alford, who would have been 24 on Oct. 22, has a sister, Mrs. Frances Spinks of 116 Mears St., Monroe.

The Monroe soldier was captured on July 11, 1950.

Pfc. Parker's grandmother, Mrs. Della Moses, said she received a letter from her grandson in December, 1952. He had been captured on Feb. 12, 1951. His age is listed as 21.

30a 1953

U. S. POWs Tell Of Kangaroo Courts

BY ROBERT S. SCHAKNE
INS Staff Correspondent

FREEDOM VILLAGE — (INS) — GIs returned from notorious Changson prison camp described in detail communist "justice" and "Kangaroo Court" and how one of their buddies was tried, sentenced to death and executed.

Returning prisoners said the man who was executed was one who escaped and was recaptured.

He was accused of killing a Communist guard and sentenced to death in a trial witnessed by a large number of fellow prisoners.

Then he was taken behind a building and shot.

Other prisoners made up the burial party.

Three of the returnees, Pfc. Stephen W. Barczykowski, Wilmington, Del., Pfc. William Blackburn, Monroe, Wash., and Cpl. Stefano Salerno, Rochester, N. Y., all captured at the same time in April, 1951, while serving with the 24th Division, described the kangaroo court system.

They all said they witnessed the trial of their buddy, who was executed on June 5, 1951.

Barczykowski told of another trial of two fellow prisoners he was compelled to observe.

He said:

"The men were called in. There was more than one judge but I don't remember how many. The man himself (the defendant) had nothing to say.

"Some Chinese read the man's record. They bring up your past, the times you broke things or did anything wrong.

"After they read the record the defendants were dismissed from the room and they stayed out for about 10 minutes.

"Then they were called back and their sentences were called off. that was the end of the trial."

He said no witnesses were called to testify, and that although there was supposed to be a defense counsel, no one spoke up on behalf of the defendants, and the defendants themselves were not allowed to say anything.

He said the Chinese read what were purported to be confessions by the defendants, but he did not know how these confessions were obtained.

Barczkoswki said one man was sentenced to jail for 18 months for hitting his Chinese platoon leader.

Captives serving sentences were either locked up in little cells—"Four by four foot rooms in Koreans house where you couldn't lie down and you couldn't stand up and you had to sit up all the time"—or sentenced to hard labor in segregated groups.

KOREAN WAR

Reds Tried To Instill Racial And Class Hatred

By JOHN J. CASSERLY

International News Service Staff Correspondent

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One returned POW said the Chinese ignored the fact that segregation had been abolished in the American Army and never mentioned it, playing instead on any sensational news item or propaganda bit that could infer inequality.

REDS DISLIKED RACE

Cpl. Richard Barnes, 27, of (2407 Bringhurst St.) Houston, Texas, told newsmen he did not believe the Communists liked the Negroes any better than the whites, but made great efforts to demonstrate they were their "friends."

Barnes said that in order to win the favor of Negro prisoners, the Reds in many cases were more lenient with colored prisoners than with whites.

"Nothing would happen to me for doing something", he explained. "But if a white boy did it, he would get from six months to a year in jail."

Barnes added that the Chinese "made the most of racial problems" to create as much conflict as possible in the minds of all the Negro POWs.

He said, however, that despite the intensity of the Reds' propaganda and intimidation efforts, very few of the colored prisoners accepted them.

NEGRO RETURNEES

Other Negro returnees said the same thing. They said that among 12 Allied POW's who decided to remain with the Communists rather than accept repatriation, only three were Negroes.

PRISONERS OF WAR

Plane Due In Morning From Coast

Returning Soldiers Given Tumultuous Welcome on Ship At San Francisco

By Warren Unna
Post Reporter

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23—Six grinning Washington area fighting men—the first Communist prisoners of war to return by ship—walked down the gangplank to freedom today.

The Gen. Nelson M. Walker was given a tumultuous welcome as it docked with 328 returning POWs. The local greeting party for Washington's six soldiers consisted of one sister and a Washington Post reporter.

The sextet were all in spotless, well-pressed khaki uniforms. They looked fit and well despite their two (sometimes three) year ordeal in Communist captivity.

Five of them said the 12-day ocean voyage from Japan had put them in top shape. A sixth, despite the added pounds and rest, still has faulty eyesight and trouble walking.

"Man, it feels good to get my feet on this ground," declared Staff Sergt. John B. Spivey, 24, son of Mrs. Elsie M. Spivey, 61 Rhode Island ave. ne.

His words were seconded by Staff Sergt. William M. Jackson, 35, husband of Lillie Mae Jackson, 129 53d st. se; Corpl. Tyson Simmons, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Simmons, 4439 E st. se; Staff Sergt. James N. Diggs, 22, son of Mrs. Aristine Jacobs, 82 Calvert st., Annapolis; Corpl. Calvin J. Mack, 23, son of Mrs. Nellie M. Mack, Severna Park, Md.; and Corpl. Webster L. Johnson, 25, son of rs. Bertha Johnson, Carr Beach, Annapolis.

Waiting at the Fort Mason Port of Embarkation dock to greet her brother was Eleanor Mack, 19, an airman second class stationed at McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, Calif. Her blue and grey uniform was almost obscured in khaki

when Calvin ran up with a well-wishing "I thought you might be here because they told me you were stationed in California," Calvin said, "but after four or five years I wasn't sure if I'd know you. I guess the uniform did it."

The General Walker, a gray Navy transport, nudged beside the pier at 8:05 a. m. Several hundred relatives, representing the ship.

Within 10 minutes after bedecked with leaves and handkerchief dabbing at their cheeks. Then the lists of wel- passengers, the 328 repatriated

coming bands were just about smothered by a jubilant roar at the gangplank was pushed up to

POWs

San Francisco's Mayor Elmer E. Robinson and the commander of the Sixth Army, Lieut. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, were right up front with handshakes and brief words. But many soldiers ignored them and rushed by to greet their families.

The men were quickly gathered together in a nearby processing center. There they had coffee and doughnuts, placed long-distance calls and, with a minimum of paper work, started arranging transportation home.

Home today

Plane and train stand-by space was booked for far in advance. All they had to do was say it—train or plane? The District boys, to a man, took planes and should be home sometime Monday morning.

"The quicker the better," said Corporal Jackson, the only husband in the group.

Sergeant Spivey wore a tiny silver cross suspended from his left ear by a piece of wire. "That's for the Society of the Golden Cross, even though the metal's silver. We sterilized needles in our camp and punctured our ears to make holes cross for our buddies who fell on the battlefield or in prison," Spivey explained.

Spivey, a native of the District who attended Bannekar Junior High and Phelps Vocational High School, was taken prisoner November 11, 1950.

"I got a bullet that went in the rear of my left thigh and came out the front. Treatment? You can't use the word I want but say it was 'poor,' pretty damn 'poor,'" Spivey declared, with a downward curl of his lip.

Spivey was at Camp No. 5 at Pyoktong. "They dished out the propaganda books there and a lecture on Czechoslovakia, Poland or Russia was a must.

"We had our share of 'pros' (progressives) too." Any aboard ship coming home? he was asked. "I'd rather not answer that," said Spivey, "but get this," (and he gestured toward the rest of the Washington-Maryland group) "you're not talking to no pros now."

Spivey explained some men turned progressive "to make it light on themselves."

The sergeant received 27 letters during his 22 months of captivity. From girl friends?

"I'm through with 'em. I wrote to all of them and not a letter from the bunch," he said. The letters he did receive arrived without the photographs and chewing gum the text said had been enclosed, he added.

Associated Press Wirephoto

This is the crowd that greeted a group of ex-POWs aboard the Gen. Nelson Walker as she pulled into San Francisco yesterday. It looks like a warm welcome for "Pinky."

Among local former POWs aboard the Walker were S/Sergt. William Jackson of 129 53d st. se.; Corpl. Calvin Mack of Severna Park, Md., who was met by his sister Eleanor Mack, Airman Second Class; S/Sergt. James Diggs of Annapolis; S/Sergt. John Spivey of 61 Rhode Island ave. ne., and Corpl. Tyson Simmons of 4420 E st. se., (from left). The group was the first to come home by sea from Korea.

Put On 10 Pounds

Contrasted to his prison treatment, Spivey extolled the virtues of his trip back across the Pacific. "Things have changed, believe it," he said, and enumerated:

"I believe I put on 10 pounds. Ice cream and milk twice a day; steak three to four times a week. They had Marines waiting on us hand and foot. Even some officers at our beck and call.

"There was nothing like coming down to chow. It was 'first call for breakfast' and then you could walk in when you felt like getting up, from 7:30 till 9. Marines did all the K. P. I really enjoyed myself."

The Walker also brought home 1910 men of the First Marine Division, who willingly took a back seat for the former prisoners.

The seregant explained his well-pressed uniform was the outcome of shipboard bingo games. Some fellows won electric irons and then, with nothing else to do, went on round-the-clock shifts as a cleaning and pressing service.

"Only a Cricket"

Spivey is hardly the sort of guy you'd consider an embittered GI. As he walked from the pier to a processing warehouse at Fort Mason he gently shoved an ugly black bug down into a crack of the flooring. "It was only a cricket, not like the bugs I've seen. That's why I didn't kill it."

Later Spivey looked all around for an M.P. to find out what to do with his cigarette butt.

Coming back across the ocean he said he didn' sleep too well as San Francisco became closer.

"Last night I didn't sleep at all—thinking about the future," he explained.

Spivey has more than $6000 coming to him in back pay. He already drew some $300 of that in Inchon to buy souvenirs for his family.

The sergeant thinks he will stay in the Army after his 30-day convalescent furlough. "I'll go on to make a 20 to 30-year hitch (he's been in seven already) if my mother doesn't object too hard."

Any welcome-home desires? "Can you say anything about whisky? If you can, I want a bottle of Canadian Club and Seagram's VO. The higher a man's position, the more he should enjoy life," he said with mock-seriousness.

And then Spivey added:

"Tell mother I'm not a lush hound, I just have a hankering for it after 33 months."

FREED BY THE REDS in Korea, three American soldiers are airlifted to Japan on the first leg of their flight home. Having their medical records checked by Col. Jessie K. Grace (standing) flight surgeon of the 315th Air Division, are (left to right) Pvt. Louis A. Pumphrey, Cottendale, Ala.; M-Sgt. Walter McCollum, Lake Charles, La.; and Pvt. William R. Brock, Jr., Rome, Ga. McCollum, a 24th Infantry Division platoon sergeant, was held for 30 months.

The Dunns Ignored

The anger of the exchanged prisoners of war, who were flown to the Valley Forge Army Hospital under heavy secrecy is understandable.

The blundering Pentagon order, whether the intention was to do so or not, labelled these men just escaped from an unbelieveably trying experience, as victims of red propaganda, not safe to associate with their fellow Americans.

Who blames them from being "burned up"?

They had been carried thousands of miles away from home to fight a bitter enemy. Unfortunately, they were captured.

Of tough fibre, they had miraculously survived lack of proper medical attention, poor food and clothing and inadequate shelter.

Then to come home and have officials of their own army infer they were not tough enough to resist the siren call of Communist propaganda is a bitter pill to take.

Curiously, the Pentagon has said little and done nothing about investigating another kind of "brain washing" these men underwent while rotting in North Korean prisons.

Pfc. James R. Dunn, 21, of Anderson, S.C., let the cat out of the bag, upon his return home.

He disclosed that he and other white Americans had organized a Ku Klux Klan and unleashed a reign of terror on other prisoners who did not fit their idea of "100 per cent Americans."

Presumably those who by Klan standards could not qualify included Catholics, Jews, colored Americans and those not born on American soil.

We have yet to hear reports that any of these "prison camp" klansmen were secretly hustled to an army hospital to have their mental kinks unraveled.

Obviously Pfc. Dunn and his bull whip buddies are in greater need of psychiatric treatment than any of the 21 men being detained at Valley Forge.

None Will Be Segregated

Prisoners Freed After Truce Will Return to U. S. by Ship

The Defense Department said yesterday that all American prisoners of war released under a Korean truce will be returned home by ship rather than air, except those physically unfit for the trip.

All will be treated alike, the Department stated, with no attempt being made to segregate those who might have fallen for Communist propaganda while in Red prison camps.

The Pentagon came in for widespread criticism when it segregated a small group of the 149 sick and wounded prisoners released earlier. They were flown back incommuncado to Valley Forge, Pa. Army Hospital for "de-brain-washing" and questioing on Communist indoctrination techniques, and later protested bitterly to newsmen.

Yesterday, the Department said "there will be no distinction" among the repatriated Americans for "any cause but medical."

All physically fit for the voyage will leave from Inchon, Korea, by transport. Economy did not enter into the decision to ship them by sea instead of air, a spokesman said.

"Medical authorities have pointed out," said the Department. "That the sea voyage in itself will assist, to a large extent, in their general rehabilitation and improvement."

Presumably, also, Army can interview the returned prisoners on the effect of Red propaganda while aboard military transports on the 15 to 16 day voyage home, without running into the troubles encountered earlier.

Military officials estimate that there may be as many as 500 American prisoners of war although only 2496 are so listed on official Defense Department lists.

Those considered unfit physically to make the sea voyage will be evacuated immediately to Japan by ambulance planes. Depending on their condition, they then will be returned home by air.

The ships bringing the great bulk of the men home will be specially equipped and will not be heavily loaded so as to permit some recreation space, a spokesman said.

On arrival in the States, the men will be given 30-day convalescent leaves if physically able to take them. After that they will report to the military hospitals nearest their home for further checkup and possible treatment.

Those eligible for release from the service will be discharged, and those wanting to continue in uniform will be given new assignments.

Rocks, Clubs Given GIs By Commies

Captors Tried To Stir Riots Among White, Negro PW's

By International News Service

FREEDOM VILLAGE — An American soldier released by the Communists charged Monday the Chinese Red prison authorities tried to incite Negro and white Americans to fight against each other by issuing knives and clubs to each segregated group.

Sgt. Herbert Watson of Baltimore, Md., said the Chinese told each group in secret that the other group planned to start a fight.

Watson said however that the Red plan was foiled by a white sergeant who learned of the plot and tipped off each group.

PRAYERS ANSWERED—Relatives of Cpl. Manson Johnson, of 48 Moore street, Brooklyn, hold a picture of the GI who was among the prisoners of war released by the Communists in Korea last week. Cpl. Johnson told U. S. Army officials and newsmen of several GI's whom he knew personally who elected to remain with the Communists.

Shown from left to right are Charles Johnson Jr., the Rev. William Johnson and Glenda Floyd Johnson.

First Negro POW

Cpl. Theodore Jackson Gets Hero's Welcome

Palestine Stages Series Of Big Celebrations For Its Native Son

By J. DELMAS ESCOE
(The CALL's City Editor)

PALESTINE, Texas.—This East Texas town of some 18,000 persons, approximately 5,000 of whom are Negro, gave a hero's welcome Thursday to Cpl. Theodore Jackson, the first repatriated Negro prisoner of war to be returned to the United States, and the first Texan to be liberated by the Communists in Korea.

Longtime residents of Palestine said never in their memory had such an ovation been accorded a native son returning from war.

Homecoming celebrations for the 37-year-old son of Mrs. Maggie Bell Davison began from the moment he arrived home and were scheduled to continue far into next week.

Cpl. Jackson set foot on Texas soil Thursday morning for the first time since 1949 when his plane landed at Love Field in Dallas. He was in his home state for two months in that year before his reenlistment in the army.

Met By Brother

He was met by one of seven brothers, John Henry Jackson, 32, of Fort Worth who was on his way to work at a cleaning plant in Fort Worth when he heard over his car radio that the plane carrying his brother was to land at the Dallas airfield. John asked his employer if he could drive to Dallas to meet his brother and was immediately given a 30-day vacation with pay. John was waiting at Love Field as his brother, much thinner than John had remembered him, alighted from the plane.

"My brother! My brother!" Cpl. Jackson cried as they hugged each other.

Then John headed his car for the home of their mother located seven miles northeast of Palestine on U. S. highway No. 79.

But the news had spread fast. By the time they arrived home, scores of relatives, neighbors, residents of Palestine and newsmen were waiting in the front yard to greet Cpl. Jackson.

Heading the reception committee was the corporal's mother, Mrs Davison, who almost swooned with joy as she embraced her son and held him close to her breast.

"Oh, thank you, Lord," Mrs. Davison sobbed. "My boy is home. You have answered my prayers."

It was a double celebration for Mrs. Davison. Her son had arrived home in time for her 58th birthday which was Friday, May 1.

Although weakened tremendously from his ordeal in prison camp, Cpl. Jackson supported his mother as she appeared near the point of collapse, and led her to a chair. John fanned her with his hat while the crowd in the front yard crowded about Cpl. Jackson to greet him and to clasp his hand.

Newsmen Present

CBS television men ground out movies of the dramatic homecoming while photographers and reporters from the Palestine Herald-Press and other daily newspapers in nearby towns also recorded the event.

A table, laden with food and drinks, had been placed in the front yard for the returned POW. It was a far cry from the diet of maize and sorghum cane tops which Cpl. Jackson had been fed while a prisoner of war in Korea.

"I bet I wouldn't have any trouble regaining my weight if I ate all that," said Jackson as he looked over the bountiful table. "Too bad I'm on a diet."

By Thursday afternoon four of Cpl. Jackson's brothers and their families had arrived from out of town to participate in the homecoming.

Throughout the evening and night and far into the morning hundreds of Palestinians of both races drove out to the modest six-room home of Mrs. Davison to greet her returned son.

Many Bring Food

Most of them, disturbed by accounts of Cpl. Jackson's condition, brought food: hams, chickens, steaks, chops, vegetables of all kinds, cakes, jello and other deserts.

One white resident, at whose home Mrs. Davison had worked brought a bottle of "grape juice."

"I made it two years ago," he said.

Others brought flowers and gifts.

It was the same way the next two days, Friday and Saturday. From early morning until late at night people were coming to welcome Cpl. Jackson home and to bring him good things to eat, until Mrs. Davison completely ran out of places to put them.

On Friday morning, Cpl. Jackson went into town for the first time since his return. Traffic on the main street was practically brought to a standstill as well-wishers greeted him and welcomed him home. While in town Friday he visited a clothing store to purchase some clothes to wear during his 30-day furlough from the army.

Boys New Car

On Saturday morning, Cpl. Jackson again returned to Palestine. This time he went to a motor car dealer and made a substantial down payment on a 1953 model sedan. He made the payment with a portion of the back pay he had received from the army. Photographers' bulbs flashed as the transaction was completed, and a caravan of cars followed Cpl. Jackson as he drove his new car home.

By Saturday afternoon, Cpl. Jackson had become so fatigued by the homecoming that he had to don his pajamas and greet his visitors from his bed.

Gala Party Saturday

But the celebrations were not over. A gala party was staged by townfolk Saturday night in honor of Cpl. Jackson. It was held at another building, formerly used as a night club, on Mrs. Davison's 17½-acre homeplace. A juke-box was obtained for the occasion and many pounds of meat were barbecued by Cpl. Jackson's brother, Edmond Jackson, 35, of Houston. Guests began arriving as early as 7 o'clock and by midnight hundreds of people filled the small frame structure and spilled out onto the lawn.

And there were still more celebrations being planned. One is a paarde to be held next Friday in which the Lincoln high school band of Palestine will play and in which the town's mayor, the Hon. Robert H. Pickle, is scheduled to participate.

From the festive mood in Palestine, occasioned by Cpl. Jackson's return, it appeared that the celebrations would last throughout his 30-day furlough.

Some Fell For Commie Deception

How the Communists separated prisoners by race then played one group against the other to confuse and disorganize the Americans and how some of the GIs were "taken in" by the deception is told in the two following stories by repatriated prisoners of war:

Reds Favor Negroes To Sow Discord

By JOHN J. CASSERLY

FREEDOM VILLAGE — (INS)

—American Negro soldiers returning from Communist POW camps charged Sunday that the reds practiced flagrant segregation policies in the camps and attempted to instill vicious racial and class hatreds into the prisoners.

They said Red Chinese "indoctrination" was so severe in some cases in stressing class struggle that some of the prisoners became mentally unbalanced for prolonged periods of time.

The majority of the Americans freed by the Communists Sunday were Negroes, most of them from the notorious camp number Five at Pyoktong in North Korea.

They complained that Red Chinese authorities at Pyoktong placed the Negro prisoners in an all-colored company, separate from prisoners of other races, and at the same time bombarded them with repeated statements that Negroes had no equality with white men in the United States.

All the while, the returned POW's said, the Communists played class against class, country against country and white man against black man in the camp to stir up hatred and division among the prisoners.

Pfc. Elmer Berry of Tulsa, Okla., explained:

"What they tried to do was to politically awaken us so that when we return to the United States, we would not resist the appeal of Communism."

5 JIM CROW CLASSES

Returnees said the reds broke the camp's prisoner population into five segregated classes — Negro, Turks, white Americans, Spanish-speaking Americans and Filipinos, Puerto Ricans and Colombians, and British.

They said the Communists never attempted to explain the segregation practices in the camp except to say they were for "study purposes."

One returned POW said the Chinese ignored the fact that segregation had been abolished in the American army and never mentioned it, playing instead on any sensational news item or propaganda bit that could infer inequality.

Cpl. Richard Barnes, 27, of Houston, Texas., told newsmen he did not believe the Communists liked the Negroes any better than the whites but made great efforts to demonstrate they were their "friends."

Barnes said that in order to win the favor of Negro prisoners, the Reds in many cases were more lenient with colored prisoners than with whites.

WHITE BOYS PUNISHED

"Nothing would happen to me for doing something," he explained. "But if a white boy did it, he would get from six months to a year in jail."

Barnes added that the Chinese "made the most of racial problems" to create as much conflict as possible in the minds of all the Negro POWS.

He said, however, that despite the intensity of the Reds' propaganda and intimidation efforts, very few of the colored prisoners accepted them.

Other Negro returnees said the same thing. They said that among 12 allied POW's who decided to remain with the Communists rather than accept repatriation, only three were Negroes.

The Communists' "indoctrination" campaign began to falter, they said, when the men started to get more food in their later months of captivity and began to believe they would survive the ordeal.

POW
Prisoners of War

FIRST SQUARE MEAL—These hungry soldiers enjoy their first square meal at Munsan's "Freedom Village" following their release by the Communists at Panmunjom. Clockwise, they are: Sgt. Dunlap W. Vao, Pvt. James Gaylin of Chicod, N. C.; Pvt. William Bullock of New York, and Pvt. Claire Follweiler of Bonmanstown, Pa.

Officers, enlisted men suffered alike

'Death marches,' lack of food, dysentery took toll of lives

By BILL WORTHY, AFRO Correspondent

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea—Freed, colored United States prisoners of war, from the rank of major down to that of buck private, last week angrily bared details of their privations and suffering while in the hands of their "red" captors.

Only a sense of humor helped maintain morale and frustrate enemy guards, one of the repatriated soldiers told the AFRO; while another described how his reliance on prayer carried him through ordeals which led to the death of companion prisoners.

The highest ranking soldier to be returned thus far is Major John C. Harlan of West Virginia, a former instructor at Morgan State college, Baltimore, who was listed as "missing in action" in December, 1950.

Thin, haggard-looking, and appearing to have aged 10 years in the less-than-3 he spent in enemy prison camps, Major Harlan told of the Communists' fruitless attempts to sway colored prisoners' minds to the acceptance of their doctrines.

Some of the soldiers with little education apparently were taken in by the propaganda, he said, but for those with higher educations, their method is extremely poor.

He added that instructions was mostly reading material and prisoners were expected to express "cognition" of it, according to Communist terminology.

Disabled GIs Held

He said the process was not effective in the officers' camp, because most of the prisoners knew that their captors were cruel and decietful.

In April, when the sick and disabled prisoners of war were supposed to be exchanged, he said, only two men from his camp were freed, when there were at least 12 who should have been sent home.

The excuse given by the Communists, he pointed out, was that the prisoners were not well enough to travel.

4 Days Of Torture

The story of four days of torture and starvation at the hands of the North Koreans was narrated by Lt. Samuel Massinberg of Detroit, a B-29 co-pilot who was forced to bail out of his plane when it was shot down by a Red MIG last May 11.

Massinberg parachuted to earth near Pyongyang and his hands were frost bitten when he was captured. The Reds bound the uncovered hands with tight throngs, he said, adding, "they hurt terribly all of the time and I lost part of the left one."

After he was transferred to a Chinese Communist camp, they tried to woo him to their cause "because of my race," he said, "but I hate communism, I understand it better now.

"They butted me around, they slugged me, they gave me no food for four days, when they saw I would not give them the information they wanted," he stated.

Undergoes "Death March"

Sgt/1c Edward Hewlett, also of Detroit, told of the "death march" undergone by Americans captured in the first bloody months of the fighting near Kunu, North Korea.

The sergeant was captured when he was serving with the field artillery of the 2nd Division in November, 1950. Many prisoners died of wounds, malnutrition and cold during the hard journey to the prison camp and during the long confinement, he said.

Solitary Confinement

Sergeant Hewlett said that the Communists eventually tried to indoctrinate them. The guards at the prison camp near the Yalu river told us to address them as 'comrade,'" he said. "Later we were allowed to address the English - speaking teachers as 'instructor.'"

"Only our sense of humor helped us to get over situations which would have normally made us go mad or commit suicide," he pointed out.

The usual punishment inflicted by the guards angered at prisoners' conduct was solitary confinement or digging a hole measuring six feet by six feet for no purpose except to provide exhausting work for the prisoner, Hewlett stated.

Prayer Wins Through

Sgt. Roosevelt Williams, a minister of Chicago, is one of the freed soldiers who believes in the efficacy of prayer. He stated upon his release that although the "going was plenty rough, many suffered, many died, I knew all along that I would win through."

Showing a tattered New Testament he carried through two and a half years in prison camps, Sergeant Williams, 36, pointed out that he had pasted on the inside cover of it the picture of a three-year-old daughter whom he has never seen.

Williams said the Reds would not let him use the testament for religious services during most of his captivity, but "they never took it away."

Toward the end of the war he was allowed occasionally to conduct services, he said, but during the early part of his captivity, the services were always broken up.

Dysentery Takes Toll

Also describing a torturous march to the first prison camp near the Yalu river, he said many of the prisoners dropped out and were never seen again.

Most of the men contracted dysentery and many of them died of that disease, he pointed out.

Frustration of the Communists' efforts to indoctrinate the prisoners was revealed by one story told by Sergeant Hewlett about lectures on charges that American forces were resorting to germ warfare against the Korean people.

One of the soldiers, given an insect which was supposed to have been infected with germs and projected into North Korean lines, calmly swallowed the thing, he said, and suffered no ill effects from doing so.

Shortly afterward, the lectures were halted, the sergeant said.

Communists' 'Quirks

Some of the returnees revealed a double standard in the Communists' propaganda in frequent lectures, condemning segregation in America.

Following this they would segregate white and colored Americans and other nationalities and races.

Cpl. Roscoe Perry of Columbus, Ga., said that before the split of prisoners there was no friction.

Chinese Agitators

He inferred that the Chinese agitated friction following the segregation of prisoners.

A North Carolina corporal said many of the men nearly cracked up under constant lectures by the Commies which sometimes lasted eight to 10 hours a day.

He, along with fellow prisoners, were forced to march in camp parades carrying anti-American banners, some reading, Rtsist American aggresion.

These stories of segregation and propaganda were augmented by the encouragement of the use of marijuana, he said.

30a 1953

KOREAN WAR

P O W
PRISONERS OF WAR

SONS GIVEN UP FOR DEAD BRING JOY TO MOTHERS

Many Didn't Know Kin Were Captured

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS]

Joyful shouts and prayerful thanksgiving came yesterday from the homes of the 30 Americans freed by the Communists in the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners in Korea.

Thousands of jubilant friends and relatives gathered with the happy parents or telephoned their congratulations. One mother praying in church that her son might be returned to her, went home to find her prayer answered.

The sister of a Georgia soldier fainted when she heard the good news about her brother.

In New York, the American spirit was shown by the celebration among the friends of a German born boy who has no immediate family. It was as enthusiastic and genuine as those in the homes where mothers and fathers tried to tell of their joy while tears filled their eyes and words choked in their throats.

Thought Son Killed

A Negro mother, her hair graying and her words halting, murmured thanks and said she hoped her son would soon come home to her.

In Canada, a widowed mother, who thought her son had been killed, gave thanks and said she hoped her son would come home and never leave her again.

A youthful wife in Hereford, Tex., was especially happy because her husband would see his 2 year old daughter for the first time.

In all the homes of the lucky 30 Americans who were freed there was thanksgiving. But for many there was bitter disappointment and more anguished waiting. Thousands of relatives and friends of the more than 1,200 prisoners in Red camps had watched television programs and listened to the radio. Their hopes were dashed for the time being.

From all over the nation came stories of mothers who took new hope when they heard their sons had been released.

Two Presumed Dead

The happy wife in Texas, was Mrs. Shirley Neighbors, 20, whose husband, Sgt. Gerald Neighbors, 22, was captured in December, 1950. The daughter he has never seen is Cynthia Kay, 2.

At Medicine Park, Okla., Mrs. Odie Lawley learned her husband, who had been listed as killed in action, was among the returnees. Two days ago she had received a letter from him, however, assuring her he was well and healthy.

Lt. Roy M. Jones of Minneapolis was presumed dead by the war department for more than a year. He was captured in November, 1950. His mother, ill for several years, at one time weighed only 30 pounds. The father said they had not expected their son to be repatriated since he had written he had recovered completely.

Goes to Bed Too Soon

Mrs. Sally Blue of Highland Park, Mich., listened for hours last night, hoping to her her son, Pvt. Jesse Robertson, 18, had been freed. Finally she went to bed—and newsmen awakened her to tell her she hadn't listened long enough.

Mrs. Anne Porter Thomas of Oakdale, La., had never heard until yesterday that her son, Sgt. John P. Porter, had been wounded or ill. "It doesn't matter now that he's coming home," she said.

The prayers of Mr. and Mrs. George Morrison were answered when their son, Corp. Richard O. Morrison, was identified as one of the repatriated prisoners. They had not heard from him since January, 1952. Mrs. Morrison, voted "mother of the year" in her home town of Burlington, Ia., said she was "hoping" her son was all right. "I always held hopes and never did give up," she said.

Scream with Joy

The mother and three sisters of Pvt. Robert F. Philpott of Hogansville, Ga., screamed with joy, the father, Thomas Philpott, reported. Then one of the sisters fainted, he added.

Mrs. Margaret Porter of Fieldsboro, N. J., said she would fly to meet her husband, Sgt. John Paul Porter, army veteran who had been a prisoner since November, 1950. She said she had heard from her husband but it was "strictly a communist letter."

Mrs. James Blue holding photo of her son, Pvt. Jesse Robertson in Highland Park, Mich., after she learned he had been freed by Reds in Korea. [United Press Telephoto]

The parents of Sgt. Robert Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Shaw of Liverpool, N. Y., had never heard there was anything wrong with him. Shaw's wife, Mrs. Esther Shaw of Vancouver, Wash., said she had given up hope he would be among the repatriated prisoners.

Six Sons in Service

In Palestine, Tex., friends of Corp. Theodore Jackson, 33, started a celebration and dispatched others to tell his mother, Mrs. Maggie Davison, who lives seven miles from town. The mother has had six sons in military service, two of them in Korea.

"O, boy, that's wonderful," was Louis P. Wagner's reaction when he heard his son, Corp. Kenyon Wagner, 23, a Wayne university student in Detroit, had been repatriated.

Mrs. Faye Seibers of Oklahoma City was watching television and almost missed seeing the name of her son, Pvt. Marvin L. Brown's flashed on the screen. "They only left his name on for a second," she stammered, "we almost missed it. I still can't believe it; it's too good to be true."

In Ottawa, Canada, a mother who thought her son dead got a wonderful surprise. Mrs. Yvonne Dugal, widowed mother of Lance Corp. Paul Dugal, learned her son was the first British commonwealth soldier freed.

News that Marine Pvt. Louis A. Pumphrey had been released was the first word that his family had that he was alive. They had no prior report of him since he was reported missing in action last Oct. 7.

"Now I know my prayers have been answered," said his mother, Mrs. J. P. Pumphrey of Cottondale, Ala.

One South African Freed

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 20 [Reuters]—A South African mother, who wrote in her diary two weeks ago that she was "quite sure Reg is alive," heard today that the one South African war prisoner released in Korea was her son, Lt. R. E. Gasson.

With no news of him for 16 months, Mrs. F. W. Gasson of East London, added in her diary note: "But I am afraid to tell Fred [her husband] because he will just think I am trying to build up his hopes."

Last August Fred Gasson went to Japan as a Red Cross representative hoping to trace his son, whose plane had been shot down in flames. He had no success.

This morning a cable arrived for the Gassons from Reg himself: "Just released. Kept fit all time. Will let you know movements."

Five Negro POW's Freed

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea.—(INS)—Five Negro soldiers were among the first 30 Americans set free by the enemy Monday, April 20, in the prisoner of war exchange Monday, April 20, here a few miles south of Panmunjon.

The Negro GI's repatriated are:

Cpl. Theodore Jackson, son of Mrs. Maggie B. Davison, route 7, Palestine, Texas.

Cpl. Vernon L. Warren, son of Mrs. Riller Warren, 4073 Labadie Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Pfc. Robert Stell, son of Mrs. Lula Stell, 108 Argyle Ave., Baltimore.

Pfc. Marvin L. Brown, son of Mrs. Faye Seibles, 505 N.E. Fifth St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Pvt. Jesse Robertson, son of Mrs. Sally Blue of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Georgia Robinson in her home after she learned that her brother, Corp. Vernon L. Warren, was among repatriated prisoners in Korea. [TRIBUNE Photo]

Mrs. Georgia Robinson, 6620 Woodlawn ave. said yesterday she was overjoyed at news that her brother Corp. Vernon L. Warren, 21, of St. Louis, Mo., was one of the first prisoners of war released by the Communists in Korea's prisoner exchange. She said she had not heard directly from her brother and did not know the nature of his illness, if any. Her mother received a letter from him about six or eight months ago saying he was ill but was being treated well.

Segregation In PW Camps

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea, April 25—(UP)—A Negro soldier said Communists drew a color line in prison camps last summer—segregating white prisoners from Negroes.

Pvt. James M. Franklin, 20, of Petersburg, Va., said the segregation started in August, 1952.

"They moved all us colored boys from Camp One to Camp Five," he said. "They more or less kept different nationalities separate."

Franklin was captured April 23, 1951, north of the 38th parallel on the central front. He was with the U. S. 24th Division.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siebles, of Oklahoma City, embrace on learning her son by a former marriage, Pfc. Marvin L. Brown, has been exchanged.

HER HUSBAND RELEASED BY REDS

MRS. JOHN PORTER of Bordentown, N. J., gazes at a picture of her husband, Sgt. John P. Porter, after hearing the news that he was among the thirty Americans released by the Reds at Panmunjom. At right is the soldier's sister. Porter was f[illegible] Freedom Village at Munsan, where he was greeted by Gen. M[illegible]lark. (*International*)

Kin Welcome Ala. POW Home

NEW ORLEANS — M-Sgt. Walter McCollum of Lake Charles, who landed at Moisant airport here last Wednesday, was the first Louisiana prisoner of war after two and a half years in Communist prison camps.

The soldier was greeted by his mother, Mrs. Annie Mae Clark; his wife, Helen, and a half sister, Margaret Clark.

He said that conditions in the POW camp where he was located were "crowded and uncomfortable," but he saw no evidence of physical brutality toward the prisoners.

Negro POWs Got Full Course In Indoctrination by Reds

By KEYES BEECH
Miami Herald-Chicago Daily News Wire

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea — American Negroes were lumped together in Red prison camps for the most intensive instruction in Communist doctrine it became apparent today.

Scores of Negro GIs moving through this processing center reported they were segregated from White prisoners and given special treatment because the Reds considered them the most likely prospects for conversion.

Some Negro soldiers said they were given preferential treatment over Whites in such matters as food and medical care.

Some "wavered" in their loyalty and at least three chose to remain behind rather than be returned to America.

But, as one of them said, it was difficult not to waver when the communists used food and medical care as weapons.

BEECH

HOW MANY NEGROES were prisoners of the Reds cannot be readily determined since the United States Army abandoned its policy of segregation midway in the Korean war and no longer distinguishes between Negroes and other Americans.

However, there were at least three companies of Negro POWs in Camp No. 5 at Puktong on the Yalu river. Company No. 1 from which Negro repatriates for the last three days have come, totaled 263 men.

★ ★ ★

OF THE THREE NEGRO soldiers who rejected repatriation Cpl. Wesley Murray of New York city, himself a Negro, said:

"The last we saw of them they were standing on the basketball court when their names were called. They went in one direction and we went in another."

"The Chinese called them "progressives" and we called them Chink Lovers," reported Pfc. Walter Chambers 21-year-old Negro from Harrisburg, Pa.

"One of them told me he didn't believe in the Bible no more," Chambers said.

★ ★ ★

RED INSTRUCTORS hammered on the theme that Negro prisoners didn't have to "stick up" for the United States because they were second-class citizens.

As evidence they cited the cases of Willie McGee and a Negro who was convicted of "assault by leer" in North Carolina.

(McGee, 38-year-old Laurel (Miss.) Negro, died in the electric chair May 8, 1951, after six years of court battles and pressure campaigns over his sentence for the rape of a White woman.

(In the "assault by leer" case, Mack Ingram, Yanceyville (N. C.) Negro, was convicted as "assaulting" a pretty 17-year-old White girl in June, 1951, though he only looked at her from a distance of 60 feet.

(The North Carolina Supreme court overruled the conviction two years later, however. Ingram had been free on bond in the interim.)

It was plain from interviews that some Negroes — as did some White Americans — played along with the Communists to make things easier for themselves.

SIMMONS and Pfc. Henry Stephens, New York city, threw some light on how the Reds got prisoners to sign their names to anti-American petitions.

"They wanted us to sign a petition to the United Nations demanding that the United States give up Formosa," said Simmons.

"We didn't want nothing to do with it so they got one of our men to try to talk us into signing. When we refused they lined us up and said that if we didn't sign our leader wouldn't be here tomorrow. "We signed."

★ ★ ★

SEVERAL NEGROES admitted that marijuana, which grows wild in Korea, was widely used in Camp 5.

They said prisoners gathered the weed while on burial or wood-gathering details. Another source of supply was Koreans who smuggled marijuana into the camp.

Both Simmons and Stephens said the Chinese tried to stamp out mariajuana traffic.

"When they found out the stuff was being smuggled in by Koreans they started searching them," said Simmons. "Anybody who got caught smoking it got bawled out or had his privileges taken away."

Hestitantly, Simmons added: "I'm not trying to uphold anybody but the fellows smoked it for consolation."

The Call Interviews First Returned POW

RETURNED POW AND THE CALL'S CITY EDITOR.—Cpl. Theodore Jackson, left, of Palestine, Texas, the first repatriated Negro prisoner of war to be returned to the United States, is shown above being interviewed by J. Delmas Escoe, The CALL's City editor, in the living room of his mother's home near Palestine. Cpl. Jackson cited many instances of Chinese brutality while being held as a prisoner in Korea.

REUNION.—Cpl. Theodore Jackson embraces his mother, Mrs. Maggie B. Davison, shortly after his arrival home in Palestine, Texas, last Thursday. It was the first time Mrs. Davison had seen Theodore, her second son, since 1949. Mrs. Davison said she prayed that her son would be freed in time to be home for her 58th birthday which was Friday, May 1. Her prayers were answered. Cpl. Jackson came home one day earlier.

Returned POW Tells Of Brutality

Reds Force Wounded Prisoners To March 220 Miles to Camp

By J. DELMAS ESCOE

PALESTINE, Texas.— Cpl. Theodore Jackson, 37, the first Negro prisoner of war to be returned to the United States, told this writer here Saturday that he was forced to march 220 miles in subfreezing weather, despite the fact that he had been wounded in the left leg by mortar fire, following his capture by the Communists in November, 1950.

"I received no medical aid from the Chinese for my wound," said Jackson, "and both my feet froze on that march."

The returned POW said two other prisoners helped him to walk during the day and night march.

Many Killed

"Approximately 700 prisoners started out on the eight-day march," continued Jackson, "but half of them fell out and died before we reached a POW camp. I bandaged my own wound from my first aid kit. Many prisoners, too wounded to make the trip, were killed by Chinese machine gun fire.

"When we finally got to camp I quit eating for 14 days. I didn't like the whole corn grains and sorghum cane tops which they fed us, and it didn't have enough vitamins to keep anybody alive, anyway. An average of 35 men per day were dying in that camp. You could go to sleep with ten men in the room and when you woke up, only two out of the ten would still be living."

Cpl. Jackson said he finally did get medical attention for his leg wound and frostbitten feet at a Chinese hospital.

The corporal said he was fighting with the 503rd Field Artillery of the Second Division when he was wounded and captured near the Yalu river.

Mortar fragments ripped through his left leg below the knee, chipping a bone.

Played Dead

"Two minutes before I was captured I hadn't decided whether to be taken prisoner or die first. When the firing ceased and the Chinese came up, I decided to play dead. Another fellow, lying about 12 feet from me, was playing dead. One of the Chinese walked up and shot him through the chest. I stood up then but didn't say anything. A Chinese motioned for me to drop my gun and I handed it to him. Another Chinese who could speak English said, 'We will not kill you.'"

As time went on, the food got better, Cpl. Jackson said, and the Chinese began giving them chicken, pork, beef, rice, potatoes, lettuce, beets and other vegetables.

"Our own men cooked it," he said.

The soft-spoken corporal said he lost approximately 20 pounds during the first few months at the prison camp and that he was constantly going to the hospital on sick call to get vitamins to regain his weight. At one time, he said, his eyes became very weak and he believed this was due to a lack of vitamins.

Cpl. Jackson said his constant trips to the prison hospital were probably a major factor in his being selected as one of the prisoners to be returned.

Indoctrination Courses

Shortly after the food began getting better, Cpl. Jackson continued, the Communist indoctrination courses began. They would hold these sessions every day, he said, and would try to make the prisoners believe that their system was the best.

"They would tell us such things that under their form of government if one man had a motor car and anohter man didn't, the man who had the car would have to let the other man use it or the state would confiscate it.

"They also told us that there was an economic crisis at home and that food cost so much that people were starving.

"None of the prisoners I know fell for that kind of talk, but some of them appeared to be won over because they thought they would get special favors from the Chinese.

"But, they were treated no better," he said.

Notified of Release

He said the Communists did not notify the prisoners when they were selected as one of the prisoners to be returned. He said he was playing cards the day he was notified of his pending release. Somebody told him the Chinese wanted to see him at headquarters.

"I told them I didn't want to see the Chinese at headquarters, that I'd seen all the Chinese I wanted to see," related Cpl. Jackson.

He said the Chinese then sent for him a second time and when he again refused to go, the messenger asked him:

"What's the matter, don't you want to go home?"

It was only then, he said, that he realized what the Chinese wanted with him.

"I got so weak, I couldn't stand up. I had to sit down awhile. I simply couldn't believe it."

But, it was true, Cpl. Jackson learned. He had been selected as one of the lucky few to be returned and he was in the first group sent to Freedom Village.

Returned Home

From there he was flown to Tokyo and then to Travis Air Force Base last Wednesday. It was originally planned to take him to San Antonio, but they decided to fly him to Dallas when Cpl. Jackson said it was closer to his

BUYS NEW CAR.—One of the first things that Cpl. Theodore Jackson did upon his return to his home near Palestine, Texas, was to purchase a new car. He is shown above with his 1953 Buick in the front yard of the home located on U. S. highway No. 79, seven miles northeast of Palestine. After purchasing the car from a Palestine dealer, a caravan of cars followed Cpl. Jackson as he drove his new car home.

home town.

A "career" man in the army Cpl. Jackson was first inducted into the army in 1942. He saw action in Europe in World War II. He reenlisted in 1946 and was sent to the Philippines and then to Okinawa. In 1949 he was returned to the States and then was sent to Korea in 1950.

Cpl. Jackson is 5 feet, 6½ inches tall and now weighs 130 pounds. He said he weighed 146 pounds when he went overseas.

He is on 30-day leave from Carswell Air Force Base hospital in Fort Worth. He said he plans to remain in the army until he can retire at the end of 20 years. He already has 11 years service

Some Prisoners Elect To Stay With Red Captors

30a Korean war

WEEKEND DISPATCHES from the Korean front relating highlights and sidelights of the exchange of prisoners of war touched on one disturbing and distressing development — the fact that some Americans, "brain-washed' by the Communists while in captivity, had elected to remain behind the lines with the enemy.

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It was reported by separate groups of returning prisoners that "seven Americans,' in one case, and "three Americans," in another instance, all of whom received "special treatment" by the Reds, had refused repatriation. They were regarded as the victims of relentless Communist propaganda lectures. The racial identity of the converted seven was not clarified, but dispatches said that the group of "three, all Negroes, would not return."

Journal and Guide

It behooves all of us to be wary of jumping to conclusions about the meaning of this defection by a few of our soldiers. In the earlier exchange of prisoners last spring, evidences of similar adverse influence were reported, with some of the returnees (of both races(described as surly, disillusioned, and mentally disturbed. At least one such group was bundled into a plane on arrival in California and rushed to a Pennsylvania hospital retreat for psychiatric treatment designed to offset the months, or years, of Red brain-washing.

SGT. CHARLTON

Norfolk, Va.

To begin with, any captured soldier undergoes terrific mental strain, emotional shock, and in Korea particularly, sickeningly harsh physical abuse, near starvation, and skimpy medical care at the hands of the enemy. Those with backgrounds of poverty, discrimination, inadequate schooling, and spiritual degredation were easily screened out by the Reds and offered "special treatment" as an inducement to listen attentively to their claims of utopian equality under their regime. Frightened, ill, half-starved, and brooding in many cases about the shortcomings of democracy under which they lived as contrasted to the asserted ideals for which their leaders said they were fighting, some of the United Nations troop *have* succumbed to the skillfull propagandic wiles of the Communists.

It is reported that agents of UN nations and of the North Korean and Chinese Reds will have a chance to talk to the men on both sides who've so far refused repatriation. It is our guess that, given a fair chance, American representatives will convince the back-sliding United States soldiers that they've been sold a bad bill of goods.

In times such as these it is good to remember such men as Sgt. CORNELIUS CHARLTON, "The Hero of Hill 543," who was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his bravery in Korea. In a recent featured article about him, the *Saturday Evening Post* said:

"Was he a 'second-class citizen,' underprivileged, discriminated against? Some might say so, but CONNIE CHARLTON himself never had any doubts about what he was; a U. S. soldier. This is how he carried out his orders on a terrible Korean hill, shed his blood for you and me. We gave him the Medal of Honor. He gave us his life.'

And an unnamed infantryman in Korea said: "If a man can fire a rifle and knows his job, he's my buddy. I don't give a damn what color his skin happens to be."

Meanwhile, in the same dispatches from the Asiatic front there were such reports as these — more than balancing the scales in favor of sustained patriotism:

(1) The first 100 captives released today (August 8) included 25 Americans, *all Negroes*, from the 25th Division's 24th Infantry which was in the Korean fighting almost from the start.

(2) The second group included Turks, South Koreans, and Americans—the latter *all Negroes, too.* In all, 90 Americans came back today; 90 American Negroes.

(3) A Negro B-29 bomber co-pilot, Lt. SAMUEL E. MASSENBERG of Detroit, said he got four days of continuous torture and starvation from the North Koreans, followed by a special effort to woo him to communism "because of my race."

Lt. MASSENBERG commented: "I understand communism better now. I hate it more."

The MASSENBERGS of this war really speak for us.

Nevertheless, the desertions in Korea cannot for that reason be taken lightly. The chinks in our democratic armor which condition even a few of our men to look to greener fields under enemy blandishments must be eliminated. The obligation to do so rests heavily on all Americans.

Returned POW Says:

Reds Segregated Negro GIs In North Korean Prison Camps

By C. A. IRVIN

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Pvt. Roger Herndon is bitter. The former Korean prison of war is bitter because he was linked to the Communist movement and still remembers vividly the way that he and other Negro prisoners of war were segregated and discriminated against while imprisoned.

Proclaiming his loyalty to American "ideals," he told this writer, "I didn't like it a bit, being branded as a Communist, and if I had the chance to go back, reenlist, and was again sent to Korea, I would glady do so."

Pvt. Herndon

Herndon, whose right arm was amputated above his wrist, had been branded with the Red label upon his return to the States because he, along with other prisoners, was "encouraged" to attend twice-daily lectures in Communist philosophy and teaching during his nearly three years as a POW.

The GI, who volunteered for duty, told how many prisoners starved to death on the poor food afforded them by their North Korean captors.

He also said that the men were subjected to hostile treatment in the Communist indoctrination procedures, were forced to sleep on wooden and cement floors and were segregated and discriminated against.

* * *

PRIVATE HERNDON said they were given two meals a day, one at 7:30 A. M. and the other at 5:30 P. M.

He said although the weather conditions were extremely cold and mucky most of the time he was held prisoner, they were each afforded a blanket which wasn't any too thick.

While the young soldier was showing us his right arm and explaining how it was amputated by the Reds, of their vicious treatment and the inhumane deeds of the Communists, his mother and the other eleven children of the family crowded around us, while the father lounged outside on the front porch in bedroom shoes.

The elder Herndon chose not to hear his son again go over the horrors of war and how his right hand had been lost when he might have only lost two fingers of his right hand.

Herndon revealed that the Communists were not as skilled as Americans with the knife, knew little about surgery and were forced to amputate his hand when U. S. Army doctors would have only cut away two fingers injured in combat, leaving two fingers and his thumb.

He said that the operation was painful, slow healing, but that he was given pills which eased the pain at times.

* * *

HERNDON RELATED how men died around him from day to day, there being 1,600 dying from lack of attention and starvation right before his very eyes while in prison camp.

He said they were just pitched into huge holes and buried in wholesale lots.

"They were just buried, that was all," he said sadly to us, and added that there were no ministers on hand in these POW camps to officiate at religious rites for the dead.

When asked the reason, he said, "Communists just don't believe in God, that's all." He said the 1,600 he knew died within his eyesight died during the period of Jan. 19, 1951, to June 28, 1951.

* * *

HE SAID He enlisted voluntarily on March 23, 1950, trained at Fort Knox, Ky.; arrived in Korea on Sept. 20, 1950, and was captured with fifteen others, three colored, and was treated and had his hand amputated on Sept. 27, 1950.

He said he had been shot in the wrist shortly before his capture.

Private Herndon elaborated on the Communist doctrine taught to him and the others morning and night and felt that these philosophies did not register with them, certainly not him. He said the captured of his group were located in the prison camp at Pyuckdong, where segregation was wide open and jim crow rampant. He was 20 years old last March 22, while in prison. He is happy to be back home and "all I want to do now is to live a peaceful and happy life back home with my mother, father, sisters and brothers and my many friends."

"Joyous were all of us when we were ready to leave prison on April 15 of this year, and happier on April 17, two days later, when we were relieved to come back home to loved ones," the former POW related.

* * *

HE HAS SEVERAL job offers, one from his former jewelry firm employer, who wants to use him as a salesman here. He is considering that and other positions and will be able to make a decision on his return from Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., following his thirty-day leave here with his kin and friends.

This third child of the eleven of the Herndon clan talks American, not Communist.

OLIVER YOUNG JR.

ORLEANIAN FREED IN POW EXCHANGE

Family Here Is Roused by 'Joyous Phone Call'

The Young family at 2318 Rousseau was routed out of bed late Thursday night by a "joyous phone call" telling them their son —a prisoner of war for 28 months —was among the prisoners returned by the Communists.

"We waited all day by the radio for his name," Oliver Young Sr., the soldier's father, said as the sleepy-eyed family and neighbors gathered in the front room.

News of the release of Pfc. Oliver Young Jr., along with 80 other United Nations prisoners of war at Freedom Village Thursday (Friday Korean time), was phoned to the Young family minutes after the POW list was received at The Times-Picayune. He is the first New Orleans POW to be released in the current prisoner exchange.

"And that was a joyous call to us," Mrs. Young, the soldier's step-mother said.

"How was he released?" someone asked.

"I don't care how," the pajama-clad father said as he lit an oversized cigar, "he's free, he's free."

One of the young soldier's sisters wanted to know when he would be coming home and someone answered that POWs are generally sent home within a few weeks.

"Then he'll be home for his birthday," she said. She clapped her hands and added: "We're going to have a party."

Young said his son will be 22 years old Sept. 12 and that he had enlisted when he was 17. He added:

"He was going to Booker T. Washington school when he volunteered. That was in 1951. He went overseas to Japan and Korea about September and he was captured in April.

"One of his friends wrote he was on a special mission; nine went out and five came back.

"Just before that he wrote us he was working a walkie-talkie. He said he had a tough assignment but he seemed to enjoy it.

"His letters after he was a prisoner always said not to worry. He told about swimming and playing ball and we didn't know if that was propaganda.

"He said he didn't want to spend another winter in Korea and that he hoped he'd be home for his birthday. So it looks like he'll get his wish."

—Associated Press Wirephoto

PRISONER EXCHANGE AREA is shown in this map which locates the port city of Inchon, underlined, from which American prisoners of war will be repatriated under operation "Big Switch." Also located are Freedom Gate Bridge, Liberty Village, where South Koreans will be brought; Camp Britannica, where British prisoners will be brought; and Freedom Village, first stopover for Americans.

2nd Group of GIs In Worse Shape Than First Batch

PANMUNJOM—(AP)—A ghostly group of sick men, dying men and some in seeming good health came back to liberty from Communist imprisonment Thursday in the second exchange of war prisoners under the Korean armistice.

The condition of many of the men—including 42 sick American among the 100 Americans delivered—was dramatically emphasized when one South Korean was found to be dead on arrival. Another South Korean died in the helicopter lift from Panmunjom to Freedom Village near Munsan.

Many others of the pitiful collection of South Koreans appeared on the point of death.

Why had the Reds withheld these sick and crippled men from the pre-armistice exchange of ill and wounded last April? That question no one could answer.

In contrast, some among the 392 who came back Thursday appeared in excellent health. Notably in good condition were British prisoners, possibly given better treatment as part of the Red effort to split the Allies.

On the other side of the big exchange in this neutral center, the Allies handed back 2,756 Chinese and North Korean Communists.

Some of these fanatic Reds created a near riot. They slugged an American ambulance driver, hit an American officer in the face with a boot, and threw canteens and clothing at any Allied soldier or correspondent within range.

This deliberately savage behavior by Reds in both Wednesday's and Thursday's exchanges caused the Allies to lodge a protest with the Communist command.

Communist officers said they regretted the incidents, but did not promise to try to stop them. Communist guards made little attempt to quell the disturbances, while Communist cameramen gleefully took pictures.

Some Red prisoners, however, were docile and merely sullen.

As the second day's exchange moved swiftly to completion ahead of schedule, the Reds announced they would return 81 Americans and 319 other Allied prisoners Friday — all healthy, they said.

Maj. Gen. Choi Suk, in charge of receiving returned Republic of Korea prisoners, said Thursday's group "are worse, more ill, than those returned to us in Little Switsh — and they were ill long before Little Switch." That code name "Little Switch" was given to the April exchange of supposedly all sick and wounded men on either side.

Yet Thursday litter cases, amputees and men stumbling on makeshift crutches, with ailments of obvious chronic nature, were coldly handed over by the Communists without a word of comment or explanation.

They were much worse off than the 70 Americans and 330 other Allies returned Wednesday.

Some of the South Koreans looked like living skeletons.

One American Negro seemed oblivious of the whole thing. He was in a state of extreme shock. He stepped into thin air from the Communist truck and would have fallen on his face had not a hand caught him.

Thursday's exchange worked with precision, as had that of the day before. It began on the exact stroke of 9 a.m. (7 p.m. Wednesday, Miami time).

Col. Kelsie Reaves of Clearwater, Fla., is in charge of the Allied reception center.

Among the 2,756 Chinese and Korean Reds being sent north by the Allies Thursday there was the same show of savage defiance that has marked previous exchanges.

Some die-hards yelled and sang, ripped clothing and threw things. One American lieutenant was hit in the face by a thrown boot. He had been struck Wednesday with a crutch.

One of the first liberated Americans was the second cousin of Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, the man who for long months sat across from the Communists at the truce table.

He was Maj. Thomas D. Harrison, an airman from Clovis, N.M.

— (Perry's Photo) —

POW's MOTHER HAPPY—Mrs. Mary L. Barber of 1297 Douglas St., S. W. is happy over the news that her son Pfc. Julius James Barber was one of the three Georgians among the 100 Americans released Monday by the Communists at Panmunjom.

30a 1953

KOREAN WAR

P O W
PRINSONERS OF WAR

It's Happy Days Again For Kinfolk Of Yanks Freed In Korea

Army's List Of Freed GIs

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP). — The Defense Department said tonight it had been notified officially of the release of the following men who had been prisoners of war in Korea:

Master Sgt. John P. Porter, husband of Mrs. Margaret Porter, 332 Borden st., Bordentown, N. J.

Pfc. Robert C. Stell, 108 Argyle ave., Baltimore, Md., son of Mrs. Lula Stell.

Cpl. Vernon L. Warren, St. Louis, Mo.

Dispatches and broadcasts from Panmunjom listed these others:

Pvt. Carl W. Kirchausen, New York City. Will make home with Fred Rose, Atlantic City, N. J.

Pfc. Almon Nolan, Rexville, N. Y.

Pfc. Marvin Brown, Oklahoma City.

Cpl. Richard O. Morrison, Burlington, Iowa.

Cpl. Theodore Jackson, Palestine, Tex.

Cpl. David W. Ludlum, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Pvt. Robert F. Philpott, Hogansville, Ga.

Antonio Matos-Rodriguez Sanos, Puerto Rico.

Pfc. Raymond H. Medina, New York.

Raymond L. Jones, Minneapolis.

Cpl. Venyon L. Wagner, Detroit.

Pfc. Donald K. Legay, Leominster, Mass.

Cpl. James L. Pinkston, Salisbury, N. C.

M/Sgt. Robert W. Shaw, Vancouver, Wash.

Pvt. Louis A. Humphrey, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Pvt. William R. Brock, Jr., Rome, Ga.

M/Sgt. Walter McCollum, Lake Charles, La.

Pfc. John L. Robinson, Willard, Ky.

Pvt. Jesse M. Robertson, Montgomery, Ala.

Pfc. Herman Smith, Mousie, Ky.

Sgt. Gerald Nabors, Hereford, Tex.

Pvt. Corderro-Ramos, Puerto Rico.

Sgt. Robert A. Lee, Poco, Ala.

Pfc. Wiliam R. Hinkle, Quentinville, W. Va.

Sgt. Odie Lawley, Medcine Park, Okla.

Paul F. Schnur, Jr., San Francisco, Calif.

Alberto Pizzaro, Rio Pierrez, Rico.

CANADA

Lance Cpl. Paul Dugal, Quebec City.

BRITAIN

E. O'Donnell, St. Helen, Lancashire.

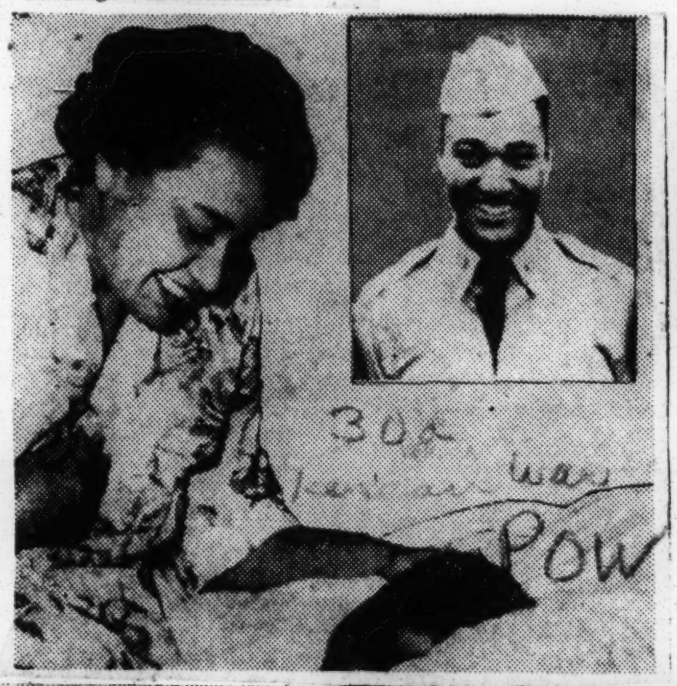
Cpl. William Greenaway, Glyford, North Ireland.

TURKEY

Pvt. Aly Bidar.

GREECE

Chlentgos Constantinos.



Iona Edwards and Mrs. Virginia Baker surrounding their mother, Mrs Riller Warren, who holds photograph of her son. Family of Robert Chris Steel (photo 3rd from left) 21-year-old soldier who was the first American soldier brought to Freedom Village, is overjoyed in Baltimore, Maryland. Mother of Robert receives kiss from her other son, William, and daughter, Anna. At right, Mrs. John P. Porter holds the picture of her hubby after hearing news that the Bordentown, N. J. soldier had been released. Porter's sister shares the good news.

JOY REIGNS SUPREME in homes across the United States as wives, parents and other relatives learn that their loved ones—some of them held captive by the Reds in Korea since 1950—have been released and are on their way home at last. One of the first soldiers to be released was Marvin Brown (photo at left) of Oklahoma City. In photo, Brown's mother, Mrs. May Seibels, caresses his two-year-old daughter whom the soldier has never seen. Smiling relatives of Cpl. Vernon L. Warren of St. Louis, Mo., (photo 2nd from left) celebrate his release. Left to right, Robert L. Warren, brother, and three sisters, Mrs. Miriana Brown, Mrs.

MR. WILBER WARRING and his wife, Etta show their happiness upon hearing the good news that their son, Wilber, had been released by the Reds. Warring takes one of many calls from friends and Mrs. Warring holds son's letters. Family lives in Philadelphia.

IN DETROIT, Mr. and Mr. James Blue, mother and step father of Pvt. Jessie Robertson, talk to friends on the phone after word was received that Jessie was the 2nd Detroiter to be released.

Emotions High As PWs Return

Reactions varied at home and in Korea this week to the first exchange of sick and wounded prisoners at Freedom Village.

First repatriated man interviewed by the press was Cpl. Robert C. Stell, Baltimore. He told reporters:

"I want to express my sincere gratitude for all that was done to return the POWs." As he was borne out of a tent a few minutes later he was able to yell back joking:

"Hey! I lost my hat."

Cpl. Vernon L. Warren, St. Louis, did not talk about his experience except to answer the Reds had not tried race propaganda on him.

His mother in St. Louis said: "I'm so excited, I just don't know anything.

I'm just about to have a fit, I just don't know what to do."

And in Chicago Warren's sister, Mrs. Georgian Robinson, 6630 S. Woodlawn ave., said:

"I can hardly believe it. He has been missing for nearly three years. That's such a long time."

Mrs. Wilbert E. Warring, Philadelphia, mother of Pvt. William M. Warring, 23, said about her own reaction:

"People must have thought I was crazy, the way I took on."

Warring, a paratrooper before he re-enlisted in 1951, was released in the second group of prisoners.

Others released included M-Sgt. John Porter, husband of Mrs. Margaret Porter, Bordentown, N. J.; Pfc. Marvin Brown, Oklahoma City; and Pvt. Jesse Robertson, Detroit.

Names of 40 on first war prisoner list

Communists have alerted 1st convoy to be repatriated

By BILL WORTHY

MUNSAN, Korea — The Communist radio announced from Peiping, Friday, that it has alerted the first group of American prisoners to prepare for the 200-mile journey to the peace site at Panmunjom and repatriation.

British, French, Turkish and other non-Korean captives also have been advised to get ready for the trip, according to the official Red China broadcast.

Arrangements for the exchange of prisoners of war had been completed early last week and it is believed that the first exchange under the truce terms will be made on Wednesday.

3,313 To Be Freed

The North Koreans have stated that they are holding a total of 3,313 Americans in their prisoner-of-war camps.

The Friday broadcast named only three of the prisoners who will ride on the first convoy, but in listening to Red China broadcasts and checking releases, this correspondent has been able to identify at least 40 colored Americans slated for freedom.

The three named Friday are two Americans — Samuel B. Thomas, member of a medical detachment; and Robert Gleason. The third soldier named is British Elbert Campbell.

To Be Freed Soon

Colored soldiers known to be prisoners of war alerted for repatriation are:

Pfc. Floyd L. Stone, Langston, N.D.; Cpl. Delmar F. Floyd, Minden, La.; Pfc. Joe Morrison, Kansas City, Mo.; Pfc. L. Oakley, Albany, Ore.; Pfc. Walter Medcalf, Winchester, Ark.; Sgt. Earl Dantzler, Richmond, Va.;

Cpl. James Long, Philadelphia; Sgt. Bobbie J. Howell, Detroit; Sgt. Everett H. Carpenter, Whitaker, West Prestonsburg, Ky.; Sgt. Charles E. Massie, Toledo, O.; Sfc. Albert Pough Jr., Detroit;

Sfc. Charles Lide, Baltimore; Pfc. John L. Thomas, South Hill, Va.; Sgt. Norman Crawford, Columbus, Ga.; Sgt. William Clinton, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Cpl. Jaime O. Domenech, New York City; Pfc. Clarence C. Adams, Memphis, Tenn.;

Lieutenant From Missouri

Cpl. William C. White, Kansas City, Mo.; Lt. William C. Watson, Long Beach, Calif.; Lt. Henry L. Adkins, Darien, W. Va.; Lt. Charles Minietta, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Capt. Jack E. Perry, Laguna Beach, Calif.; Lt. Waldron George W. Beale, Myrtle Beach, S.C.;

Capt. Sidney Esensten, Minneapolis; Capt. Clarence Anderson, Long Beach, Calif.; Lt. Henry A. Pedicone, Greensburgh, Pa.; Lt. Col. James R. Witt, San Antonio, Texas, Capt. Anthony Pecoraro, South Windham, Me.;

Capt. Arthur Wagner, Chino, Calif.; Maj. John N. McLaughlin, Savannah, Ga.; Lt. Carl R. Lundquist, Georgetown, Texas; Capt. Prestee Davis, Durham, N.C.; Pfc. John Teal, Hartford, Conn.; Pfc. James J. K. McMillen, Pittsburgh;

Pfc. John E. Ford, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Pvt. Floyd Rothwell, Chicago; Pfc. Lunn Roosevelt, Baltimore; Pfc. Frederick Gale, Chicago.

Tearful Message Relayed To Korea

Defender P. 1 Sat. 10-10-53

"SKIPPY COME HOME!" pleads Mrs. Gladys Peoples of Memphis, Tenn., as she makes tape recording in Chicago studio. The message was beamed to the neutral zone in Korea in an effort to contact her son, Cpl. Clarence Adams, one of 23 American soldiers named as refusing repatriation. With her is her daughter, Mrs. Kate Lane, left. (Defender photo by Rhoden.

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

A small dainty woman with sharp features and an intensely anxious look nervously clasped and unclasped her hands in the Chicago studio of the American Broadcasting company last Saturday as she poured out her plea to her soldier son to come back home to his family and the country of his birth.

ABC commentator, Paul Harvey, made a simple introduction of Mrs. Gladys Peoples, Memphis, Tenn., mother of Cpl. Clarence Adams and then turned her over to the mike which picked up her trembling voice for a tape recording of a message to her son.

The recording will be used in an effort to contact Cpl. Adams now being held in the netural zone in Korea along with 22 other American soldiers who have refused repatriation and have announced their allegiance with Communism. The 90 day waiting period in which the POWS have a chance to make up their minds ends Dec. 31.

FORCED TO IT, CLAIM

Like many of the other parents of the soldiers, Mrs. Peoples insists over and over that her boy did not voluntarily make his tragic decision, but was victimized by the Reds. She believes that if he can ever hear her voice, it will pierce the spell which has been cast upon him.

Defender 10-10-53

Clarence, the only boy in the family, is the oldest of five children. Born in Memphis, Mrs. Peoples says he grew up in normal surroundings and was a cheerful happy boy who never gave her any trouble. "Skippy" worked after school and during his vacation to earn extra money, but the family circumstances were ample enough to supply his basic needs.

The family are solid church going people. They attend Metropolitan Baptist church of which Rev. S. A. Owen is the pastor. Mrs. Peoples says that after Skippy became old enough to make up his own mind, he voluntarily joined the church and asked to be baptized as a member in full standing. As late as last May, he wrote to Reverend Owen, telling him how much he missed services. The letter was read to the congregation at Sunday services.

HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR

In his senior year in high school, Clarence joined the Army with his mother's consent and was sent to Korea in 1948. He spent 1949 in Japan, then came home on furlough. In August, 1950 he went back to Korea and was reported as missing in action in December, 1950.

The last word his mother had from him were three letters which she received this July, dated about a month apart. In them, she said Skippy gave no signs of recanting his faith, but spoke wistfully of seeing his folks again and complained of not hearing from them. Mrs. Peoples said that she first heard of his defection from a wounded POW who said that he got the word from a white Texas, who was among the group of 23.

In her message, Mrs. Peoples said to her son, "This is the most important decision of your life — if it is your decision and I don't believe it is. — Christmas is empty wthout you. Your sisters are anxious to have you back so that you can catch up with them at LeMoyne college.—"I am trying to be jolly because I don't want to bore you with my bad feelings. I'm still in good faith that you will come back. There's a lot of living you have to catch up with."

HAS FAITH IN HER OWN:

Mother doubts son wanted to stay with Communists

MEMPHIS—(ANP)— A mother's loyalty to her children is endless.

That fact was brought home again recently when a 41-year-old mother refused to believe that her son, a veteran of the Korean War, voluntarily remained with the Communists.

The son, Cpl. Clarence C. Adams, 24, was one of three colored soldiers in a group of 23 Americans who refused repatriation and decided to remain with the Communists.

Faithful Mother

The faithful mother, Mrs. Gladys Peoples, said that if her boy did become a Communist it was because his captors "shoved their terrible doctrine down his throat."

Stressing her point that Corporal Adams did not remain behind voluntarily, Mrs. Peoples added that he, in recent letters, had talked of returning home and having a party.

"In all his letters he kept writing how anxious he was to return home," she went on. "His last letter in July— even spoke of throwing a party and mentioned some of his plans for the future.

"How could he have kept up a farce like this to the very end?" she added. She described her son as a model youth who did not drink.

POW DEAD LISTED IN INVISIBLE INK

GI Brings Out Names of Men Starved, Shot

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP) — An Army sergeant says he wrote in invisible ink in a Communist propaganda book the names of 461 American POWs who died in North Korean imprisonment and boldly brought the list to freedom with him.

The Reds, delighted that anyone showed interest in their literature, innocently let him take out the book, "Inter-Camp Olympics, 1952."

Sgt. James W. Kirk, who turned the list over to the Army, said most of the 461 died of starvation and 104 were shot. Many froze to death in the wintry wastes of the Yalu River.

Day to Day Listing Made

The list was compiled, Kirk said, by Lt. Col. John J. Dunn of Philadelphia on a day to day basis in the prison library, with the aid of fellow POWs in the library They made three copies of the names and serial numbers, hoping at least one copy would reach the American command.

Dunn said Kirk made his listing in invisible ink from one of the three copies.

The Army asked that the exact nature of the invisible ink used by Kirk not be revealed so as not to jeopardize others who might still be in Red hands.

The Washington Star, which told the story of Dunn and Kirk tonight, said the Army considered the listing authentic enough to remove the 461 from its "missing in action" files, declare them dead and permit payment on their insurance policies.

Kirk is now a patient at Brooke Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Dunn, who the Star said was a secret witness this week before the House Un-American Activities Committee, is undergoing dental treatment at Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa. Both were captured in the early days of the Korean fighting.

Says List Prove Red Lies

The Star said the Army views the list as absolute proof that the Communists lied in accounting for captured Americans. The list was pictured as the first tangible evidence on which Gen. Mark Clark, then U. N. commander, based his charge that 3,404 prisoners, including 944 Americans, were taken prisoner and not accounted for by the Reds.

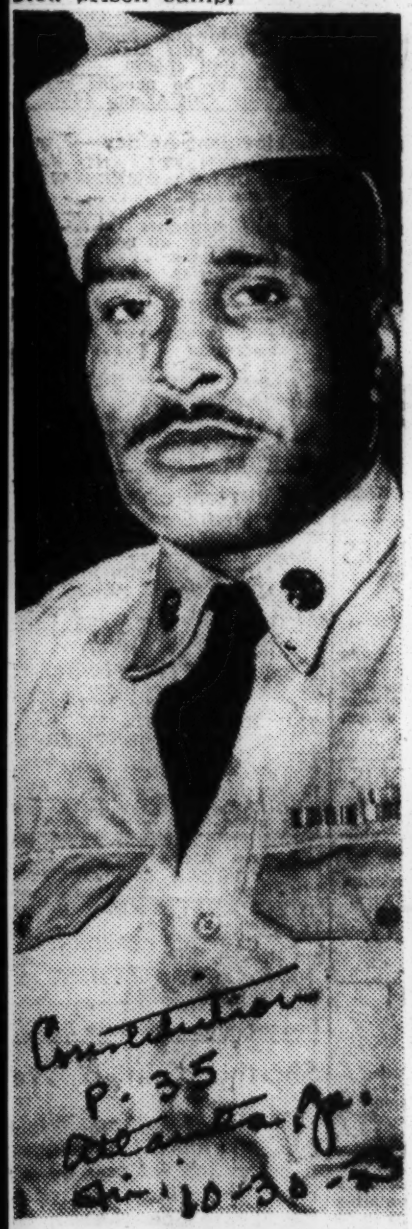
Dunn said it would not have been possible to have brought the list out except as Kirk did because "they searched us very thoroughly when we were repatriated."

The list was immediately rushed to the Pentagon in fear that the invisible writing would not remain legible for long.

FIRST TO FACE TRIAL

Chicago GI Accused As PW Camp Killer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (INS)—A repatriated American private first class was accused by the Army today of murdering "one or two" of his fellow American prisoners while in a North Korean Red prison camp.



Associated Press Wirephoto

EX-PW IN CUSTODY

Pfc. Rothwell B. Floyd

The murder charges filed against Pfc. Rothwell B. Floyd of Chicago constitute the first known effort to prosecute a former American prisoner in the Korean conflict.

A Pentagon spokesman said there was no information available in Washington whether prison camp fights between so-called "progressives" — prisoners who co-operated with the Communists —and "non-progressives" figured in events leading to the deaths.

Floyd, a 28-year-old Negro who had been a PW for two and a half years, was arrested in Chicago Wednesday and was being transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., today to undergo pre-trial questioning and possible court-martial proceedings.

The Army said the murder charges grew out of evidence compiled from interviews with other former American prisoners.

The Pentagon declined to identify the victims and refused comment on whether other GIs might be involved in the case.

Floyd was on a 60-day furlough when taken into custody near the Chicago hotel where he was staying by Capt. Lowell Bruhns, chief of the criminal investigation division of the Fifth Army provost marshal office.

When he was freed at Panmunjom in Operation Big Switch this summer, Floyd described atrocities he said occurred during a death march following his capture on Feb. 15, 1951. Floyd, who fought with the Second Division, returned to the United States on the USS General Walker on Aug. 23.

WAS PRISONER OVER 2 YEARS

BY SAM FOGG

WASHINGTON — (INS) — A repatriated GI was accused by the Army of murdering "one or two" of his fellow American prisoners while in a North Korean Red prison camp.

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The Army said Floyd's last recorded address was 2710 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

IT TOOK A WAR — Segregation was suspended in Durham, N. C., last week long enough for 25,000 cheering natives to pay tribute to a quintet of returned prisoners of the Korean war. Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Cleland, commanding officer of the Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg delivered the principal address. Here James W. Holmes, commander of the American Legion Post No. 7, is seen presenting some of the gifts made possible by a grateful city and citizens. They are, left to right, Sgt. William Dezer, Sgt. James J. Brown, Sgt. Prestee Davis, Pfc. Fred Lane and M/Sgt. Charles A. Dugger.—Rivera Photo.

Reds Free Columbus GI They Listed Dead

A young soldier from Columbus reported by the Reds to have died in a PW camp was released in the exchange at Panmunjom Sunday night.

Pfc. Willie A. Parker, Negro, grandson of Della Moses of Columbus, was among four Georgians freed by the Communists. Parker's name was included in a Defense department release of American prisoners the Reds had said died in captivity. The death list, accompanied by a Defense department warning that the information could not be confirmed, was released Aug. 17.

4 OTHER GEORGIANS

Four other Georgians were among the 150 Americans freed Sunday night:

Sgt. Royce Boyd Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Boyd of Gainesville, Rt. 3.

Cpl. James Carter, husband of Mrs. Carolyn Carter, Pelham.

Pvt. Charlie King, son of Mrs. Annie King, Columbus.

Pfc. Marion Edwin Vaughn, son of Otis A. Vaughn, Rayle.

Completion of Sunday's exchange brings to 1,850 the U. S. prisoners freed in 20 days of Operation Big Switch. The Reds said, before the exchange began, they held 3,313 Americans.

Fifty-six Georgians have been released.

"THANK THE LORD"

Informed by The Constitution that her grandson was still alive and had been released by the Communists, Mrs. Della Moses shouted jubilantly:

"Thank the Lord—Junior ain't dead!"

Mrs. Moses said she had received a telegram only last Saturday from the Defense department informing her that the Communists had reported Pvt. Parker, 21, dead.

She said the soldier's mother, Mrs. Mary Byrd of Milwaukee, Wis., was to arrive in Columbus Monday afternoon by train.

IN ARMY 4 YEARS

A prisoner for almost two and a half years, Parker had been in the Army four years. Mrs. Moses said he had "never mentioned in his letters whether or not he was hurt."

"Thank the good Lord, he's been released," said John M. Boyd of Gainesville when The Constitution informed him his son had been released. "But we're still feeling the horrors of war and we won't relax or quit praying until the others come home."

3 O'CLOCK THINKING

"We've done a lot of 3 o'clock thinking since Royce was captured," the father said. "We've prayed and hoped that he would be obedient so that they might spare him and let him live."

Marion E. Vaughn

Boyd said his wife probably would be unable to talk after he told her the news. She couldn't. She tried, but burst into tears of joy.

Boyd, 23, was a textile worker before he entered service. He was captured

And the mother of the Cairo GI released, Mrs. Mabel Carter, sobbed happily when a Constitution reporter telephoned her the news of her son's release.

"Oh, I'm so happy I just can't talk," said Mrs. Carter. She almost broke down when she said her son had written he was "getting along as well as could be expected" during his 32 months in the Communist prison camp.

Willie A. Parker

"He couldn't write just how he was getting along," she added. Mrs. Carter said Pvt. Philpott of Hogansville, one of Georgia's first repatriated GIs, told her prisoners could only write what the Reds wanted them to write.

Carter, 21, is one of seven children. He has one brother and six sisters. His wife, Mrs. Carolyn June Carter, lives in Pelham. She said his last letter was dated April 19.

"I just couldn't be any happier," she exclaimed.

Vaughn, the brother of Cecil Vaughn of 589 Simons St., S. E., is a former restaurant employee, his mother said, and plans to return to this line of work upon his return home.

She said her 25-year-old son was captured on Nov. 30, 1950, after three months and 11 days in action.

Mrs. Vaughn said he told them in his letters home he was suffering from "eye trouble," but otherwise was feeling fine.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Otis A Vaughn, the GI also has another brother, James, living in Rayle.

NEWS OF FREED YANKS AWAITED IN CHICAGO AREA

Two Suburban Soldiers in First Group

With two of the first 70 freed Korean war prisoners from the Chicago area—one from Elmwood Park and one from Evanston—the kin of other prisoners from the metropolitan community were anxiously waiting yesterday for new lists of Americans released by the Communists.

Those on the first list are Pvt. Peter G. Dein, 19, of 2413 N. 77th av., Elmwood Park, and Sgt. Andre wE. Franklin, 26, of 1933 Grey av., Evanston. Both their families were thrilled when they got word that the men are safe and in American hands.

Dein's family was not even sure he was alive, and the double good news that he was alive and free caused great rejoicing. His father, Peter P., is a maintenance man for Glidden company. His mother, Lillian, had just turned off the television set when the news came by telephone—early yesterday.

Three Other Children

There are three other children in the Dein family, La Verne, 16; Robert, 11, and Richard, 7. The only clew they had to their son's fate, other than official word in March that he was missing, was a letter from his sergeant saying it was presumed he was captured.

Dein attended Proviso Township High school. He quit his job at the Western Electric company to enlist last Aug. 27. After training at Fort Ord, Cal., he was sent overseas late in January.

Franklin's safe return thrilled four Evanston households, for he has three sisters and a brother living there. They are Mrs. Katherine Jean Perrin, 31, of the Grey av. address; Mrs. Ethel Howard, 28, of 1930 Dodge av.; Mrs. Mildred Johnson, 33, of 1726 Darrow av., and the brother, Norris, 35, of 1317 Ridge av.

News Awaits Franklin

Franklin had been writing, but the letters traveled each way very slowly, and he will have much family news to catch up on—such things as a new marriage, new nephews, and new addresses.

The sergeant is a graduate of Evanston Township High school, and he was employed at Community hospital in the suburb between World War II and the Korean action. In the earlier war, he served in Germany as a medical corpsman. He reënlisted in April, 1947; went overseas in July, 1950, and was reported missing Dec. 1, 1950, while serving with a field artillery battalion.

Learn Kin Freed in Korea

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Mrs. Katherine Perrin (left), Mrs. Ethel Howard (center), and Mrs. Mildred Johnson, sisters of Sgt. Andrew Franklin, in Evanston after they learned he was among prisoners freed in Korea.

Pvt. Peter G. Dein Jr. (left) of Elmwood Park, and Sgt. Andrew Franklin, who were repatriated in Korea.

UN's Roster of Prisoners Freed on 15th Trade Day

MUNSAN, Aug. 19——The United Nations Command announced this master list of American war prisoners freed today in the 15th day of the Korean armistice captive exchange at Panmunjom:

Ralph S. Adams, Sgt., mother, Mrs. Garfield Adams, Auburn, Maine.

Gilbert P. Hernandez, Cpl., mother, Carmen P. Hernandez, Los Angeles.

Winthrop B. Hibbert, Cpl., mother, Virginia T. Owens, Los Angeles.

William D. Freeman Jr., wife, Barbara A. Freeman, 1935 Pecan Ave., S. E., Atlanta.

Gilberto Galvan, Cpl., mother, Marie Galvan, Raymondville, Texas.

James R. Ellison, Sgt., mother, Lillian Ellison, Kenosha, Wis.

Johnnie W. Rimbell, Sgt., mother, Polly Shirley, Oakman, Ala.

Sheehan A. Ferris, Cpl., uncle, Joseph Ferris, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Robert M. Dyer, Sgt., sister, Mrs. Max West, Fresno, Calif.

Michael Verinakis, Cpl., mother, Mary Verinakis, Baltimore, Md.

Paul T. Gibson, Pfc., mother, Mrs. Rosella Gibson, Delhi, Ind.

Clarence G. Sperbeck, Cpl., mother, Rosemary M. Sperbeck, Gillett, Pa.

Richard Kewalewski, Cpl., mother, Mary Kewalewski, Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles W. McCraw, Sgt., wife, Mildred L. McCraw, St. Louis, Mo.

William A. Jones, Sgt., mother, Emma Jones, Molly Hill, Ky.

James W. Prewitt, Sgt., aunt, Mrs. Lee W. Bean, Winchester, Ky.

Robert E. Shepard, Sgt., mother, Mrs. Robert L. Shepard, Brazil, Ind.

Gary M. Seay, Cpl., mother, May F. Seay, Buchanan, Va.

Patrick V. Quinn, Cpl., father, Patrick V. Quinn, Chicago.

John W. Medlin, Pfc., father, E. D. Medlin, Mena, Ark.

Crawford H. Love, Pfc., mother, Ione C. Love, Esom Hill, Ga.

James C. Potts, Sgt., mother, Ola M. Utley, Bagdad, Ariz.

Emery McConaha Jr., Cpl., mother, Rosie McConaha, Logan, Ohio.

Marlyn K. Sissin, Pfc., father, Walter R. Sisson, Chancellor, S. D.

Martin F. McDonough, Cpl., aunt, Mary McDermott, Brighton, Mass.

Joseph E. Stallings, Cpl., father, J. S. Stallings, York, Ala.

Robert Welby Settles, Cpl.; mohter, Katie Bryant, Horse Cave, Ky.

Daniel L. Johnson, Cpl.; mother, Carlotta E. Johnson, Hinton, W. Va.

James Hill, Cpl.; mother, Margaret R. King, Worcester, Vt.

Gregory M. Serish, Sgt.; mother, Elizabeth Serish, Burgettstown, Pa.

Elmer L. Jackson Jr., Sgt.; mother Rachel Jackson, Skowhegan, Maine.

Leonard Rachel, Pfc.; mother, Tittie Rachel, Monroe, Wash.

Julian H. Austin Jr., Pfc.; wife, Ann Elizabeth Austin, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Joseph E. Carlin, Cpl.; mother, Odine Carlin, Erath, La.

John S Granger, Cpl.; mother, John D. Granger, Plant City, Fla.

Arden A. Rowley, Sgt.; mother, Rosella Tenney, Mesa, Ariz.

Roy Story, Sgt.; mother, Mrs. Bessie Hughes, Jonesboro, Tenn.

William F. Roosa, Pfc.; father, Ruben F. Roosa, Middletown, Ohio.

Russell Lyman Swenson, Pfc.; father, Swen Swenson, Watertown, S. Dak.

Bill G. Warden, Cpl.; mother, Mrs. Vennie Blevins Warden, Abington, Va.

Howard M. Mutchinson, Cpl.; sister, Beatrice Smith, Columbus, Ohio.

Elmer E. Sorensen, Sgt.; mother, Martha L. Sorensen, Central City, S. D.

Vernon S. Rea, Cpl.; mother, Gertrude Schrage, Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel County, Md.

George A. Stanley, Cpl.; mother, Estella D. Stanley, Poulsbo, Wash.

Jimmy South, Cpl.; mother, Celia South, Fayette, Ala.

Peter Yacko, Pfc., mother, Mary Yacko, Binghampton, N. Y.

Herman L. Yoh, Cpl., mother, Edna Yoh, Bethel, Pa.

Homer L. Wheller Jr., Cpl., father, Homer L. Wheller, Ranger, Ind.

Felix J. Pucciarelli, Pfc., brother, William Pucciarelli, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eugene H. Price, Cpl., father, Harry Price, Bronx, N. Y.

Charles E. Ferguson, Pfc., father, Donald Ferguson, Toledo, Ohio; mother, Mrs. Hillary Schack, Lowville, N. Y.

Thomas S. Farrell, Cpl., mother, Mrs. John A. Farrell, Trinidad, Colo.

John W. Day, Pfc., sister, Birtie Campbell, Arlington, Texas.

James E. Hodges, Sgh., sister, Lucille Franklin, Gallatin, Tenn.

Oren D. Hanbaum, Pfc., father, Ernest L. Hanbaum, Kinmundy, Ill.

Theodore E. Lieb, Cpl., father, Earl J. Lieb, Indiana, Pa.

Porter W. Crisp, Cpl., wife, Mayme Geneva Crisp, Bryson City, N. C.

Bernard R. Cuthbertson, Pfc., father, Robert Cuthbertson, St. Clair Shores, Mich.

Alexander T. Ramatowski, Sgt., mother, Mrs. Leokadia Ramatowski, Bronx, N. Y.

William W. Remus, Pfc., mother, Mrs. F. W. Remus, Detroit, Mich.

Miles L. Dawson, Cpl., father, Eugene F. Dawson, Norman, Okla.

Lloyd W. Pate, Sgt., grandmother, Sarah Crossland, Columbia, S. C.

Stanley E. Furnish, Pfc., wife, Bertha L. Furnish, Indianapolis, Ind.

Eugene R. Ramos, Cpl., father, Esteban F. Ramos, Long Beach, Calif.

John L. Tyler, Cpl., mother, Sylvia Tyler, Moundsville, W. Va.

Ramon Rivera-Guzman, Sgt., wife, Mrs. Ubertina Caban De Rivera; Camvy, Puerto Rico.

John R. Blevins, Cpl., mother, Hazel A. Blevins, Leavittsburg, Ohio.

James D. Prow, Pfc., wife, Flora Prow, Salsberry, Ind.

William C. Messer, Cpl., mother, Mrs. Helen Messer, Keith, W. Va.

Simon T. Bynum, Pfc., brother, Henry Guy Bynum, Overton, Texas.

Robert Y. Kojima, Pfc., brother, Toshiyuki Kojima, Hilo, Hawaii.

Ellas J. Preece, Cpl., mother, Ethel Preece, Del Rio, Texas.

Wesley D. Little, Sgt., aunt, Mrs. D. E. Langston, Borger, Texas.

Alexander Kreizer, Pfc., cousin, William Lebowitz, Danbury, Conn.

Edward L. McGovern, Cpl., mother, Mrs. David A. Wiedeman, Bellingham, Washington.

Returned POW Describes 'Progressives' Left Behind

By Robert P. Jordan
Post Reporter

FORT MEADE, Md., Aug. 28. The young sergeanth ad nearly 33 months back of him as a prisoner of war as he talked here today about the men he left behind—the three "purogressives" he knew.

"They stayed when I left on August 1," said Sergt. Robert I. Banks, of Cambridge, Md. "They went the other way."

Banks said one was from Milwaukee. The other two were from California. He couldn't give their names. He said he didn't know why they cooperated with the Reds.

What did they do? "They were sympathetic with the Chinese," he said. "They wrotea articles for them. They made broadcasts to the tSates."

Did they believe Communistic propaganda? Banks said he didn't know. His personal opinion: "I think they went so far—and then they couldn't back out."

Banks is one of 16 freed prisoners of war who were scheduled to arrive here today for a quick processing and then a month-long convalescent leave.

Among other early arrivals here today were Corpl. Tyson Simmons, 21, of 4439 E st. se., and Corpl. Calvin Mack, 22, of Severna Park, Md. All were with Banks in Camp No. 5 at Pyoktong for 30-odd months. All knew the three "progressives."

Simmons refused to discuss them, other than to say he'd probably punch one if he saw him. Mack said the "progressives" "acted like they believed that stuff."

But, he added, they slept on the flo orwith other POWs and ate the same food. "I didn't have anything to do with them," he said.

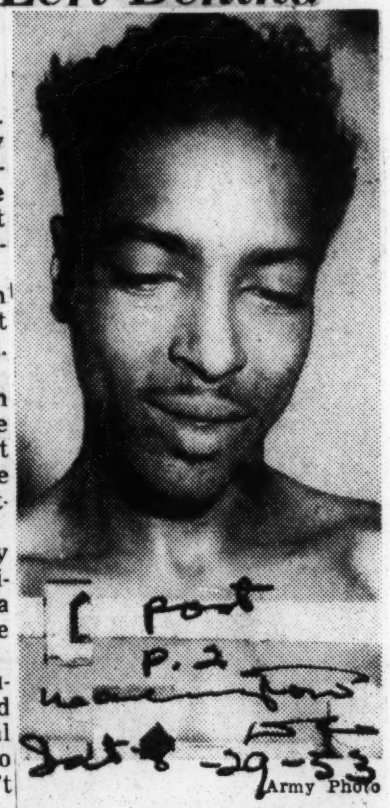
The freed POWs were in and out of Fort Meade in about three hours. During this time the 2053d Army Service Unit receptio ncenter gave them a brief orientation lecture, brought their records up to date, made anv desired changes in allotments, and had the medics give them a physical checkup.

Then orders were cut for their 30-day convalescent leave and they headed for home.

Home, they agreed, is kind of a strange place. Said Banks: "I'm gonna stay home with my father and mother and comfort them. They've been through a lot."

Simmons is figuring on enjoying the World Series as much as he did the sight of American F-36 Sabrepets from his prison camp.

Mack thinks he might do a bit of nightclubbing—and then sign up again for another Army hitch.



Army Photo

Sergt. Robert I. Banks: Weight when captured in November, 1950: 165 pounds. Weight yesterday: 139 pounds.

Land In California

It's Back To U. S. For Houston PW's

HOUSTN—Two Houston families were "too happy for words" when they learned of the arrival of the Navy Transport Gen. Nelson M. Walker with its human cargo-328 repatriated GI's.

The sleek troop ship arrived at the Golden Gate at 8 a.m. (Houston Time) Sunday. The gang plank was put into places 9:14 a. m. and the first ex-PW to disembark was a Negro soldier from Baltimore, Md.

By this time, millions of Americans were witnessing the breath taking ceremonies by way of television, and scores of Houstonians rejoiced with Mrs. Vera L. Davis, mother of Cpl Richard Barnes, 2407 Bringhurst.

Mrs. Davis, unlike another mother of a local PW, Reminded in the city to attend the ceremonies.

"I would have enjoyed it," Mrs. Davis said. "But as soon as the television ended Richard telephoned me from dock sid she continued. Cpl Barnes a TSU grad was happy to learn that his sister, Miss Helen G. Davis was graduating that very day. Miss Davis received a bachelor of arts degree in physical edcation from her brother's alma mater.

Mrs. Davis and her daughter said that Barnes regreted that he could not be present for the commencement exercises. He tried, all to no avail, to get a "hop' in a jet plane so that he could arrive in time.

Monday morning, Mrs. Davis said that her son was motoring back home with some other Houston repatriates.

Mrs. Beatrice Wilkerson, mother of Pvt. Alfred Wilkerson, 3301 Center St. was notified by the Defense department of her son's date of arrival in the states, and she wasted no time heading for the gala "homecoming."

"Mother was notifed Wednesday (August 19) and she decieded to leave the following day" Mary Johnson, Mrs. Davis daughter told The INFORMER early Monday morning. Mrs. Johnson, like scores of other Houstonians, was elated to see her mother and brother on the nation-wide telecast.

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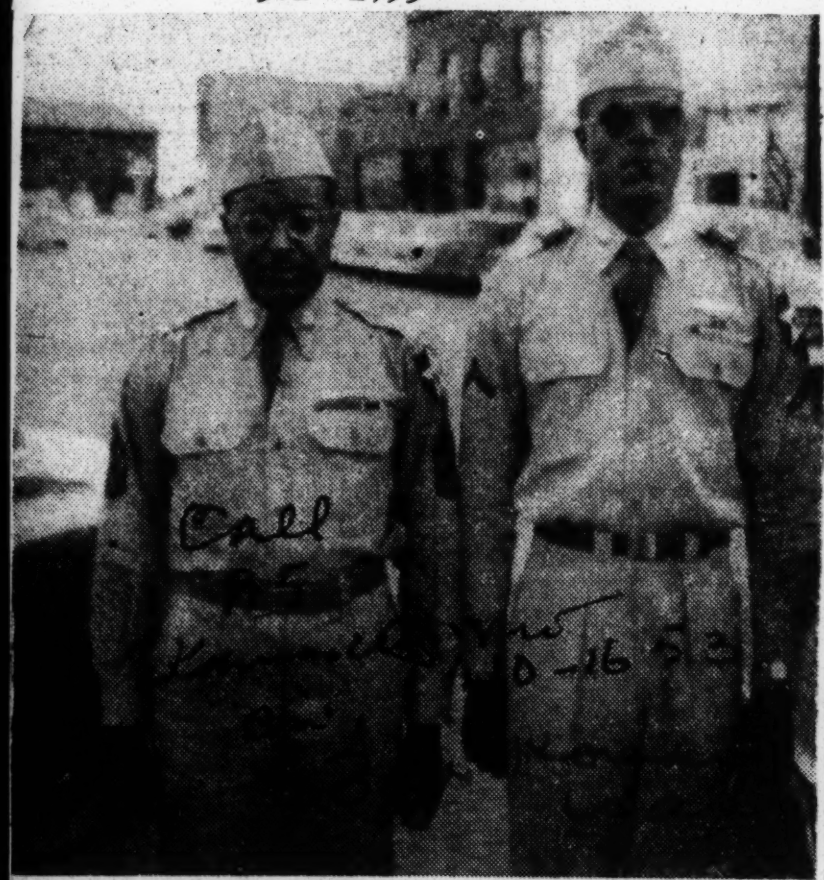
When asked when her mother and brother would arrive in Houston, the amiable young lady, who is keeping the home fires buring while patiently awaiting her long-gone brother, stated that, contrary to news reports, Wilkerson is expected home this week. She said that daily newspapers said that her brother would remain in San Francisco with friends.

"It's not tue," Mrs. Johnson said. She stated that her mother and brother were only visiting some relatives in San Francisco. Mrs. Wilkerson's sister, Mrs. Mamie L. Manago, and two of her brothers, Cornelius and George Jennings, reside there. Mrs. Johnson said.

Both families were happy in earn that, through the efforts of an INFORMER reporter, large turkeys have been donated for the repatriates by the officials of Weingarten's Stores A spokesman for the large grocery firm said that it was a very small way to show their appreciation of the families of the brave, repatriates.

"We don't know just when Richard will arrive, but it will be a "red letter day," Mrs. Davis reminded The INFORMER



SLATER WELCOMES HOME TWO PRISONERS OF WAR.—Sgt. 1/c Ellis E. Allen of Slater, Mo., left, and Pfc. Joe Morrison of Mt. Leonard, Mo., who recently returned home from prisoner of war camps in Korea, were guests of honor at a community-wide celebration Friday afternoon, Oct. 2. The homecoming celebration had been planned for Sgt. Allen, Slater's only Korean POW. Pfc. Morrison, who lived in nearby Mt. Leonard, was invited to share the honors. A parade was held down Main street led by the Slater high schol band and ceremonies were held in front of the Saline hotel.

RETURNED P.O.W. AND FAMILY.—Sgt. 1/c Ellis E. Allen of Slater, Mo., returned prisoner of war, is shown here with his wife and children. Mrs. Arzelia Ellis is at the right beside her husband. The four children are Ellis Jr., 14; Donald, 10, Laura, 6, and Audrey, 4. Sgt. Ellis was honored at a homecoming celebration on October 2.

Two P.O.W.'s Honored At Slater Celebration

SLATER, Mo.—Two Saline county Korean war Veterans, who recently returned home from POW camps, were honored at a community-wide homecoming celebration Friday, Oct. 2.

The honorees were Sgt. 1/c Ellis E. Allen of Slater, and Pfc. Joe Morrison of Mt. Leonard, Mo.

Since Sgt. Allen was Slater's only returned prisoner of war, Pfc. Morrison was asked to share honors with him.

A parade was held down Main street Friday afternoon led by the Slater high school band and ceremonies were held in front of the Saline hotel.

Mayro Allen B. Soper gave a short welcome address, expressed the appreciation of the community for their part in the Korean war.

Charles Shoemaker, president of the Slater Chamber of Commerce, gave a short talk and presented Sgt. Allen with a gift from the people of Slater and Gilliam communities.

Gene Ames acted as master of ceremonies.

Radio station KMMO in Marshall made a tape recording of the proceedings and Mr. Douglass of that station interviewed both of the veterans and Sgt. Allen's wife. Sgt. Allen gave a short talk, telling of some of his experiences while a captive of the North Koreans.

The ceremony ended with a talk and prayer by the Rev. J. E. Erickson, pastor of the Second Baptist church of Slater.

In the evening Sgt. Allen and Pfc. Morrison were guests of honor at a dinner given at the American Legion hall by the William E. Ripley post of which J. C. Butner is commander.

Beverly R. Foster, principal of the Hubbard high school in Sedalia, was the principal speaker. The two honorees also gave short talks.

HE WANTS TO FORGET—Despite the proddings of Army officials and his parents (shown with him), Detroiter Sgt. Larney Hampton, Jr., 22, refused to relate details of the tortures he suffered during 30 months imprisonment in a Red camp. Hampton said simply: "I want to forget all that. I'm back safe and sound, and that's all that matters. I want to start living again, beginning right now." He flew home on the same plane with Maj. Gen. William Dean. (Newspress Photo.)

Accuse Ex-PW Of Prison Slayings

A Chicago GI was charged Wednesday with murdering two of his fellow prisoners in a North Korean prisoner of war camp in 1951.

An Army spokesman at 5th Army Headquarters said the charge was filed against Pfc. Rothwell Floyd, 28, who was a POW for 30 months. Floyd was arrested in Chicago Wednesday, a block from the Westmore Hotel, 2710 W. Jackson, where he was registered.

He was taken to Fort Sheridan following his arrest and is being transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., where the investigation is taking place.

The charges against Floyd grew out of evidence compiled from interviews with 200 former PWs. The Pentagon declined to disclose the identity of the suspected murder victims, nor would it comment on the possibility that other GI's might be involved in the case.

Floyd, nearing the end of a 60-day furlough when he was seized, was freed at Panmunjom in operation "Big Switch." He had fought with the Second Division in Korea and was captured on Feb. 15, 1951.

A career soldier since 1942, Floyd is the brother of Doctor Floyd, 2744 W. Adams st.

The charges against Pfc. Floyd, said an Army spokesman, represent the first known effort to prosecute any of the former prisoners, despite the many tales of so-called "progressives" who sought to make their prison life easier by turning against their fellow captives.

SGT. ROTHWELL FLOYD as he appeared shortly after entering Army in 1942.

MISS EVA THOMAS, Floyd's fiancee, greets warrior on his return after 30 months captivity.

Associated Press wirephoto

32 Months a Red Prisoner, He Re-Enlists

Robert Lee Smith (left), former Army private from Bowling Green, Ky., signing for a new three-year hitch in the Army with the assistance of Capt. Charles Kelemen, recruiting officer in Louisville. Pvt. Smith said that despite his thirty-two months in a Red prison camp in North Korea, he was going to re-enlist because "I like the Army."

Families Rejoice for Returning P. W.s

Nat Fein

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Chicckine, of Newark, N. J., show picture of their son, Pfc. Albert L. Chicckine, after learning he has been freed.

Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto

Mrs. Mollie Hewlett, of Detroit, holds a graduation picture of her son, Sgt. Edward Hewlett, who was also among the first personers exchanged at Panmunjom.

Herald Tribune—United Press

Mrs. Ernestine Aviles, of 935 Longwood Ave, the Bronx, and her daughters, Nellie (left) and Lucy, offer a prayer of thanks as they kneel before a picture of Marine Pfc. Pedro E. Aviles, who was released by the Reds.

Associated Press radiophoto

Pvt. Aviles being interviewed at Freedom Village, Munsan, yesterday.

Negro POW First Down Gangplank as Ship Docks

By JOCK WILLIAMS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — The first of the 328 repatriated soldiers to walk down the gangplank Sunday morning was a tan Yank, Pfc. Roosevelt Lunn of Baltimore, who was swarmed by TV, radio and newsmen while being rushed to an ambulance.

The biggest welcome greetings were accorded him and Major John C. Harlan, highest ranking POW among the repatriates. Major Harlan, 48, of Institute, W. Va., was met at the pier by his son, John Jr., and two lifelong friends, Mrs. Daniel A. Collins of Mill Valley, Cal., and Mrs. William C. Hines of San Francisco.

Major Harlan looked well notwithstanding 32 months' imprisonment at POW camp No. 2. He stated that there were 10 other colored officers at the camp which was segregated.

The only statement which the major would make until a prepared statement is approved by the War department was that "The United States needs to enforce its constitutional guarantees to all Americans without further delay. That would be the most effective weapon against Communism for all darker peoples of the world and especially for Americans of Negro origin."

Major Harlan stated that there was no segregation in camp No. 2, but that rations and treatment were far below minimum American standards.

Among other GI's returning home on the U.S. Navy ship, General Nelson Walker, were: Pfc. Joe Morrison, Cpl. Harvey Mitchell and Pfc. Oliver Smith, all of Kansas City, Mo., Cpl. Calvin Hurd of Great Bend, Kas., and Sgt. Frank Grice of Port Arthur, Texas.

These men as well as all others from Camp 5, described the horrors as "grossly inhumane." All were anxious to head homeward.

Sgt. Grice, a 36-year-old career man with 11 years of service, said he had his own method of avoiding pressure from the Communists. He told the Chinese he had been to school for only one month. They decided he was dumb and left him alone.

St. Louis Prisoners Of War Welcomed Home By Families Here

ON HIS SECOND MORNING HOME, ex-POW Cpl. Amos McClure, wearing white T-shirt, is photographed with his family. Visibly the happiest person in the group is his mother, Mrs. Marie Harris, second from right. Others in the picture are: Johnell McClure, Staff Sgt. Harry E. Lake, Mrs. Grace Lake and Marie Lake.

CPL. J. W. "JERRY" BOWEN, seated center, exchanged his GI outfit for civilian attire at a family reunion Wednesday, honoring the former POW. Bowen is flanked by his sisters, Mrs. Willie Jane Adams and Mrs. Earlie Mae Jordan. Second row, from the left, are: Cpl. Leroy McCauley, released from the same POW camp as Bowen; Mrs. Anthony Harris, an aunt; Anthony Harris and Johnny Clemmons, a relative of McCauley.

RHEE SAYS HIS MEN WILL TRAIN FOR OFFENSIVE

Expects More Aid if Reds Bar Peace

SEOUL, Korea, Aug. 11 [Tuesday]—(AP)—The South Korean army will use the armistice period to train physically and mentally for an offensive whenever necessary," President Syngman Rhee said yesterday.

In a statement to his countrymen, he said "it has been our unchanging policy from the very beginning that we will not accept either a peace or a truce unless the Chinese aggressors withdraw from our land."

This policy remains unchanged, he said, "altho after the recent talks between Korea and the United States the achievement of the objective has been postponed for a few months."

Rhee was a stubborn objector to the truce which left his country divided and Chinese Red soldiers in North Korea. At United States insistence, he agreed not to obstruct a truce, altho his government did not sign the armistice document.

90 Day Period

The statesman said that if the post-war political conference fails to unify Korea in 90 days "the 16 nations, including the United States, will join us in an effort to achieve our unification by other means."

It was announced Friday at U. N. headquarters in New York that the 16 nations with troops in Korea had agreed to take up arms again if Red forces break the truce and attack South Korea again. There was no mention of renewing the war to unite Korea, or of a time limit on the political conference.

Rhee acknowledged "there is no definite commitment that they will resume warfare, but they certainly recognized our right to pursue our objective by our own means, and in such a case, we firmly believe we will have the more effective aid from the United Nations."

Halls Security Pact

Rhee called conclusion of the mutual security pact, which must be ratified by the United States senate, "one of the most significant events in the history of our struggle for independence."

He said the policy of waiting for the armistice conference "is doubtless preferable to further continuation of war by ourselves."

The president said he is "particularly glad to see our soldiers, who have been subject to continued fighting now can have time to rest. Their strains are relieved, if for a few months. Our soldiers will avail this period of rest for training, physical and mental, for an offensive, whenever necessary.

"If we succeed in the political conference, it would be a really fortunate event, and if not we will have suffered no great damage. Our objective will yet have a chance to be achieved with the concerted help from our allies."

He called on the Koreans to rehabilitate their economy and reconstruct their industry, making use of 200 million dollars in aid appropriated by the United States congress.

Rhee also expressed gratification that the United States will help finance the development of Korea's navy and air force as well as army, and that a 1 billion dollar Korean aid program will be presented to Congress next January.

They're First GIs Back From Korea Since Truce

The first troops to arrive here since the signing of the Korean truce wave enthusiasticaly as their ship, the Naval transport Marine Carp, ties up at Pier 10 on Staten Island.

CPL. STEPHEN HOPKINS

Mother of Freed GI 'Just Kept Praying'

The welcome news for which she had waited during nearly a week of constant prayer came last night to Mrs. Isabella A. Coleman, of 1516 S. 19th st., the mother of Cpl. Stephen Hopkins.

Hopkins, a prisoner of the North Koreans for 30 months, was one of four Philadelphia area soldiers released last night by the Reds. The others were Cpl. Thomas F. McDonough, son of Mrs. Anna Owens, of 921 Washington ave.; Cpl. Joseph Montgomery, brother of Mrs. Dora Jackson, of 72 Gordon st., Trenton, and Cpl. Dorland F. Guinter, son of Mrs. Ralph D. Guinter, of 432 Weldon st., Montoursville.

INFORMED BY NEIGHBORS

Mrs. Coleman was sitting in the living room watching television when the phone rang.

"Your son, Steve, has just been released," a neighbor informed her. And while she was still on the telephone a newscaster on the TV program confirmed the report.

The news spread quickly. Soon friends and neighbors called. "I'm so thrilled I don't know what to say," Mrs. Coleman told reporters later in the evening.

"I just kept praying and praying," she added. "I said the rosary before every news broadcast."

PLANS BIG PARTY

She said she was planning a "real big birthday party" for her son when he gets home. "He'll be 22 years old on Sept. 8," she said.

Hopkins atttended Mastbaum Vocational School and worked in a midcity restaurant before enlisting in the Army in May, 1950. He trained at Fort Knox, Ky., and was shipped to Korea on Oct. 10, 1950.

He was reported missing in action on Feb. 6, 1951. Later, his mother was informed that her son was a prisoner of war.

BROTHER ALSO IN ARMY

Before being captured, Hopkins had suffered frostbitten feet but had returned to duty with the 9th Regiment of the 2d Division.

His 19-year-old brother, Oscar, also is in the Army. He is stationed at Ft. Knox.

Mrs. Owens, mother of Cpl. McDonough, said "I feel wonderful. It's the best news I've had since Tom went away. I'm going to fix things up right now for his homecoming."

Mrs. Owens, who has remarried since her son entered the service at the age of 16, said she received a letter from him recently which was smuggled out by a PW in the last exchange of prisoners.

'IN BEST OF HEALTH'

"He wrote that he was in the best of health and that things were looking pretty good." Mrs. Owens said.

"I don't think he knows that he has been promoted to corporal. He still signs his letters private first class."

Earlier in the day, the parents of a Philadelphia soldier who had been a prisoner of the Reds for nearly three years received the "best news of their lives" at their vacation cottage in Beach Haven, N. J., when they were awakened from a sound sleep.

Mrs. Mary M. Corner answered the door after someone had pounded it insistently, and was surprised to see her daughter, Jeanne, 20, who was supposed to be at home, 240 S. 13th st.

Jeanne shouted, as soon as the door opened, "Henry's been released—he's free!" She referred to Pfc. Henry C. Corner, 24, who was one of seven Red-held prisoners who had arrived at Freedom Village on Saturday.

TOO EXCITED TO STAY

Jeanne had been informed of the soldier's release by a newspaper, and, realizing her parents probably knew nothing of the thrilling event, decided to motor to Beach Haven with her Saturday evening escort to break the good news.

"I believe mother at first thought I was out joy-riding," the young woman related later. "But when I told her the wonderful news, the door almost flew off its hinges. Mother called father and we all had a really exciting time."

She added that her parents had intended staying at Beach Haven for a while longer, but said, "Mother was too excited to stay at the seashore, and she'll come home on Monday."

The soldier's father, a First World War veteran, is retired. His mother is a secretary for the Reading Co. Both said that although they had heard infrequently from their son since his capture, they had "only hoped" that he would be among the first prisoners liberated.

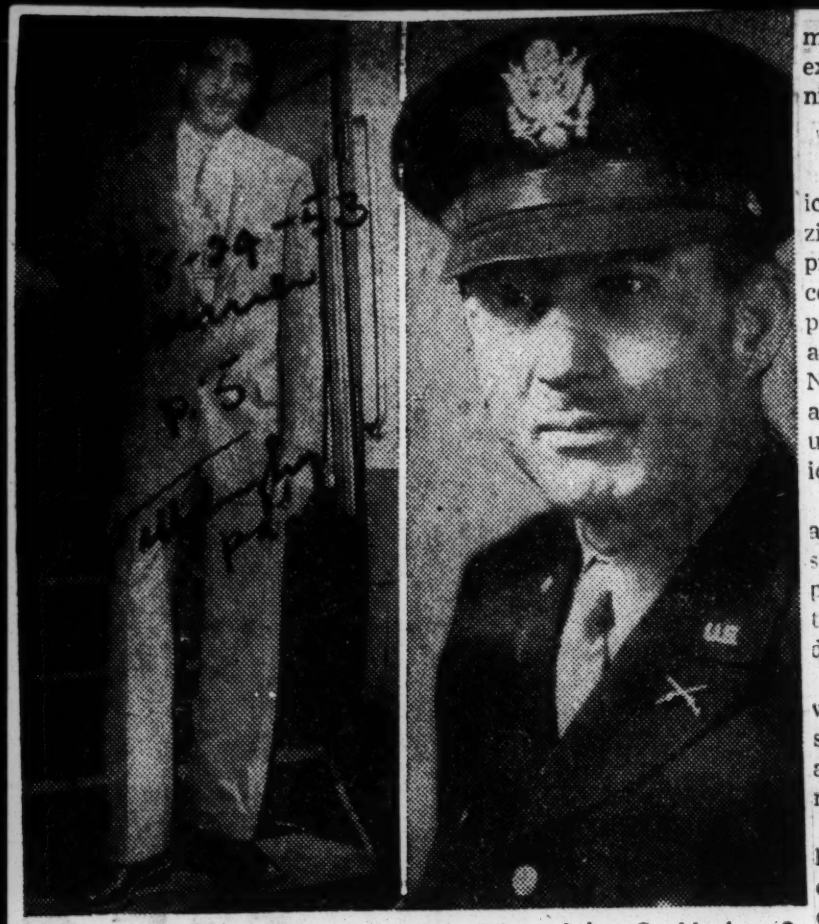
FIRST LISTED AS KILLED

Jeanne said her brother was 24 on July 24.

Pvt. Corner had originally been listed in December, 1950, as killed in action, but a month later the Communist radio reported he was a prisoner. He had enlisted in September, 1946, and served two years in Korea. He re-enlisted at the out-

break of the Korean war and was assigned to the 24th Infantry, the first American unit to see action.

A graduate of Tilden Junior High School and the Lincoln Preparatory School, Corner was quoted in wire dispatches as saying that he had worked in a prison camp library and "had it pretty easy."



Son Meets Dad—When Maj. John C. Harlan Sr. of Institute, W. Va., (right) arrived in San Francisco, Sunday morning, after having been freed from a North Korean POW camp, he was greeted by his son, John C. Harlan Jr., who represented the family. John Jr. currently attends Howard University in Washington, D. C. Major Harlan is an ex-New Orleans resident.

Freed Yanks Plan U.S. Red Cell, Charge

BY WALTER SIMMONS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

INCHON, Korea, Aug. 11 [Tuesday]—Thirty indoctrinated American prisoners of war are returning to the United States with the intention of organizing a communist "cell" under the name of "Ex-Pows for Peace," a freed Indiana soldier said today.

Corp. Leslie E. Scales, 22 of Folsomville, Ind., said the 30 were members of his company of 306 men at Camp 5 in Pyoktong, on the Yalu river. They were in the first group of fifty released, he said, and he had heard them planning to meet at the home of a former GI named Schnurr in San Francisco. Schnurr was discharged from the army last spring after he began chanting communist praises following his repatriation in the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners.

Instill Class Hatred

Chicago land ex-prisoners agreed that American Negro soldiers were more resistant to the Reds' propaganda than the whites. In Camp 5 the Communists segregated 217 Negro soldiers in one company and 306 whites in another so they could tell differing stories to each group.

"They tried to make all the minority groups, including the Puerto Ricans, hate other Americans," said Corp. Harrison West, of Gary, Ind.

West and two other Negroes, Sgt. Tommie Hampton, Chicago, and Sgt. William Cox, Rockford, said they believed three men from their company stayed behind to attend Communist schools in Peiping or Moscow. Corp. Scales said six more men from his company also were expected to attend such Communist schools.

Given Red Book

Corp. West said that no American Negro newspapers or magazines were made available to the prisoners, but they were encouraged to read "Iron City," a pro-Communist book by a Negro author. He said he believed many Negro and Puerto Rican soldiers are being repatriated first to stir up bad feelings among the American troops.

"The British had first priority and we were next," he said. Observers have noted a disproportionate number of Negro troops among the first few hundred returnees.

West, altho a Baptist, was wearing a crucifix he made himself by melting a toothpaste tube and pouring the lead into a clay mold.

Sgt. Hampton, almost white haired at 33 as a result of his experiences, laughed as he told of the men who succumbed to Communist blandishments. "They were lacking something up here," he said, tapping his head.

Say Many are Red

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea, Aug. 10 (AP)—Americans freed from Red prison stockades said today many Red-indoctrinated American prisoners are among those returning.

Corp. Harold Wilson, 32, of Mobile, Ala., said one prisoner, considered the "No. 1 progressive" in camp 5, had said he would "kill his own mother and father if they interfered with him being a Communist, and would never even spit on an American dollar again."

Another American said several British returning POWs had collaborated with the Reds. One he said was a card-carrying Communist.

Most of the Americans who returned in the sixth day of exchange told ugly stories about their long months in captivity. They told of hunger and ceaseless indoctrination, death and constant racial propaganda, and their disgust for the progressives."

4,400 Prisoners Died

Corp Jerry W. De Wesse of Detroit said 7 per cent of his all-white company of 300 prisoners were either progressive or "played along with the commies to get better treatment."

"No one could tell for sure which were real progressives and which were just talking advantage of the situation," he said.

Corp. Carl J. Raup of Franklin, Pa., said that between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, 1951, 4,400 prisoners died at the Pyoktong camp.

"Later," Raup said, "The Communists tried to tell us that they lived as hard as we did. I was a cook and I know that wasn't true. They ate white rice and dog meat, and we ate slop like cracked corn. I sure would have liked a piece of dog meat," he said.

Spied on Constantly

Raup said seven Americans from camp 5 were not coming back, and that if he ever meets any of the seven "I'd beat the hell out of him if he wasn't a better man than me and if he was I'd use a chair."

Corp. Billy J. Campbell of Loraine, Tex., said that at Pyoktong there was "no organized resistance against the 'progressives' no matter how much we hated their guts. We were spied on constantly and we would have been in real trouble if we had tried to discipline these men."

Sgt. John P. Pingree of High Grove, Cal., said, "the spy system the Chinese had working among the progressives was so good that the Chinese knew how many hours you slept a night, and if you had to get up during the middle of the night."

Lectured by Newsman

Many released prisoners told of being lectured on allegations of American germ warfare by Alan Winnington, communist correspondent for the London Daily Worker. They said Winnington quoted "confessions" from Americans.

Raup said many men, including himself, were forced to sign petitions for the communists.

"They worked on me all one night," Raup said, "trying to make me sign one of their petitions for peace. At 3 a. m., they told me they were going to put me in solitary confinement if I didn't sign and I still refused. At 6 a. m., one of the guards pulled out a revolver and waved it in my face and said, 'You had better sign.' I signed."

Pvt. Norman S. Hale, 23, of Cullman, Ala., said frequently "there was nothing to eat but millet and cracked corn and men were dying at your feet every day."

Sgt. Donald I. Nance, Rockford, Ill., and Corp. John W. Miller of Clark Range, Tenn., said:

"We could always tell how the peace talks were going down at Panmunjom. If they were going good for the Communists, our treatment and food improved. But if they went bad, it went bad."

Chinese propagandists at Camp 5 laughed and made jokes when sthe Cincinnati baseball team changed its name from "Reds" to "Redlegs," said one repatriate.

"They tried to make it into propaganda and make it the butt of jokes in these lectures they made us attend," said Corp. Wallace L. Dunham, Covington, Ky.

Sgt. Charles W. Mines, Sparta, Ill., said he was captured in November, 1950, and suffered beriberi and dystentery for months because of terrible living conditions and food. Mines said he would sneak into Korean fields and take withered cabbage leaves that the Koreans had discarded.

A Massachusetts soldier said he and other prisoners were accused by their Red captors of talking too much and were forced to work in labor camps.

Surrender, Fired on

BRITANNIA CAMP, Korea, Aug. 10 (AP)—A survivor of the virtually annihilated Gloucester battalion said tonight that North Koreans shot at remnants of the unit as they waved a white shirt of surrender until Chinese guns silenced their fellows Reds.

The Chinese, who had accepted the surrender April 25, 1951, opened fire on the North Koreans and saved the British from being completely wiped out, said Corp. Alfred Holdham of Lincolnshire, England.

"One of the lads held up a white cloth. I think it was his shirt. The Chinese came down from one of the ridges to accept our surrender," he said. "We got out of the trench, and, throwing down our weapons, held up our hands."

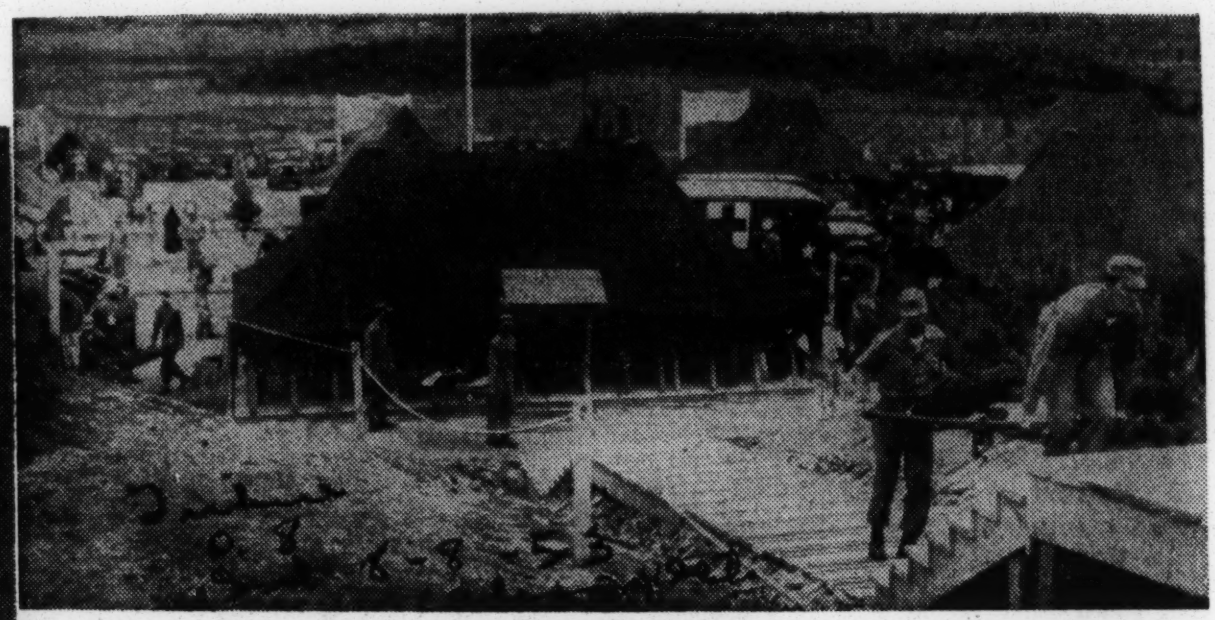
Then suddenly from the opposite ridge, North Koreans opened fire. The Chinese returned the fire, briefly. Then there was silence.

"Our Chinese captors assured us that we would be well treated, in signs they said, 'you are our prisoners. You will be protected.'" Holdham said.

Freed Prisoners Get New Clothing–

[AP Wirephoto: By Radio from Tokyo]

Sgt. Andrew Franklin (left) of Evanston and Sgt. Junior Dunlap, McCorkle, W. Va., donning new uniforms at Inchon, Korea, after they were freed by Reds.



[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Army medics carrying sick and wounded prisoners repatriated at Panmunjom, Korea, up wooden stairs from exchange point to helicopter landing platform.

POW From Albany Tells Of Capture By Communists

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON FLANAGAN

"When I was first captured by the North Koreans, I felt that it was all over" said Private Broome, beginning his "Address" before the Criterion Club in his native Albany, from whence he went out in his late teens to fight the Communists.

"There were many of us and they hustled us up to quarters and were quick to inform us of our predicament. They broke us in feeding us on plain millet, such as they feed horses on in America. We ate the millet seeds, yes sir, we ate."

"After we had been in captivity for some time they gave us white potatoes, then a little milk and about a teaspoonful of moonshine liquor. They marched us every day for about ten miles and during the rest of the time they taught us communism; told us it's 'virtues' and how it would affect our social and religious lives."

"While they spoke unfavorably of how the colored people were being treated in our own America, they, however, segregated the colored war prisoners from the white prisoners. They made no difference in the treatment we received; fed all out of the same spoon."

"While they taught us the evils of segregation, they practiced it in the war camps."

"On the unbalanced diet, they fed us on, I have seen as many as forty men buried in a single day."

These were some of the trying ordeals he and his fellows experienced as told by Private Broome.

Private Broome was a tall handsome, ginger brown specimen of health, though he said he was off a few pounds.

He appeared quite nervous as he narrated his experiences without using any gestures. As he spoke, he held his head downward as if gazing on the floor. He had a small booklet in his hands which he kept winding with both hands while he talked. He was never still; during the whole of his pointed address, in short sentences, he paced the floor. Whether it was native to him or he was suffering from some sort of nervous disorder, we did not learn from those of his auditors who were acquainted with him in his civilian days.

Completing his short address, he raised his head for the first time and said: "I have fought a good fight for you,...and...I'll fight again."

Herald Tribune—United Press radiophoto

Music for a repatriated G. I.—Pvt. James Gatin (left), of Chicod, N. C., leaving the chow line of an Army mess at Inchon, Korea, as an orchestra supplies luncheon music. Pvt. Gatin was among the first prisoners freed by the Reds at Panmunjom. He is in the port city awaiting transportation home.

200 Negroes Among 328 POWs Who Landed Sunday

SAN FRANCISCO — (NNPA) — Three hundred twenty eight "resurrected" men from the living death of Red prisoner of war camps in North Korea set foot on U. S. soil at 9:15 Sunday morning, closing the book on a nightmare that dragged on nearly three years for some.

Two hundred of the 328 soldiers, sailors and marines released by the Reds in the first two weeks of "operation big switch" were Negroes. They had fought with the famed 25th regiment, the 24th division, the 555th field artillery, and scores of other outfits across the blood soaked hills of North and South Korea.

After their capture they were herded north to camps along the Manchurian border in death marches that saw hundreds of their comrades die, segregated for political indoctrination purposes, and under constant pressure to turn traitor.

But as they streamed down the gangplank of the United States Navy ship General Nelson Walker, many of the sorry prison camps fell away. Many kissed the pier as they set foot at Ft. Mason.

PARENTS WAITING

Nearly half a hundred rushed into the arms of mothers and fathers who had crossed the continent from 25 states to meet them, and had stood about in nervous little groups for nearly an hour as tugboats gently nudged the big ship with its precious cargo into its berth.

A score more dashed into the arms of the women who had sworn to stick by them until death.

There was hugging and kiss after kiss. Near hysterical laughter and unashamed tears.

For the other war weary troops — men who had known glory at such near forgotten places as Yechon, Taegu and Inchon, and who had tasted bitter defeat at Hangnam, the Changjin reservoir and Pyongnam — the Red Cross played family, passing out milk, coffee and sandwiches on the pier.

NO BANDS, FANFARE

There were no bands at this early morning meeting. No speechmaking, no fanfare. A brief printed message from Lt. Gen. J. M. Swing, commander of the sixth army, welcomed the men home. The rest was in the hands of the families and sweethearts and the Red Cross. It could not have been more dramatic.

Immediately after the shipside reunion, the troops lined up for their last army routine for thirty days. But there was no "hurry up and wait" Sunday. With amazing speed personnel of Ft. Mason and Sixth Army carried each of the 316 soldiers, four officers, six marines and two sailors through processing.

SOME TO GET $4,000

This included the issuing of orders for leave, money for travel and part of the back pay due the former prisoners of war. For some, this will exceed $4,000 but most of it will be paid out later, when the men report to military posts near their homes for discharge or reassignment.

For the others, there was a big steak dinner, well done. Medium or rare, take your pick. This was followed by an all-out army entertainment at the huge service club at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Record players brought the men up to date with the latest King Cole, Patti Page, Kay Starr and Eartha Kitt recordings. Books and magazines were passed out, and army entertainers put on a special variety show.

This was but a backdrop for the biggest thrill however, as man after man called mother, wife, or best girl over the long distance phone service set up for the day.

During this stage of the operation, the army completed the last paper work between the repatriated PW's and the "too good to be true" trip home.

By midnight, most of the men were sightseers in picturesque San Francisco — or passengers aboard trains, planes or buses roaring across the continent to home.

Salute To Our Hero Sgt. W. Mansfield; Has Arrived Home

Welcome home goes out to Sgt. Willie Mansfield—Second Ward boy—who was released by the Communists and arrived in Hamilton Thursday. His little son and parents Mr. and Mrs. Senior Mansfield, 1235 Lane st. were ringing with joy.

The BCA salutes this hero who stood firm in the face of cruel treatments by the Reds, never failing to hold to his belief in the United States. And all of Hamilton's good citizens and organizations salute him.

His mother told the BCA before her son arrived that she had been asked by the Army to come to California (at no expense to herself) and meet the Sergeant when he arrrived, but she was too ill to go.

However, Mrs. Mansfield said God had answered her prayers and she was happy.

Sgt. Mansfield appeared well and happy to be back among friends and in America. Hats off!

THIS GROUP OF FIVE GEORGIANS, all recently released from North Korean prisoner of war camps, touched Georgia soil for the first time in many months recently when they landed at the Atlanta Municipal Airport while enroute to Fort Jackson, S. C. At Jackson they were immediately granted leaves to enable them to visit their homes and loved ones. Front row left to right, Pfc. Ray Hendrix, Atlanta; Cpl. Walter D. Moore, Statesboro, and Sgt. Albert Dixon of Manchester. Rear: Pfc. Issac Walden, Thomasville, and Pfc. LeRoy Broom, Albany.

BROTHER FINDS BROTHER IN KOREA—Cpl. Henry Price of Brooklyn, N. Y., hovers over his brother Richard as the latter is carried to a medical tent in Panmunjom. Richard was held prisoner by the Communists for three years and the brothers had not seen each other for five years. Richard's wife, Mrs. Luella Price, resides in Stuart, Fla.

867 Americans, South Koreans Countea Victims Of 'Barbarism'

Freed GIs Bare Death Horrors March

By The Associated Press

PANMUNJOM — Allied sick and wounded, back in freedom Wednesday, told bitter stories of death marches, disease and hunger that killed at least 867 Americans and South Koreans in Red captivity.

And a feeling grew that the Communists may be holding back some of the seriously disabled they had solemnly promised to send home.

As the prisoner exchange went into its third day here with the return of more South Koreans, outspoken Allied repatriates unfolded their stories of what happened in the darkness of North Korea.

Pvt. William G. Moreland of Atlanta, Ga., told of a 300-mile forced march that began with 700 men and ended with only 289 alive. He said he had heard some were kicked over cliffs, but had not seen that.

Wed. 4-22-53

The 23-year-old Moreland said he promised his buddies left behind that he would tell the story when freed.

P. 1

He said the month-long march started at "Bean Camp" near the North Korean capital of Pyongyang after he was captured in May, 1951. It ended in a prison camp at Changsang.

Other Americans told of at least three more forced marches in which 156 Americans and 200 South Koreans died. And a Turkish prisoner estimated 100 Americans died from starvation in his camp alone.

Prisoners released Tuesday also told of other sick and wounded still in prison camps—many not even in hospitals—who were in far worse condition than those returned Monday and Tuesday.

Their graphic stories of life in Red stockades contrasted grimly with mild, restrained accounts Monday by the first group of repatriates, who already had reached Tokyo on their way home.

Reports of mistreatment of Allied prisoners of war in Korea provoked bitter reaction in Washington.

Sen. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Republican, said the appropriations committee will call acting Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith to give "all available information" on the subject.

"Many of us are shocked by the reports," Bridges said. "We feared that precisely this would happen. This nation cannot tolerate such carryingson and I trust that we will not do so."

Rep. Dewey Short, Missouri Republican, chairman of the House armed services committee, denounced the "Oriental barbarism" he blamed for the maltreatment of the prisoners.

He demanded that the Communists be required to open their prison camps to international inspection before the United States resumes Korean truce negotiations.

The exchange Wednesday involved a swap of 100 South Koreans for 150 Chinese and 350 North Koreans. Four of the first 50 South Koreans were litter cases.

No Americans or other non-Koreans were on Wednesday's list, but more were due Thursday.

The Reds said they would return 14 Americans, five Australians, six Colombians and 75 South Koreans Thursday that will bring the total of Americans returned to 79, about two-thirds of the 120 promised.

A total of 605 Allied sick and wounded are being traded for 5,800 Communists.

Sgt. Orville Mullins of Covington, Ky., spoke grimly of a 45 to 50 day forced march north from Pyongyang, the Red capital, in August 1951, after the truce talks began.

He said that of 162 who started the march only 61 had survived up to April, 1952 when the group was broken up. More may have perished later.

Pfc. Roger Herndon of Jacksonville, said only 60 of 100 prisoners who started a forced march on November of 1950 reached their destination.

Cpl. Pedro Herrera of La Madera, N.M., said some of his friends died in another forced march in the bitter winter of 1950, but gave no number.

A Turkish private repatriate, Devut Acar, told an interpreter he understood 100 Americans had died in his camp because "food was not sufficient." He said 20 more were in bad condition.

A hospital train carrying the Red repatriates, including 50 litter cases, pulled into Munsan before dawn.

A LINE OF ALLIED PRISONERS freed by the Communists walk toward the medical tents at Panmunjom in the exchange of UN and Red POWs. The group here was not identified. —Associated Press Wirephoto

With Wednesday's transfer the United Nations command fulfilled its quota of 700 ailing Chinese who are being sent home of their own free will. Some 4,300 North Koreans remain to be transferred.

The Communists in the first two days turned over 100 of the 155 non-Korean sick and wounded they promised to exchange, including 65 Americans. The Reds promised to deliver "about" 120 Americans in all, indicating about 55 more were still to come across the dividing line between the Red

and free worlds.

Even the addition of 55 sick and wounded still to be delivered did not convince either the United Nations command or the exchanged prisoners themselves that all the Allied sick and wounded in the hands of the Reds would be returned.

The question undoubtedly will be brought up Saturday when Allied and Communist negotiators meet again to begin discussing an overall prisoner exchange—the main issue barring a Korean truce.

Originally the Reds agreed to turn over about 120 Americans, 20 British, and 15 more including Greeks, Turks, South Africans, Filipinos, Canadians, Dutch, Australians and Colombians.

Besides the 65 Americans the Reds have handed back so far 24 British, four more than agreed, seven Turks, one Greek, one Canadian, one South African and one Filipino. No Dutch, Australians or Colombians have yet appeared.

British and Turkish prisoners, whose exchange presumably has been completed, say some of their sick and wounded have not been sent home.

American prisoners said the same. But mindful that their statements could affect the return of others, most of the repatriates made no estimates of the total number of sick and wounded left behind.

Suffered Mental Torture

Chinese Commies Strive Desperately For New Converts

"I WAS A PRISONER OF THE CHINESE REDS"

This is the first-person story of a young Chicago Marine Corporal who was among the wounded prisoners of war recently returned home in the prisoner-exchange with the Chinese and North Korean Communist.

In simple, stark "GI language," Cpl. Theodore A. Juern gives a vivid description of how our soldiers are fighting in Korea, of what happens to them when they are wounded and captured by the enemy, of Communist "brain-washing" and, finally, what our front-line men think of the Korean War and the foe they face.

By CPL. THEO. A. JUERNS
As told to Elgar Brown
(Copyright, 1953, By International News Service and the Chicago American.)

CHICAGO — I was a wounded prisoner of the Chinese Reds in North Korea. It was a terrible ordeal. But I am a better American for it.

In a Communist "General Hospital" at Pectong on the Yalu, and later at a nearby POW camp, the torture was double-barreled—physical and mental.

STARVATION diet, bad water, bitter cold, incredible filth, lice, flies, cruel and fumbling medical "aid," disease, constant horror of infection.

These are physical. Maybe they are part of any war, any time.

Well, the Reds have added a "refinement" that's pretty awful. I mean their ceaseless, harassing, pitiless pounding for Communist converts.

This is mental. I guess it's what is now termed "Brain-washing," but I never heard that term till I was repatriated and came stateside.

* * *

THEY BEAT you every day, not with clubs or whips but with propaganda, persuasion and threats against your "privileges" and your life.

I got the complete treatment. Repeating, I am a better American for it. If I have a message for parents of our prisoners, it's this:

The commies aren't getting away with. They are sly and fanatical and unprincipled but they are also stupid. I never held them in such contempt.

* * *

THEY GIVE you a tough time but their "brain-washing" will fall flat on its face. An occasional exception will crop out, only to prove the rule.

I'll tell in detail everything that happened to me. But first let me answer the question most people ask:

"How are they trying to make Commies out of our boys?"

* * *

MY HARDEST FOUR days came several weeks after I arrived at what the Reds called Camp 3. It was one half of a wretched cluster of huts, near the northwest corner of Korea.

I had been critically wounded and captured Oct. 26. I'd been moved through a series of caves and "hospitals," reaching Camp 3 on Jan. 22.

My face and arm injuries seemed better but my left foot was in bad shape. (It still is.) I could move, though, with the help of two sticks..

* * *

ONE DAY a guard came to my hut, one of 15 in which the 200 UN prisoners were distributed. Ours had three rooms, with seven men in each.

This guy told me to get up and come along. I arose from my stinking blanket on the hard wooden floor, where we slept, and followed him. We walked past a dingy shack used as a library.

This had one or two American books, like "Black Beauty" and "Tom Sawyer." All the rest were commie propaganda books, news- London and New York Daily papers and magazines.

* * *

BOOKS LIKE "Twilight of Capitalism," incidentally by an "American" author. Papers like the Worker, the Shanghai News, magazines like "Soviet Union" and "New China."

Sitting in front of the library, as usual, was a pal of mine. He was Eddie Vidal, a little guy of Mexican extraction from San Antonio, Texas.

He was from my old company, Charley, of the 7th Regiment, 1st Marine Division. He waved and grinned and yelled:

"Don't let 'em get you down, kid."

* * *

EDDIE HAD to sit there. He was wounded and captured the same night I was, and in the same trench down the MLR (main line of resistance).

Those Chinese "doctors" had cut off first one leg, below the knee, and then the other, above the knee, without anesthetic of any kind.

But he was grinning, like always. He was the life of the camp. He knew wher I was going, and I guess I did too. But I wasn't sure.

* * *

WE LEFT the camp, which was unfenced but heavily guarded, and went to a tiny shack in the civilian part of that dirty village.

I hobbled inside. The guard disappeared. I was alone with a little Chinese interpreter. We laughingly called these guys "instructors." They were the Commie propaganda hatchet men.

He stared at me through heavy-rimmed glasses. This was early in the morning. He started talking, in a pretty good pidin English. He kept staring and talking for four straight days.

I didn't even go home at night, just slept on the ground there. They sent in my lousy twice-a-day rations. But I couldn't eat or sleep.

* * *

MY "INSTRUCTOR" saw to that. Somehow I thought of him as "Joe." For a long time I thought he was funny. Then I began to hate his guts.

He never laid a hand on me. Sometimes I wished he would. He talked, and did he have stamina His line went like this:

Why was I fighting for Democracy? Communism was for people like me, it was the real democracy. Look what fighting let me in for.

Of course I knew that the South Koreans started it all by attacking North Korea. If I'd like to join the Reds, nationally I'd get "privileges."

* * *

IF I DIDN'T, chances are I would never survive. There were ways to achieve this—like permitting my wounds to get infected. Other ways, too.

Sometimes he got mad. Like when he assured me our side was using Germ bombs and were murdering the Reds we held in prison camps.

I laughed, and that got him. He stormed and said he'd prove it..

Later they showed us movies of the Koje Island prison riots, trying to make out guards shot down prisoners in droves without any reason.

And they showed pictures of North Koreans examining one of our "Germ bombs." It looked to me exactly like one of our "Leaflet" bombs.

* * *

FOR A LONG time I argued with "Prof. Joe," and then for a ong time I just sat there suffering. My wounds hurt and needed new dressings.

My head was in a whirl, but I never lost sight of my main point: This guy was a phony, he was comical, he didn't know the score at all.

Late on the fourth day the "instructor" gave up. He made me sign a paper that said I hadn't been mistreated. He sent me back to my hut.

I'll admit there was a psychological effect. I wasn't persuaded in any way but I was terribly depressed.

* * *

EVERY WAR is frustratin, I guess, and especially this one—where guys are sent out to take a hill under fire and then give up the hill again because the idea isn't to gain territory but to kill Reds.

I had my worst night after those four days of pounding. I toyed with an idea of "playing along" with those bums to gain some advantages.

Next morning I was okay. The old bean was thinking clearly again, and I knew very well who was right and who was wrong in this deal.

That's why I say "brain-washing" is a bust.

30 More POWs En Route Home

TOKYO — (INS) — The Far East Command reported that 30 more repatriated American prisoners of war left Toyko airfield Tuesday for the United States. They include:

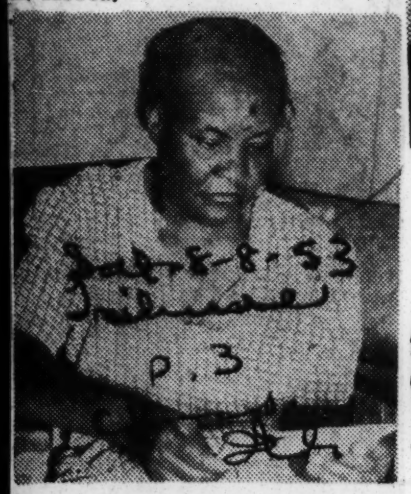
Sfc. Percy Berel, Plum, Tex.; Sfc. Elwood Ellers, Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Gerbert Sanders, Leitchfield, Ky.; First Lt. Myron E. Stouffer, Jr., Roanoke, Va.; First Lt. Charles H. Price, Buckner, Ark.; S-Sgt. Lee H. Miller, Levant, Kan.;

Capt. Kenneth L. Spence, Pawhuska, Okla.; Sfc. James N. Ragsdale, Williamston, S. C.; Sgt. William E. Wilborn, Lawrence, Tenn.; First Lt. Charles J. Smith, Newcastle, Ill.; Lt. Dale E. Mortiz (no address; Lt. Duke Williams, Jr., Ruleville, Miss.; and Sfc. Jacob S. McLain, Batavia, Ill.

Kin Get Good News

[TRIBUNE Photos]

Glenn Stotts and his wife, Anna, in their Gary home as they learned that son, Corp. Glenn E., was among prisoner repatriates in Korea.



Mrs. Beatrice West, mother of Corp. Harrison West of Gary, reading one of son's letters after she learned of his release.

Mr. and Mrs. Wandell Cox of Gary, whose son, Corp. William, also was freed in Korea.

—WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press.

A NEW ORLEANS SOLDIER, recently released by the Communists in Korea, is shown as he was greeted on his arrival in the United States by his father. Embracing his father is Oliver Young Jr., who arrived in San Francisco Sunday aboard the transport Nelson M. Walker.

FIVE FAMILIES GET GOOD NEWS: REDS FREE KIN

Chicagoland Men on New Korea List

Families of five Chicagoland service men rejoiced yesterday over good news from Korea. They had been informed that their soldier kinsmen had been released from communist prison camps.

Chicago area men whose names were on the latest list of prisoners freed were Sgt. Roosevelt Williams, 37, of 3230 Wabash av.; Capt. Robert C. Henry, 31, of 7200 Coles av.; Pfc. Edward T. Tackes, 29, of 11838 Lowe av.; Master Sgt. Ralph H. Krueger, 31, formerly of 520 Plum st., Aurora, and Capt. James R. Curry, Rockford.

William Harrison, 2136 Lincoln Park West, brother of Lt. Col. Thomas D. Harrison, Clovis, N. M., also was cheered by the news that Col. Harrison had been released.

Overwhelmed by News

Mrs. Gertrude Tackes, wife of Pfc. Tackes, was overwhelmed and unable to speak when she was informed that her husband had been released. He has been a prisoner since 1951 when he was reported missing in action near Honengsong. Mrs. Tackes received a letter from him three weeks ago saying that he was well.

Williams [left] and Henry

Capt. Henry, a navigator, was reported missing after a bombing raid over Korea last November. His father, Wilson L. Henry, 7200 Coles av., said the family had had no word from him, but that the war department had reported his name was on a list published by the Russian newspaper Pravda.

Sgt. Williams' wife, Virginia, received the news of her husband's release in the home of her husband's half brother, Sylvester Miller, 3230 Wabash av. She said the news was the answer to her prayers. Her husband was a minister of the Mount Harmer Baptist church before entering the army. He was reported missing in action in February, 1951.

Former Instructor

Sgt. Kreuger, a member of the regular army, had been an R. O. T. C. instructor at Marmion Miltiary academy, Aurora, for five years before his return to battle in 1950. His wife, Mable, 30, since then has been living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Helmer Gjerseth, on a farm near Black River Falls, Wis. He was captured Nov. 30, 1950.

Capt. Curry was captured Nov. 2, 1950, by North Koreans. He was formerly chief recruiting officer in Rockford. His wife and their two sons heard the news in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pavone, in Rockford.

William Harrison, brother of Lt. Col. Harrison, said the colonel lost a leg when the jet plane he was piloting was shot down May 22, 1951.

Related to General

He was graduated from West Point military academy and is a second cousin of Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, senior allied truce negotiator. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Harrison, and his wife, Doris, reside in Clovis, N. M.

Families of the first two Chicago area prisoners released said yesterday that they had received no messages directly from the liberated men yet, altho they had received telegrams from the defense department announcing their release.

They are Pvt. Peter G. Dein, 19, of 2413 N. 77th av., Elmwood Park, and Sgt. Andrew E. Franklin, 26, of 1933 Grey av., Evanston.

POWs Forced To Conceal Their Religious Activity From Reds

BY ED HYMOFF

INCHON — (INS)— A deep whisper came from within the mud hut in camp number one as a GI POW peered from the darkened doorway on the lookout for Communist guards.

Inside the hut the men were praying.

They were "sneaking a little religion," the only immaterial substance within the materialistic Communist camp that kept them going, kept their spirits high in the face of physical defeat.

Two repatriates today told how 20th Century Christian martyrs kept faith alive in the face of continued jeers from Chinese guards who poked fun at rosaries, religious medals. The Reds rolled cigarettes from pages ripped out of Bibles.

Burly Cpl. Ernest P. Cormier, 25, of (147 Highland Ave.) Malden, Mass., charged the Communists with attempting to stamp out religion in camp one.

His close buddy, 28-year-old Pfc. Joseph P. Bramanti of (41 Wall St.) Boston, Mass., said Chinese guards laughed and jeered at his rosary and only by error returned his Sunday Missal which he managed to keep and use during what he termed the Sunday "sneak" services.

Bramanati, a curly-haired former photographer was captured May 18, 1951, while fighting with the Second Division on the central front.

He pulled out the dog-eared book with faded gold letters barely legible, and said:

"Those Chinese guards were the dumbest bunch I've ever seen.

"They didn't know from nothing and believed in nothing.

"They were just llike machines. 'No feeling, no nothing. And because they were like machines we were able to pull off every stunt possible—including holding religious services right under their noses."

Everybody prayed, according to Cormier. He said:

"There were five of us from Boston and the only thing that kept us going were Sunday meeting when we all got down on our knees and prayed.

"Three of the guys are at Kaesong waiting to come through, Bob McLean of (68 Beachview Ave.) Malden, Jim Arjian of (28 Tremont St.) Malden and Ed Erickson of (43 Robin St.) Somerville. They'll be through in a day or two."

Both Boston GIs told of hard labor details gathering wood on the steep mountain slopes that surrounded camp one. When we were weak from the (illegible) they called food and even when we were sick.

"But the food was something I'll always remember," Cormier continued. "Even the rice had little bugs in it. We called it hard rice and look at this missing tooth to prove it."

Official List of P. W.s Released by Reds

Following is an official list of the American prisoners of war released by the Communists at Panmunjom Thursday:

ACEVEDO, Bienvenido L. Pfc., 24th Div.; father, Juan R. Acevedo, 203 Broome St., New York City.

BROUSSARD, Roy L., Pfc., 2d Div.; mother, Leona M. Broussard, Crowley, La.

BUCHANAN, Cpl. Billy J., 2d Div.; mother, Willie R. McDonald, Atlanta.

CHANNELL, Cpl. Jennings R., 25th Div.; mother, Fanny Virginia Channell, Girard, Ohio.

CRUZ, Pfc. Ruben D., 24th Div.; aunt, Mrs. Jupa Calinda, Detroit.

CURRY, 1st Lt. James R., 1st Cav. Div.; wife, Laura Jorn Curry, Rockford, Ill.

DELEON, Pfc. Ricardo, 24th Div.; mother, Anita Deleon, Corpus Christi, Tex.

GARZA jr., Cpl. Fred, 52d Transportation Truck Bn.; father, Fred Garza sr., St. Pharr, Tex.

GAULDINE, M. Sgt. Jack E., Tac. Control Squadron, Airborne; mother, Mrs. Dessie M. Vance, Ashburn, Ga.

GRIMMETT, Pvt. Shirley, 1st Cav. Div., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Grimmett, Rita, W. Va.

GUERRERO, Pvt. Martin C., 2d Div.; mother, Helena Guerrero, 11 Hedges St., San Antonio, Tex.

HARLAN, Maj. John C., 2d Div.; wife, Mrs. Mildred T. Harlan, Institute, W. Va.

HARRISON, Lt. Col. Thomas D. 51st Fighter Wing, husband of Mrs. Doris J. Harrison, Clovis, N. M.

HATANO, Billy K., Pvt., 24th Div.; father, Yoshimasa Hatano, Sacramento, Calif.

HEARN, Cpl. Charles F., 25th Div., father, Gastron O. Hearn, St. Louis.

HENRY, Capt. Robert C., 3d Bomb Wing; father, Wilson L. Henry, Chicago.

HEMRICK, Sgt. Kenneth M., 7th Div., mother, Sally S. Hemrick, Watkinsville, Ky.

HERNANDEZ-GONZALEZ, Pfc. Roberto, 3d Div.; mother, Veronica Becerra, Puerto Rico.

HILL, Pvt. Oscar C., 25th Div., mother, Mrs. Flora B. Hill, Nuyaka, Okla.

HINTON, Pfc. Edgar J., 25th Div., mother, Mrs. Julia Hinton, St. Louis.

HODGES, M. Sgt. Carroll T., Detroit.

HOLLINGER, Pfc. Bernard R., 1st Marine Div.; mother, Mrs. Agenes Hollinger, Lebanon, Pa.

HOWARD, Pfc. Harvey H., 2d Div.; mother, Kate Charwowod, Cass Lake, Minn.

HOUSE, Pfc. Carl W., 7th Div; mother, Mrs. Lena Sloan, Columbia, Mo.

HUBBARD, Pvt. William H., 24th Div.; father, Joe Henry Hubbard, San Antonio, Tex.

JACKSON, Sgt. William T., 2d Div; sister, Mrs. H. L. Godwin, West Monroe, La.

JAMES, Cpl. John W. jr., 25th Div., mother, Mercedes Katherine James, Baltimore.

JAMES, Cpl. Russel P., 2d Div.; mother, Laura Nichols, Auburn, Wash.

KENNEDY, Gatherine jr., Cpl., 1st Marine Div.; mother, Mrs. Verna E. Kennedy, Detroit.

KEKIPI, Pvt. Joseph G., 3d Div.; sister, Henrietta Kama, Mauai, Hawaii.

KIRK, Sgt. Robert C., 2d Div.; mother, Mrs. Goldie Bartlett, Kingsburg, Calif.

KOHUS, Pfc. Francis E. jr., 1st Marine Div.; mother, Mrs. Kohus, Norwood, Ohio.

KRUEGER, M. Sgt. Ralph H., 2d Div., wife, Mabel M. Krueger, Black River Falls, Wis.

KYTYS, Capt. Joseph J., 1st Cav. Div.; wife, Kathleen Kutys, Drexel Hill, Pa.

LANGSTON, Cpl. Offord C., 2d Div; mother, Beatrice Langston, Colline, Miss.

LEX, Pfc. Charles B., 8th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div., parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Lex, Allentown, Pa.

LUDWIG, Pfc. Anthony R., 2d Div.; father, Anthony J. Ludwig, Cincinnati.

MANGLE, Pfc. Mamerto M., 7th Div.; mother, Mrs. Eufresina Mangle Liloan, Leyte, Philippines.

McMANUS, Marion C., Sgt., 2d Div.; father, Simon Calvin McManus, Lancaster, S. C.

MARKHAM, Cpl. Arnold L., 2d Div; mother, Mrs. A. L. Markham, Moncks Corner, S. C.

MARRERO-ALVAREZ, Hannibal, Pfc., 3d Div.; mother, Mrs. Francisca Alvarez Adademarrero, Puerto Rico.

MARTIN, Pfc. Wayne L., 7th Inf. Div.; mother, Mrs. Helen Stepleton, East Lansing, Mich.

MASSINBERG, 1st Lt. Samuel E., 372 Bomb Squadron; wife, Mrs. Dolores Massinberg, Detroit.

MONTGOMERY, Pfc. James H., 7th Div.; mother, Minnie D. Montgomery, Weston, W. Va.

MORA-ROSA, Pfc. Rafael, 3d Inf. Div.; mother, Mrs. Mary Rosa, 38 112th St., New York City.

MORGAN, Sgt. Jerry, 25th Div.; wife, Mrs. Leah M. Morgan, Columbus, Ga.

NAVARRO, Cpl. Jose G., 1st Cav. Div.; father, Deciderio Navarro, El Paso, Tex.

ORTEZA, Dioniscio, Pfc., 2d Div.; father, Liberato Orteza Rosales, Pangnsinan, Puerto Rico.

PENA, Pfc. Enrique, 25th Div.; mother, Benita Avila Pena, Brownsville, Tex.

PEREZ, Cpl. Pedro Rivera, 3d Div.; mother, Laureana Perez, Puerto Rico.

PORTER, Pfc. Fred W., 2d Div., mother, Bennie Lynk, Los Angeles.

RAMIREZ, Pfc. Alfred C., 24th Div.; mother, Andrew Guerra Ramirez, Robstown, Tex.

RAMIREZ, Cpl., Joe E., 1st Cav. div; mother, Isabel Ayala Ramirez, Houston.

REID, Pfc. Eugene W., 3d Div.; mother, Marjorie Ann Reid, Warrenton, Va.

RICHARDSON, Cpl. James W., Korean Military Advisory Group; wife, Eleanor J. Richardson, Philadelphia.

ROARK, Pfc., Roscoe, 3rd div; brother, Herman Roark, route 3, Versailles, Ky.

ROSE, Cpl. Junior B., 7th Div.; father, Albert Rose, Morgantown, W. Va.

SANCHEZ, Pfc., 1st Cav. Div.; mother, Luisa Sanchez, Del Rio, Tex.

SAYRE, Pvt., George M., 2nd div.; mother Mrs. Mary Havellana, Oahu, T. H.

SMITH, Pfc. Dale S., 7th Div., mother, Mrs. Edith M. Smith, New Plymouth, Idaho.

STANLEY, Sgt. George A., 7th Div., brother, Wesley P. Stanley, Glen Allen, Pa.

STONE Jr., Pfc., Willie, 7th div; mother, May Stone, Eldon, Mo.

TACKES, Pfc. Edward F., 2d Div.; wife, Mrs. Gertrude E. Tackes, Chicago.

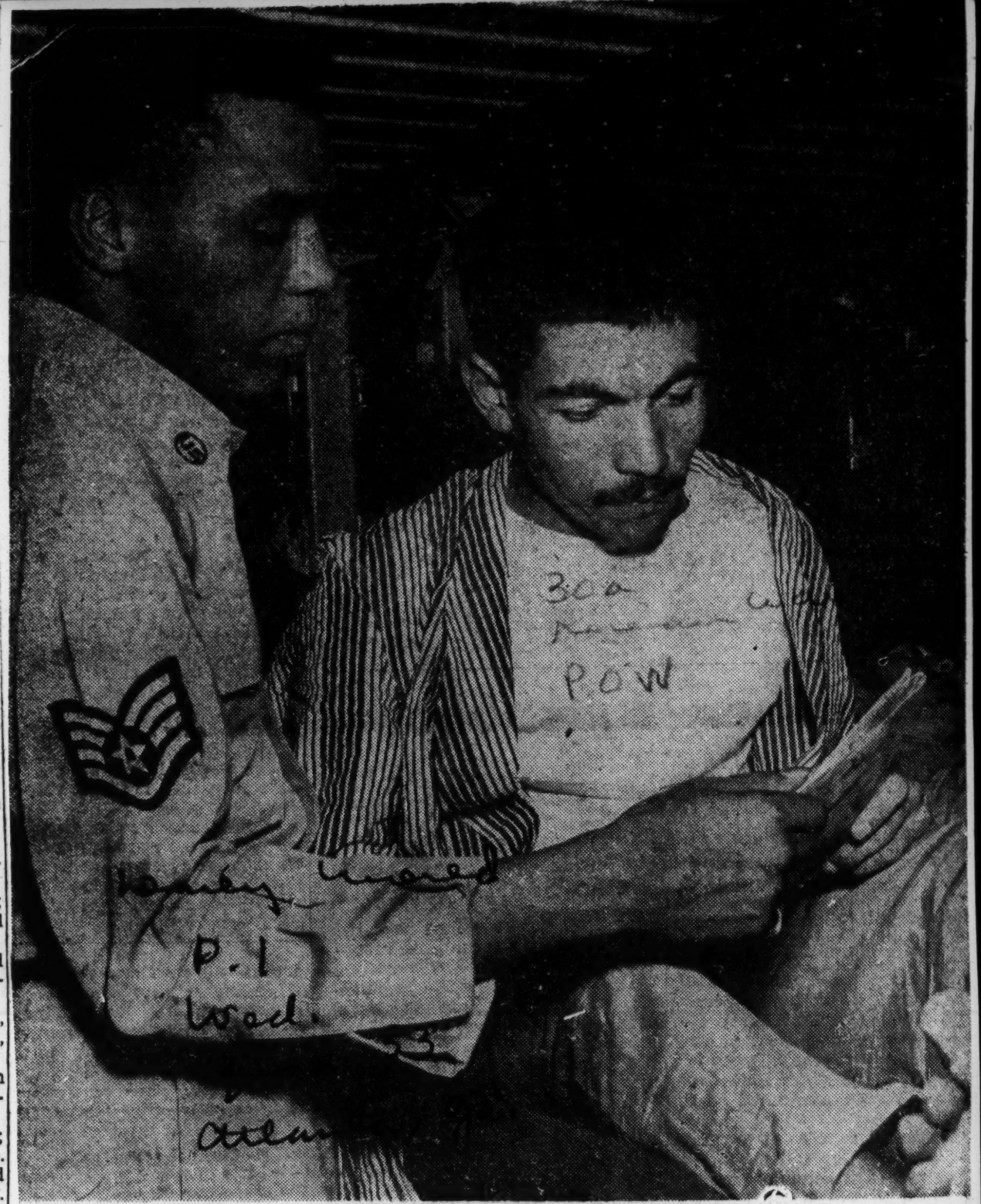
TAMAKI, Pfc., Yoshio, 24th div.; father, Shigeichi Tamaki, Honolulu.

THOMPSON, Pfc. James T., 24th Div.; mother, Mary Alice Thompson, Horatio, Ark.

TOWNER, Cpl. Maynard A., 7th Div., mother, Margaret Towner, Corning, N. Y.

WILKINS, S. Sgt. Robert M., 8th Bomb Squadron; wife, Ottilie Wilkins, Detroit.

WILLIAMS, Sgt. Roosevelt, 2d Div; wife, Virginia Williamson, Chicago.



TALKING TURKEY — Staff Sgt. Kermit Owens (left) of 253A East 49th St., Cleveland, Ohio, a U. S. Air Force medical technician, checks the medical records of Sgt. Hilmi Adanall, one of the 20 Turks among the 64 repatriates being flown from Seoul, Korea to Tokyo in operation "Big Switch." Sixteen American PWs were on board. (Newspress Photo.)

KOREA WAS NEVER LIKE THIS.—Cpl. Harvey O. Mitchell, repatriated prisoner of war, is happy to be reunited with his family following a bitter three years as a prisoner of war in Korea. Shown surrounding him at the home, 2837 Bell St., are his daughter, Sally Mitchell, 5; his nephew, Roland Mitchell, 7; his sister-in-law, Mrs. Bernice Mitchell, and his niece, Betty Norwood, 17.

POSES WITH SISTER.—Pfc. Joe Morrison, repatriated prisoner of war, poses with his sister, Mrs. Mary Lee Hawkins, at the home at 813 E. 8th St. Mrs. Hawkins said she was thrilled to have her brother back home again and that she would do everything she could to help him forget the bitter experiences he suffered while a prisoner of war in Korea.

Four Kansas City Men Among Returned POW's

Tell Stories Of Red Brutality; All Underweight

Three Kansas Citians among the first to be repatriated in the prisoner of war exchange in Korea came home this week to their families and loved ones.

The three are: Cpl. Clarence D. Johnson, nephew of Mrs. Sylvia Smith, 2011 1-2 E. 14th St.; Pfc. Joe Morrison, brother of Mrs. Mary Lee Hawkins, 813 E. Eighth St., and Cpl. Harvey O. Mitchell, brother of Charles Mitchell, 2837 Bell St.

A fourth, Cpl. Oliver Smith, brother of Mrs. Edna Hughey, 2436 Montgall Ave., was enroute to Kansas City by motor car from California. Cpl. Smith is being accompanied to Kansas City by another sister, Mrs. Loyce Drisdale, and her husband, Capt. Fred Drisdale, of Fort Ord, Calif. After visiting Mrs. Hughey they will drive to the home of Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith of Chandler, Texas.

All four of the returned prisoners of war were aboard the navy transport, General Nelson M. Walker which docked in San Francisco Sunday with 328 soldiers; the first released by the Reds in "Operation Big Switch."

The three men who arrived this week all showed the strain of having spent almost three years as prisoners of the Communists, but at the same time they appeared relieved that the long ordeal was over and that they could again live like human beings.

All were underweight, from 20 to 35 pounds, and all brought back shocking stories of death marches, brutal treatment and propaganda indoctrination courses.

Cpl. Johnson arrived here by plane Monday from San Francisco, Calif., where he and 327 other repatriated GIs arrived Sunday aboard the United States Navy ship, General Nelson Walker.

The 23-year-old corporal, weighing approximately 20 pounds less than he did when he was captured 33 months ago by the Communists in Korea, was met at San Francisco by two of his cousins from Kansas City who flew to the West Coast to meet him. They are Mrs. Leola Lewis, 2011 1-2 E. 14th St., and Mrs. Lillian Strother, 1405 E. 10th St.

Cpl. Johnson said that he was among 1,700 prisoners who were forced to march for 25 nights in bitterly cold weather in the winter of 1950-51 to notorious Camp 5 on the Yalu river.

The returned POW said the prisoners were taken to a camp called Death Valley before being transferred to Camp No. 5.

"It was called Death Valley because so many men died", Johnson explained, "on the average of ten a day."

The corporal said he had frost-bitten feet, but was refused medical attention.

"When we finally arrived at Camp No. 5, we were fed small quantities of soy beans soaked in water, millet and corn. We were given no meat. In fact, the only time we had any meat was when some hogs died."

Cpl. Johnson said the prisoners were subjected to a constant barrage of Communist propaganda and were even forced to attend indoctrination courses.

"But very few of us fell for that stuff", said Johnson, "although some prisoners played like they were being taken in in order to get better treatment. As for me, all that talk was going in one ear and out the other."

Cpl. Johnson said that since he has been home he has just been "taking it easy" and looking up his old friends. One of his pals is Roland Powell, 19, 2014 E. 12th St.

Johnson said he plans to re-enlist in the army when he reports to Camp Carlson, Colo., to be discharged following his 30-day furlough. He already has six years service.

The returned POW attended Yates elementary school here and high school in Mexico, Mo., before he enlisted in the army.

Pfc. Morrison also was a prisoner at Camp No. 5, along with Cpl. Johnson, Cpl. Mitchell and Cpl. Smith.

Pfc. Morrison was captured Nov. 29, 1950 after being wounded in a battle near Pyongyang. Morrison caught a burp gun slug in the left shoulder and shrapnel in the right leg as a Communist attack silenced his BAR (Browning Automatic rifle).

Despite his wounds, Pfc. Morrison was forced to make the long march to Death Valley without medical attention.

"Will power is the only thing that pulled me through that march", said Morrison. "I tore up my shirt and bandaged my own wounds. I didn't receive any medical attention from the Communists until Jan. 21, 1951, almost two months after I had been wounded."

By that time, the bullet had worked itself out of his shoulder and the piece of shrapnel out of his leg.

Morrison said the extremely cold weather was probably the reason his wounds didn't become infected. "It was about 45 degrees below zero during that march", Morrison said, "and the men were dying like flies."

As they marched over endless chains of mountains, Morrison he was always hoping that the next mountain would be the last one.

"It was the only thing that kept me going", he said. "After every ridge, I'd hope the next one would be the last, but we kept going and I kept hoping."

"What we went through on that march seems like a dream now," said Morrison. "It's hard to believe that anything like that actually happened to me."

The 6 foot, 1 inch tall returned POW said that he lost about 40 pounds during his imprisonment.

"I couldn't eat much of that corn and millet they gave us. We got the same kind of food that they feed to pigs in the States. We did not even have any salt. I was a prisoner for almost two years before I saw any salt."

Morrison, too, said the Red propaganda had no effect on him. "I wasn't even listening to them", he said.

Like Cpl. Johnson, Pfc. Morrison said he plans to sign up for another listing in the army.

He said he ordered a new 1953 Buick the other day so that he could "do a little driving" while on furlough.

"I might even drive down to Palestine, Texas, to see my old friends."

Cpl. Jackson who was the first Negro GI to be repatriated in the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners in May.

The 21-year-old soldier attended school in Sedalia, Mo., before entering the army four years ago. Mitchell also underwent the horrors of the death march to Camp No. 5 and mistreatment at the hands of his Communist captors.

"As for their propaganda," Mitchell commented, "I don't see how they could expect us to fall for that rot when at the same time we were being treated so miserably."

The corporal's sister-in-law, Mrs. Bernice Mitchell, said she was going to do all that she could to see that Mitchell regains his lost weight.

"The food was lousy," he said, "I lost about 35 pounds."

Cpl. Mitchell said that since he returned Nov. 26, 1950 and spent 32 months in prison camp.

Cpl. Mitchell said he was captured Nov. 29, 1950 and spent 32 months in prison camp.

arrived home Tuesday night he has been visiting friends and just "resting."

"It feels so good to be home again that I don't have any desire to go anyplace. I'll probably spend my 30-day furlough right here."

Mitchell has enjoyed playing with his five-year-old daughter, Sally, by a former marriage and his seven-year-old nephew, Ronald.

He said that at the end of his furlough he is to report to Camp Sheridan, Ill. He said he would also re-enlist in the army.

Mitchell, 26, entered the army in 1948. Before that he attended junior high school in Kansas City, Kas. His father lives in Detroit, Mich.

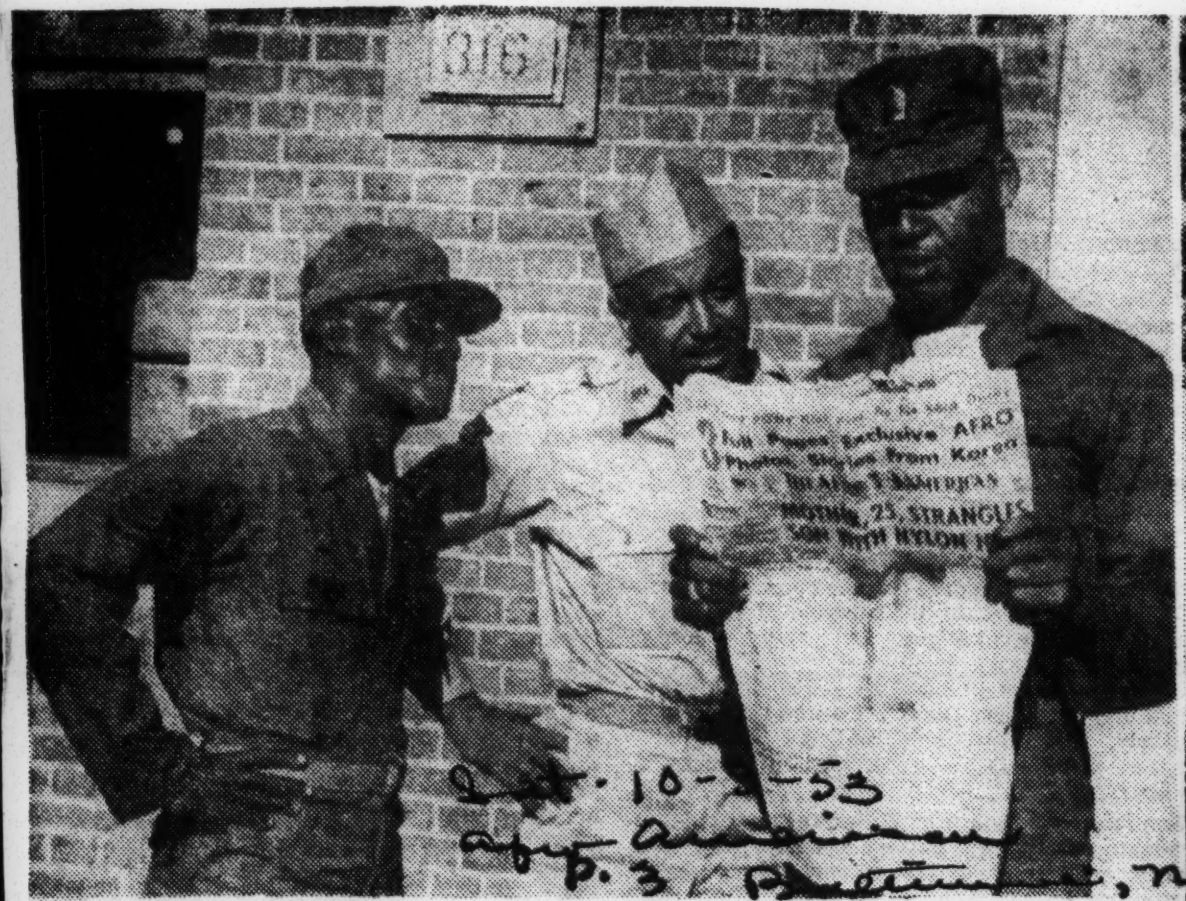
. . . Returning POWs Warmly Greeted By Relatives and Friends . . .

THEY'LL STRAIGHTEN UP.—Cpl. Fred W. Porter, 21, of Los Angeles, tells NNPA correspondent Chuck Davis, of men who turned "progressive", smoked marijuana or did "other things" while in Red Camp 5, nearly three years. "They refused more of the same on the boat," he explained. Mrs. Bennie Lynk (second from left) and Lady Epton Temple met him at dock.
—NNPA Photo by J. B. Coleman.

FORMER BUSINESS PARTNERS MEET.—Pfc. Johnnie Orr, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Orr, Los Angeles, is greeted by Capt. Claude Paige of Camp Stoneman, Calif., his former business partner, and members of Capt. Paige's family. Orr was a prisoner for 27 months.—NNPA Photo by J. B. Coleman.

MEN OF THE HOUR.—Four repatriated prisoners from notorious Camp 5, on the Yalu river, hold the spotlight as they come down the gangplank from USNS General Nelson Walker. They are, left to right: Sgt. Exell Moss, Riverside, Calif.; Cpl. Joseph A. Green Jr., Los Angeles; Cpl. James Hudson of Gulfport, Miss.; and Cpl. Oliver Young Jr., of New Orleans. Young at 20, was the youngest man repatriated.—NNPA Photo by J. B. Coleman.

HOME TO UTAH.—Cpl. Jerry Carter of 122 Doxey, Ogden, Utah, beams as he reads news of his arrival from notorious Camp 5, on Yalu river. Unidentified kin share his delight and hold souvenirs Carter bought at Inchon.—NNPA Photo by J. B. Coleman.



THE AFRO IS THERE—Three returning POWs avidly scan the AFRO for news of home.

MEN BEHIND THE OPERATION—Truck drivers take a "break" at their home base at Panmunjom.

Behind The Scene At Operation 'Big Switch'

By DOUGLASS HALL

PANMUNJOM, Korea—The Big Switch is ended. The big gates to Freedom Village have been chained and locked. The hustle and bustle so typical of this section during the past few weeks has been reduced to routine activities.

Many big time newsmen have packed their bags and headed for rest-cures or more newsy fields. As one GI put it: "This place has dropped dead!"

Without any fanfare, the military has closed "its biggest show on earth" and the ex-PWs have shaken the dust and mud of Korea off their feet.

First of all, the entire area, from Munsan-Ni to Freedom Village to Panmunjom was a striking example of complete racial integration. I might even add, international integration. All colors, races, nationalities and kinds made up this strange city of freedom.

Any place you looked there was a mixture of races. MPs check points, engineers repairing roads or erecting buildings, medical aid men and ambulance drivers, nurses and doctors, truckdrivers,—every place you looked there were indications that efforts to make a Freedom City had succeeded.

As one POW, captured before the Army's intergration, stated, "Man, this is worth coming home to. This is something the Communists did not tell us."

"Look," a soldier pointed out, "they even have integration in the air." I looked up and on a pole there was an interracial team repairing light lines.

I had heard so much about the conduct of the Communist prisoners until I decided to make a study of them. I rode in a guard truck with a driver assigned to a unit that I serve.

He was Pvt. Clyd Brandley of Detroit, Mich. and he expressed joy at having me along with him. His windshield had been broken by C-prisoners throwing away their "capitalistic shoes" and other bits of clothing.

I would say that truck-drivers were real heroes in the moving of the Red-PWs. Many of them received slight injuries. "But as long as we get these—back to their homes, I don't mind a scratch or two," one put it.

On the truck with me was a mixed guard crew from the 34th Infantry Division with Cpl. Lloyd Darling of Toledo, Ohio, in charge.

At each stop along the road to the Communist version of "Freedom" Village, the guards would get out and take their post along side the prisoner trucks. I never could understand why they needed to guard Communist prisoners when they were being sent back to communism.

"We pass right by our Freedom Village," a guard quipped "and some of these guys might get the Freedom Villages mixed up."

The Red prisoners sang. It was spiritless singing, as if they were doing it because they were ordered to do so. It was a cool morning, yet all of them stripped down to their shorts, throwing their clothing along the roadside. As a whole they did not seem bitter. They did not even seem happy to be going home.

The "Communist Freedom Village" had a lot of red paint on it and all kinds of signs painted upon them. I had to take pictures from long range because the guard truck that I was riding "cut out" of the line-up just as the truck pulled into the Red village.

Another interesting thing is that all of this area is demilitarized. No weapons may be worn in it. They are left at a guard shack as we enter the area.

It is a good feeling to be in a world, even a small one, where there are no weapons of any kind. Although both the American and the Red Zones on each side of this sector are loaded to the gills with all kinds of fighting equipment, there is not even a small bit of "artillery" in this area. The air smells free. The people look a little strange without loads of fighting gear on, but I like that look.

The American Switch Center was simply constructed. Just working tents and a couple of lanes for traffic. Here one could stand and get a close-up view of the men coming off the trucks. It was a thrill!

I talked with two doctors, Captains James Cox, Oklahoma City; and Joel Smith, Washington, D.C. Also, Lt. Mary Jones, Blacksburgh, Va., a nurse. They were busy helping the returning PWs get through the village.

Just at the entrance to the village, I talked with several men who were running the Freedom laundry.

In the base camp and throughout this wonderful state of freedom I discovered a spirit that one liked to be a part of. There was nothing false about it—no make believe.

Perhaps it has already been discovered that one of the biggest best tonics given many returning POWs was what they saw at Freedom Village and surrounding territories.

And the brain-washing Communist prisoners must have been awfully unhappy and disappointed when the men that guarded them, fed them, instructed them were men of all races. Perhaps they sang so much because they had nothing to talk about. There was real freedom at Freedom Village.

They Helped Do The Work

RAYMOND MOTLEY
New York City

JAMES COX
Oklahoma, City

PHILLIP SHAW
Hope, Ark.

RAYMOND QUIGLEY
Washington, D.C.

GILBERT FELTON
Washington, D.C.

PERCY CLAYTON
Trenton, N.J.

JOSEPH AYERS
Cheraw, S.C.

ALONE BROWN
San Antonio, Tex.

EVERITT PLEASANT
Galveston, Tex.

JAMES THOMAS
Detroit, Mich.

JAMES GASKIN
Lake City, S.C.

JAMES JOHNSON
Hartford, Conn.

LACY PITTMAN
Omaha. Nebr.

E. TOWNSEND Jr.
Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN ALEXANDER
New Orleans. La.

ISAAC ARNOLD
New Orleans, La.

These three released POWs are unidentified. Do you recognize them?

VUNICE GILLESPIE
Chicago, Ill.

PAUL MURPHY
Philadelphia, Pa.

JIMMY PORTER
Tacoma, Wash.

2 POWs RETURN; ONE TO JOY AND ONE TO SORROW

Family Greets First; Burial the Second

There was joy and sorrow yesterday as the first two Chicagoans to be released in the prisoner of war exchange reached their home city. One came home to a happy family. The other came home too late for graveside services for his mother.

Sgt. Raymond E. Mills, Jr., 22, met his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Mills, in San Francisco, and the group flew here yesterday. They were joined by two sisters of the soldier, Mrs. Lorraine Myers, 1650 W. 82d st., and Mrs. Janet Pudge, 5536 Washtenaw av.

Also in the family gathering were an aunt, Mrs. Lucille Martin, 5214 Woodlawn av., and an uncle, Bennett Mills, 7624 Vernon av. The soldier's parents moved to West Palm Beach, Fla., while he was a prisoner, but they are living temporarily at 7200 Yale av., where the family gathered to hear his news.

Misses Younger Brother

They were many—of poor food, of a tooth extracted with a pair of pliers by a young Red soldier, of men dying from malnutrition and neglect. And then they were interrupted. Sgt. Mills could not wait to get out and see the Chicago he had dreamed of during the 33 months in prison. He missed another thing, too. His younger brother, Thomas, 18, has just joined the navy and was not around to greet him.

Sgt. Mills did not say where he was going when he rushed out of the house. But it was good bet he was on his way to see Mary Slattery, 22, of 19 E. 123d st., who got a marriage proposal from him as soon as he was released. It came via newspaper correspondents, and her answer was "yes," just as it had been before.

The sergeant and his family lived at 7440 Wabash av. when he enlisted in the summer of 1950, and the couple were sweethearts then. Mill sent the new request just to make sure she had not forgotten him during his imprisonment.

Army Learns of Death

The sad story was that of Corp. Edward S. Klimas, 26, of 5143 Bishop st. He was released from a POW camp a few days before his mother, Mrs. Helen Paul, 55, died last Wednesday.

The army learned of her death and speeded his repatriation. Services for the mother were held Saturday in St. John of God church, 1234 W. 52d st., but burial was postponed until yesterday in the hope that he could attend graveside services.

Altho the corporal was expected momentarily, the time limit ran out yesterday and the graveside services were held. The mother was buried in Resurrection cemetery, 7200 S. Archer rd., Justice.

Among the mourners were the soldier's sisters, Mary, Mrs. Eleanor Bosman, and Mrs. Virginia Pelehowski, and his brothers, Theodore and Chester, both army veterans. The father died in 1948 while Edward was in the army in Europe.

Returns to Freedom's Soil

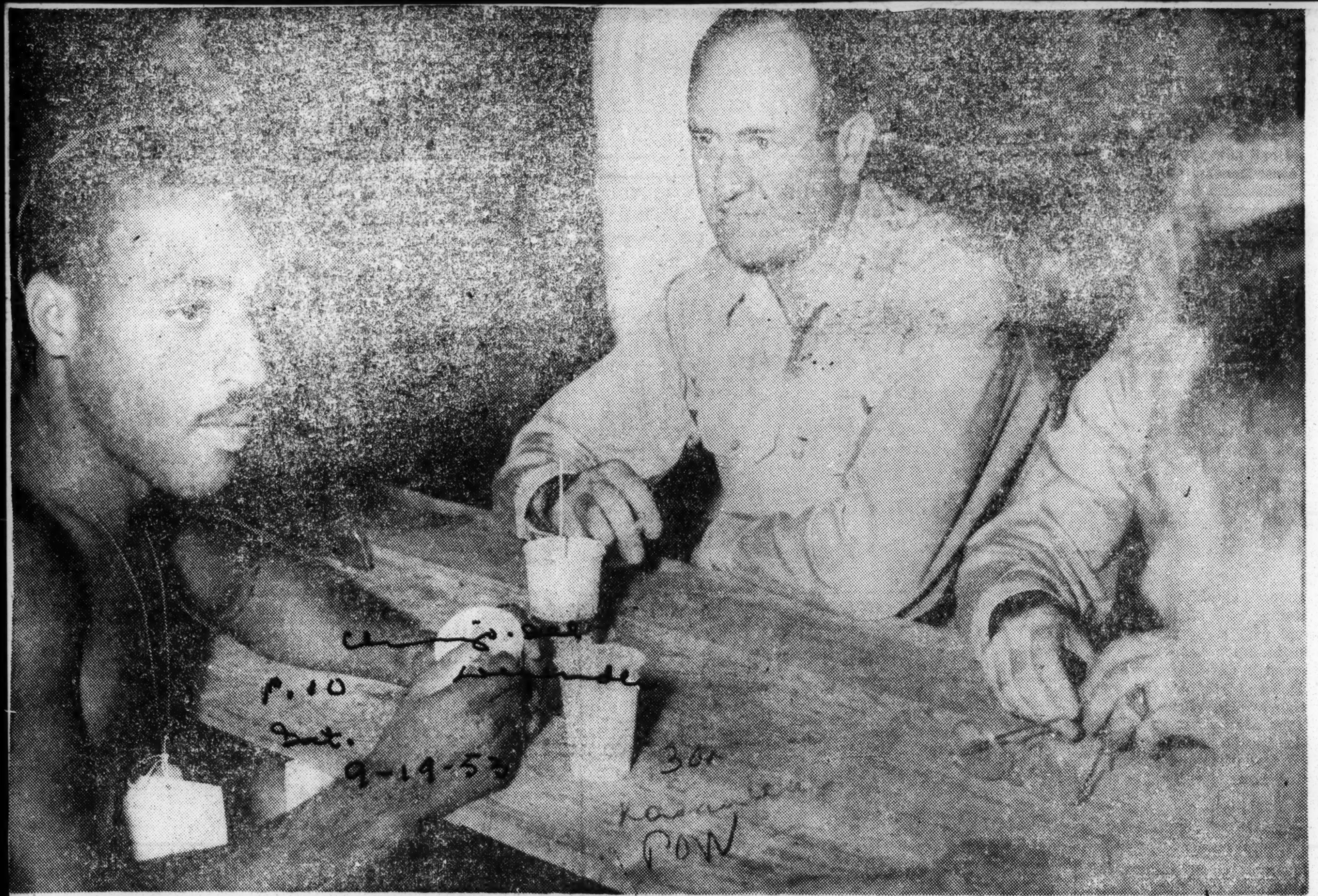
Little Debbie Scales, in San Francisco, didn't know that the strange man in uniform, Corp. Leslie Scales, was her daddy, as he returned from Korean prison camp to greet her and her mother. The Scales are from Folsomville, Ind.

Pvt. George McGowain (left) of Milwaukee, and Pvt. Clarence Raasch, Cudahy, Wis., were among the repatriated soldiers returning to homeland.

Corp. Glenn E. Stotts of Gary found his mother, Mrs. Glenn A. Stotts, on hand to greet him when he arrived with other repatriated prisoners on ship at San Francisco.

Corp. Harry Copeland, Muncie, Ind., found his mother, Ruth, on hand to greet him at the dock.

Master Sgt. Robert L. Arians, Morrison, Ill., got a kiss from his mother as his father, John R., stood by.



FIRST LIEUTENANT Dayton W. Ragland (left) a U. S. Air Force F-86 Sabrejet pilot captured by the Communists nearly two years ago, describes his experiences as he is repatriated at Freedom Village in Korea. Lt. Ragland, whose home is in Kansas City, Mo., was on his 48th mission with the Fourth Fighter Interceptor Wing when he had to abandon his plane Nov. 28, 1951. Across the table from him is Maj. Gen. Kenneth P. McNaughton, vice commander of Far East Air Forces.

Freed POWs kiss San Francisco pier

Hugs, kisses, unashamed tears mark reunions at ship landing

By CHUCK DAVIS

SAN FRANCISCO (NNPA) — Three hundred twenty-eight "resurrected" men from the living death of Red prisoner of war camps in North Korea set foot on U.S. soil at 9:15 Sunday morning, closing the book on a nightmare that dragged on nearly three years for some.

Two hundred of the 328 soldiers, sailors and marines released by the Reds in the first two weeks of "Operation Big Switch" were colored.

They had fought with the famed 25th Regiment, the 24th division, the 555th Field artillery, and scores of other outfits across the blood soaked hills of North and South Korea.

After their capture they were herded north to camps along the Manchurian border in death marches that saw hundreds of their comrades die, segregated for political indoctrination purposes and under constant pressure to turn traitor.

Forget Prison Camp Scars

But as they streamed down the gangplank of the United States navy ship, General Nelson Walker, many of the scars of prison camps fell away. Many kissed the pier as they set foot at Fort Mason.

Nearly half a hundred rushed into the arms of mothers and fathers who had crossed the continent from 25 states to meet them and had stood about in nervous little groups for nearly an hour as tugboats gently nudged the big ship with its precious cargo into its berth.

Laughter, Unashamed Tears

A score more dashed into the arms of the women who had swum to stick by them until death.

There was hugging and kiss after kiss, near hysterical laughter and unashamed tears.

For the other war weary troops — men who had known glory at such near forgotten places as Yechon, Taegu and Inchon, and who had tasted bitter defeat at Hangnam, the Changjin Reservoir and Pyongnam — the Red Cross played family, passing out milk, coffee and sandwiches on the pier.

There were no bands at this early morning meeting, no speechmaking, no fanfare.

A brief printed message from Lt. Gen. J. M. Swing, commander of the Sixth Army, welcomed the men home. The rest was in the hands of the families and sweethearts and the Red Cross. It could not have been more dramatic.

No 'Hurry Up And Wait'

Immediately after the shipside reunion, the troops lined up for their last army routine for thirty days.

But there was no "hurry up and wait" Sunday. With amazing speed, personnel of Fort Mason and the Sixth Army carried each of the 316 soldiers, four officers, six marines and two sailors through processing.

This included the issuing of orders for leave, money for travel and part of the back pay due the former prisoners of war. For some, this will exceed $4,000 but most of it will be paid out later when the men report to military posts near their homes for discharge or reassignment.

For the others, there was a big steak dinner — well done. Medium or rare, take your pick. This was followed by an all out army entertainment at the huge service club at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Brought Up To Date

Record players brought the men up to date with the latest King Cole, Patti Page, Kay Starr and Eartha Kitt recordings. Books and magazines were passed out and army entertainers put on a special variety show.

This was but a backdrop for the biggest thrill, however, as man after man called mother, wife or best girl over the long distance telephone service set up for the day.

Reds release more soldiers

MUNSAN, Korea—Included on the list of Americans freed by the Communists are the following soldiers:

Pfc. ESTLEY L. COOPER, Winifred, W. Va.; mother, Mrs. Evelyn Cooper.

Sgt. MARCUS F. PALACIO, Brundage, Texas; aunt, Mrs. Dorothy P. Floyes.

Sgt. ROBERT M. DYER, Fresno, Calif.

Pvt. TYROIS ODOM, Kite, Ga.

Sgt. EDWARD WILLIAMS, Vicksburg, Miss.

Sgt. THOMAS J. HOWELL, Amarillo, Texas.

Cpl. DENNY B. YOUNG, Nitro, W. Va.

Sgt. BOBBY W. JARVIS Wichita Falls, Texas

Twist of Fate Helps Sister Find Phila. GI Is Free

Another Philadelphia prisoner of war and one from Norristown started the long trek to freedom today.

In the group freed at Panmunjom were Pfc. Harvey Haywood, 25, a brother of Mrs. Mary Wilson, of 823-C Jessup place, and Pvt. William J. Spencer, 19, son of Mrs. Clotel Spencer, 116 E. Spruce st., Norristown.

By a strange twist of fate, Mrs. Wilson went to her old apartment at 705 Lombard last night hoping to pick up a letter from Harvey, when an Inquirer reporter called.

ONLY ADDRESS HE KNOWS

The address, which was Mrs. Wilson's before her marriage, was the only one the soldier knew. Residents of the building had been saving his letters for Mrs. Wilson.

"Oh, this is very good news," she shouted when told Haywood had been freed at Panmunjom. "Just wait until I tell the rest of the family!"

Although she made periodic trips back to her old neighborhood to pick up mail, the last letter she received from her soldier-brother was a month ago—and that was dated last Easter. In it he expressed Easter greetings and said he hoped he would be home soon.

SERVED IN GERMANY

A veteran of seven years' service, he was in the Army of Occupation in Germany, from 1946 to 1949. After being stationed at various camps in this country, he was shipped to Korea in 1950. He has been a prisoner of war since March, 1951.

He has two other sisters, Mrs. Josephine Williams, 24, and Florine Haywood, 19, who lives with Mrs. Wilson; and three brothers, Walter, 52; John, 31, and Edward, 30.

MOTHER TEACHING CLASS

Pvt. Spencer's mother, who had been sitting close to a radio throughout the week, was teaching a crocheting class when her son was walking through the Freedom Gate on the other side of the world. Her brother, Leroy Young, with whom she lives, ran four blocks to tel her the joyous news.

Mrs. Spencer broke into sobs as she was escorted back to the house by a group of neighbors. "Just wait until Bill comes back," one of the neighbors shouted, "We'll have the biggest party Norristown has ever seen!"

OVERSEAS IN 1950

Spencer had been a war prisoner since Nov. 26, 1950. He enlisted in the Army May 15 of that year—six weeks before the start of the conflict—while attending Rittenhouse Junior High School. He went overseas Oct. 1, 1950.

While a prisoner, he was a member of a 13-man PW basketball team which, his Communist captors said, toured various camps in North Korea to entertain the internees.

Mrs. Mary Wilson and Mrs. Josephine Williams smile happily after learning that their brother, Pfc. Harvey T. Haywood (below) was released at Panmunjom. Another Philadelphia-area soldier, Pvt. William T. Spencer, on 116 E. Spruce st., Norristown (bottom left) also was freed today.

WILLIAM SPENCER

HARVEY HAYWOOD

Brooklyn Pastor Credits Prayer for Son's Release

PW's Family Is Overjoyed

The Rev. William Johnson, pastor for the last 21 years of St. Paul's Disciples of Christ Church, Brooklyn, believes more than ever in the power of prayer. Prayer, he said today, brought back his three sons from World War II and now it has brought about the release of his prisoner-of-war son in Korea.

There was unrestrained joy today, mixed with fervent prayers of thanks to God, in Mr. Johnson's home at 967 Gates Ave., Bklyn. The Johnsons heard last night on the radio that Cpl. Manson Johnson had been released and today they received official notice.

"It was prayer that did it," said Mr. Johnson. "We prayed and constantly asked for his safe return."

Eager to demonstrate the power of prayer, Mr. Johnson kept repeating: "I knew our prayers would be answered as they were when the boys were in the last war. I'm going to mention about Manson's return in Sunday's sermon to illustrate the power of prayer and faith in God," he said.

With the minister was his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Anna Johnson, 33, and her son, Charles, 15. The three smiled happily although they said they were somewhat worried about the 38-year-old

CPL. MANSON JOHNSON.

corporal's physical condition. They said they had received letters from him in which he said he was all right, but still today they weren't sure.

The soldier's mother was not at the house this morning, the minister explaining he had sent her to Saratoga Springs on Wednesday for a rest. "I knew the time was near for Manson's release from captivity," he said, "and I didn't want her to have another case of war nerves."

Returned PW—

Reds just wasted efforts trying to convert local man

Not impressed—Pfc. Phillip Anderson.

Another Birmingham man has returned home from a Communist prisoner of war camp unimpressed by the efforts of the Reds to convert him.

He is Pfc. Phillip Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hosea Anderson, 1210 Hillside-av, East Lake.

Phillip indicated he simply played "dumb" when the Reds gave their spiels and went through 28 months of prison life without being severely mistreated.

"I just went to sleep while they were talking," he said when he was asked his reaction to the Communist lectures.

But Pfc. Anderson said his buddies were mistreated. He said for himself, "I just didn't have anything to do with them (the Reds) and minded my own business and they let me alone."

THE NEGRO soldier arrived at the Municipal Airport yesterday afternoon by plane. There was no one to meet him, but he didn't expect anyone. He deliberately surprised his parents and his other relatives by flying to Birmingham without notifying them he was coming.

At the airport, he walked around, looking in every direction to get his bearings. He said he knew his home was in the vicinity of the airport, but "everything seemed turned around."

A newspaper photographer drove with him to his home and the happy reunion with his family and neighbors followed.

CHOKING BACK TEARS, his mother said, "I wondered when he would get here. I've just been watching and waiting."

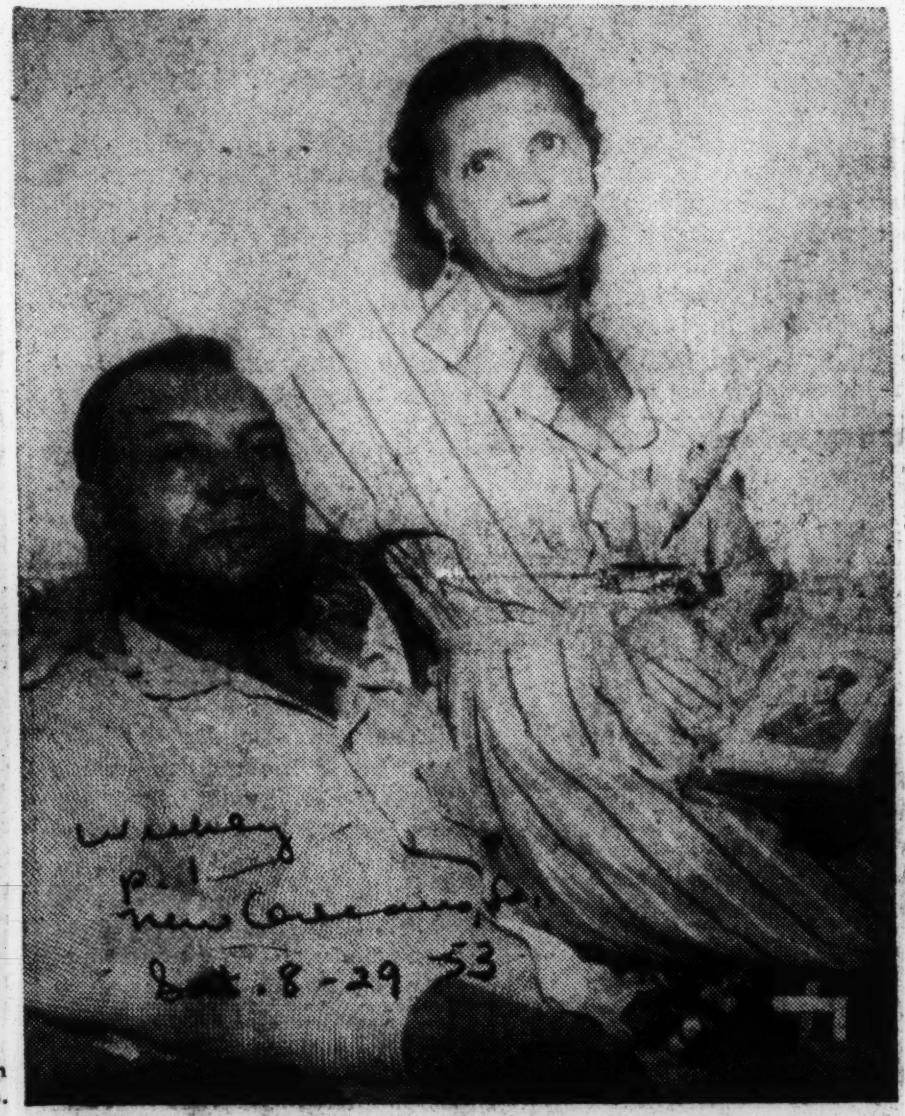
Still thin, Phillip said he lost 33 pounds on the rice diet given him by the Reds in prison.

But all the hardships of prison did not cause him to lose faith in the U. S. Army. On expiration of 30 days' furlough here, he said, he will return to Camp Breckinridge, Ky., and reenlist.

Associated Press Photo

M/Sergt. Francis L. Durham (right), of 327 Maryland ave. ne., and Sergt. Earl Dantzler of Richmond, tell their stories at a Freedom Village, Korea, interview table after their repatriation August 29. Durham was a prisoner 34 months.

Shortly after Sgt. Joseph Burns arrived at his home, 1415 Foy Park Monday night, a cameraman arrived from The Louisiana Weekly and photographed him with this group of happy relatives and friends. They had a party which lasted until the wee hours of morning. Shown, reading left to right, with the recently released prisoner of war by Communists from Korea, are his foster mother, Mrs. Louisa Emilien; Miss Pearl Walters, cousin; Mrs. Gilbert Martin, Frank Emilien, F. Dabard, Albert Walters, Gwendolyn, Wayne, Frank, Gerald, Jacqueline and Eugene Emilien, and Calvin and Phyllis Martin. See story. —(Photo by Porter.)



Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Arceneaux, 2732 St. Anthony, parents of Pfc. Lucien Arceneaux, plan a quiet celebration for their hero after a mass of thanksgiving at Epiphany church. The news of his arrival, they said, was too good to be true. See story.—(Photo by Porter.)

Mom Speechless As Son Almost Beats Telegram

Sgt. Joseph Burns, 23-year-old New Orleanian of 32 months in Communist captivity in Korea, has arrived home.

He arrived Tuesday night on a plane at Moisant International Airport about 7 o'clock and jumped from a taxi onto the porch of his home, 1415 Foy Park, St. Bernard housing project, about 8.

His foster mother, Mrs. Louisa Emilien, knew only 15 minutes before his arrival at the airport of his proposed trip home Tuesday night. The message came as a telegram. He could not phone because of the strike.

There were tears of joy and tears of sadness.

"When I went to the door to answer the door bell and opened the door and there he stood, I was near speechless," Mrs. Emilien told The Weekly.

Young Burns was calm and smiling to everyone as the news spread that he had arrived. He excused himself, took a bath and was ready to join in the fun.

In no time at all, the big party was on!

The house, the porch and the yard was jammed with neighbors who rushed in to welcome the young hero back home.

Third Ex-PW Scheduled To Arrive Sat.

"My happines and joy is something I can't explain" said Mrs. Alvin Arceneaux, 2732 St. Anthony, this week when her son, Pfc. Lucien Arceneaux, called from San Francisco shortly after arriving from Korea as an ex-prisoner of war, and said he would arrive in New Orleans on Saturday afternoon.

His mother said she expects him to arrive at 4 p. m. at the Union Station.

Jubilant Throng Meets PW, Dad At Station Here

A crowd of relatives and friends were on hand Wednesday to welcome home Cpl. Oliver Young Jr., the ex-prisoner of war who arrived here from Korea.

He was accompanied by his proud father who met him at the port of embarkation at San Francisco. The beaming parent acted like he was his son's brother.

There were smiles on everyone's faces and everyone was giving him a bear hug.

A limousine was standing at the Union Station waiting for his arrival. It was loaded to capacity with members of his family, including his stepmother, Mrs. Cora Young, sisters, a brother and other relatives.

The soldier then posed for the ws photographers.

After the exchange of greetings, the soldier was escorted to e limousine and it later whipped t of the station yard, out Dryades street and a few minutes later the gala party had arrived at the family residence, 2318 Rousseau, for the big doings.

In the party were Emileings, the soldier was escorted to the limousine and it later whipped out of the station yard, out Dryades street and a few minutes

Albert Butler, commander; T. Davis, past commander and Joseph Grifin.

Victor Jr., adjutant;

An official welcome was ten-

2 Kentucky P.O.W.'s Are Returned by Reds

Ashland, Albany Men Among 133 Americans Repatriated; Hoosier Also on Exchange List

From Overseas Dispatches

Panmunjom, Aug. 28 (Friday).—The Korean prisoner exchange headed into the home stretch today as the Communists freed 400 more Allied prisoners—144 of them Americans.

The United States soldiers went through Freedom Gate with four Britons, two South Africans, and 250 South Koreans in the 24th day of Operation Big Switch.

The day's exchange raised to 2,422 the number of Americans returned from Red prison camps. The Communists have promised to free 3,313 U. S. fighting men before the exchange ends, probably about September 10.

Men Appear Healthy

The men returned today looked healthy. They laughed and shouted as they sighted Freedom Gate.

The repatriates included:

Cpl. Troy L. Williams, Second Division; aunt, Mrs. W. D. Farson, 4300 Blackburn, Ashland, Ky.

Cpl. Minford L. Stearns, 24th Division; father, William H. Stearns, Albany, Ky.

Cpl. William R. Runyon, 24th Division; mother, Mrs. Roy A. Jackman, 312 Gray, Indianapolis.

At 'Readjustment Camp'

Some of the 150 Americans returned Thursday told of being sent to Manchuria where they were questioned by Russian officers, and of being snatched from prison camps for an uncertain fate because they resisted Red indoctrination.

Three men said they were removed from Camps 1 and 3 about the time the armistice was signed July 27. They were among the men their fellow prisoners had said they feared the Reds were holding back for being antagonistic to their captors.

The three—Cpl. Charles G. Guidotti, 32, Philadelphia; Cpl. Eugene R. Reilly, 21, New York City, and Sgt. Guy T. Vadala, 23, Stonham, Mass.—said they were removed to a "readjustment camp," but on August 16 were told they would be repatriated.

Being Held at Kaesong

"We were 8-balls," they said. "eW wouldn't go along with the Commies. They were separating us from the others because they were afraid we would be a bad influence on the others."

Hopes that more men who had seemed marked for indefinite detention by the Reds might be coming back soon came from a statement by Cpl. Gerald A. Francois, 23, Jersey City.

Francois said 30 U. S. enlisted men and 15 officers, who had been sentenced to prison terms at the end of the war, are being held in a special place at Kaesong and have been told they will be repatriated.

SIX CHICAGOANS REPORTED DEAD IN POW CAMPS

Six Chicagoans were on the list released yesterday by the defense department of prisoners of war who died in Korean POW camps. Defense department officials reminded next of kin that the list still was being checked for authenticity.

Listed was Pvt. Lee A. Dewey, 22, son of Mrs. Ada Linton, 1322 S. Springfield av., who had been reported missing in action in December, 1950. Soon afterward, the Chinese Red radio in Peiping included Dewey's name in a list of war prisoners. Mrs. Linton and Dewey's wife, Virginia, 22, were informed he would broadcast on June 1, 1951, but they listened in vain thruout the day.

Received Hopeful Letter

Mrs. Linton said yesterday the only word she received about her son after his capture was a letter from Tommy Hampton, another prisoner of war, who promised to "tell you what you want to know" about her son if she would answer his letter. Mrs. Linton said she replied but received no other letter.

Hampton's wife, Thelma, of 1650 S. Drake av., identified the handwriting of the letter as that of her husband. Hampton was among the prisoners released and is due back in the United States later this month. Mrs. Linton said she hopes to obtain more details about her son when Hampton reaches Chicago.

Dewey, a graduate of Du Sable

Zebrowski [left] and Dewey

High school, enteredr the service in May, 1950. He completed his basic training at Fort Riley, Kas., and was sent overseas in September, 1950.

Veteran on List

Pfc. Willie Floyd Dixon, 34, husband of Mrs. Anna Bailey Dixon, 1310 W. 110th st., was reported missing in action in February, 1951. A World War II veteran, he was sent to Korea in January, 1951. Surviving besides his widow is a daughter, Addie Helen, 16.

Sgt. Richard Dye, 31, brother of Roosevelt Dyer, 6229 S. Carpenter st., had been reported missing in action in December, 1950. Dye enlisted in 1941 and remained in the army after World War II, going to Korea in October, 1949. Dye said he had written two letters to his brother in care of North Korean authorities but had received no answer.

Corp. Robert W. Zak, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zak, 1740 W. 17th st., had been reported missing in action since Dec. 1, 1950. The family had not heard from him since that time. However, his mother said he appeared in a newspaper picture of unidentified prisoners in November, 1951.

"His name wasn't with the picture but I recognized him, and he looked like he was in good health then," said Mrs. Zak.

Crane Tech Graduate Listed

Zak was graduated from Crane Technical High school. He

Zak [left] and Enlow

enlisted in the army in September, 1948, and was sent to Okinawa and Japan. After coming home on furlough in 1950, he was sent to Korea. He was a 2d division infantry man. He has a sister, Mrs. Dorothy Trakshel, of the same address.

Pvt. John W. Zebrowski, 34, brother of Jean A., 10431 Avenue O, and Eugenia, formerly of 4342 S. Honore st., was reported missing in action in December, 1950. Zebrowski served in the army three and one-half years in World War II, taking part in the Normandy invasion. He later worked for the Wisconsin Steel company until he reenlisted in 1947. He was sent to Korea in June, 1950.

Corp. Dale T. Enlow, 25, son of Mrs. Marian Enlow, 7544 Stewart av., had been reported missing in action March 10, 1951. He was a graduate of Tilden Technical High school. Enlow was drafted in 1949, released in 1950, and recalled the same year. A medical corpsman, he was sent to Korea in December, 1950. His mother and uncle, H. Raymond Nicholson of the Stewart av. address, had received no word from him since he was reported missing.

All POWs to Go Free, Yank Quotes Red

PANMUNJOM, (Saturday), Aug. 29 (AP).—A returned united States officer said yesterday the Chinese commander of his prison camp announced the Communists would release all Allied prisoners, including those jailed under "no-repatriation" sentences and on "germ warfare" charges.

Returning from captivity today are 145 Americans, 250 South Koreans, 3 Turks and 2 Australians—a total of 400.

Lieut. R. T. Byrd of Winnetka, Ill., said the Chinese commander of Prison Camp 2 where he was kept said only a few days ago that the Reds would send back all prisoners including "criminals and men convicted of germ warfare."

Other prisoners have said some prisoners given jail terms would be repatriated, but this was the first indication that the Reds would send them all back, including those accused of waging germ warfare. The Reds have threatened to hold some back.

Germ warfare charges were lodged by the Communists against American fliers, some of whom were forced by torture to "confess." The United Nations Command indignantly denied the Red's germ warfare charges, terming them propaganda.

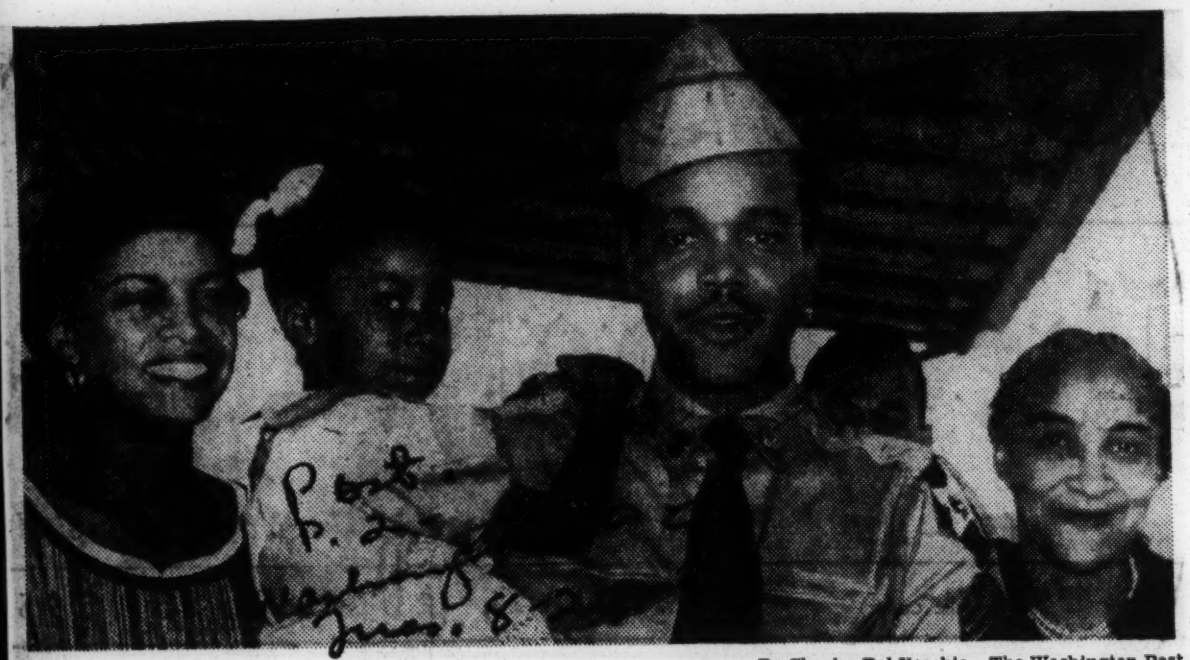
Byrd said he knew of 20 to 25 men at nearby Kaesong, North Korean advance repatriation point, whose sentences ran past the armistice.

"A bunch of them have sentences up to as high as 15 years," Byrd said. "Everything indicates they will be repatriated."

Other American repatriates who passed through Kaesong on their way to the exchange point at Panmunjom have reported seeing 45 of their fellow prisoners whom the Communists had sentenced to prison just as the truce was signed July 27. They said the 45 had been told that they would be repatriated, but only at the end of the exchange period.

While the Red camp commander's anouncement implied that all men fro mall camps would be returned, no repatriate has yet reported seeing a group of Americans sentenced to jail terms from Camp 5 at Pyoktong, North Korea. These men, their exact number unknown, were loaded into trucks and removed from the camp.

With the Americans returned today, the Reds have repatriated a total of 2567 in 25 days of the excange. This leaves 746 remaining to come back of 3313 Americans the Communists said they held.



By Charles Del Vecchio—The Washington Post

S/Sergt. John Spivey of 61 Rhode Island ave, ne., carries his daughter, Joan Marie, 6, after being reunited with his family at National Airport yesterday. Flanking the 24-year-old sergeant are his wife, Lorita, and his mother, Mrs. Elsie Spivey (right).

D. C. Families Greet 3 More War Prisoners

By Paul Sampson
Post Reporter

Home never looked better to three Washington prisoners of war who arrived here by plane yesterday to be met with warm family greetings.

The men, who a few days ago were in North Korean prison camps, were soon comfortably seated in their homes, chatting with families and receiving friends.

S/Sergt. William M. Jackson, 35, husband of Lillie Jackson, 129 53d st. se., and Corpl. Tyson Simmons, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Simmons, 4439 E st. se., arrived at 10 a. m. at National Airport from San Francisco where their ship had docked Sunday.

S/Sergt. John B. Spivey, 24, son of Mrs. Elsie M. Spivey, 61 Rhode Island ave. ne., arrived at 12:20 p. m.

Spivey received the most overwhelming greeting. At the airport were his wife, Lorita, and his 6-year-old daughter, his three brothers, his mother and a group of friends.

His mother burst into sobs as the plane taxied near the gate where she was waiting.

The thin, slight woman shouted, "There he is," as her son stepped through the plane door. The friends and relatives followed and soon the sergeant was enveloped by those hugging and kissing him, as they laughed and cried.

Later, after he had a shave and haircut and his uniform was pressed, Spivey, who spent 22 months in a prison camp, sat in his mother's apartment with his daughter in his lap, sipped coffee and talked about his experiences. A small gold cross dangled from his left ear, in honor, he said, of dead buddies.

Like the other two men who returned home yesterday, Spivey is a Negro. He told of the lectures at which the Communists talked about the "feudalistic society" in America exploiting Negroes and of other lectures for Negro prisoners which emphasized discrimination in America.

"We didn't like it," Spivey said, "but we had to take it. They even gave us a lecture just before we were released—after the International Red Cross people weer out of sight. They told us to go back to America and tell the working classes to fight for peace."

His mother listened, and then said: "Words can't express how happy I am that he's back."

Spivey intends to visit a few friends and rest during his Washington stay. He will stay in the Army.

Simmons also had a warm greeting at the airport from his father and 5-year-old sister. At home, he passed out the presents he had bought for his family after his release.

There were watches for his mother, father and sister and a camera for his brother, Fornell, 24. Then his mother disappeared into another room and returned with a new pair of slippers and a pair of bright blue socks.

Simmons, dressed in khaki pants and a T-shirt, smiled and said: "I can't wear shoes. We wore tennis shoes all the time we were over there."

Simmons, who was taken prisoner in November, 1950, said he also had received Negro-slanted indoctrination lectures. "They put emphasis on conditions in the South and talked about things like the Willie McGee case, but the men just passed it off," the corporal said.

When asked what he thought of communism, Simmons said: "It would be vulgar to say what I think of it. Communism is no good for myself or anyone else who loves freedom. My personal opinion is that its detrimental to mankind."

Simmons, who plans to stay in the Army, said: "I couldn't feel better, but I've been so excited the past two days I couldn't eat. I just want to take it easy now."

His mother, beaming happily, declared: "I don't know what kind of feeling it gives you—it sure gives you the heartache—but it's nice to have him home."

Jackson came home to a new apartment and a wife he had not seen for more than three years. Yesterday afternoon he sat in the kitchen of the apartment, a cigar in one hand, and as music played in the background, allowed it was pretty fine to be home.

Communist indoctrination lectures "had no effect whatsoever on me," he said. "I never believed anything the Chinese or North Koreans said to me."

A regular Army man, he plans to rest during his 30-day convalescent furlough, eat his wife's fried chicken and go to the World Series.

Two Maryland prisoners of war also landed at National Airport yesterday. They were Pvt. Hall E. Saylor, Ladiesburg, and Sergt. Robert I. Banks, Cambridge.

Associated Press Photo

Happy smiles light the faces of Corpl. Webster Johnson of Annapolis, and his mother, Mrs. Bertha Johnson, critically ill with cancer. Corpl. Johnson, who spent 2½ years in a Red prison camp, had just landed at Andrews Air Force Base.

Annapolis Prisoner Reunited With Mother Dying of Cancer

An Annapolis mother, dying of cancer, yesterday held a tearful reunion at Andrews Air Force Base with her son, just released after 30 months as a Red captive.

Neither Mrs. Bertha Johnson, 55, nor her son, Corpl. Webster Lee Johnson, 25, knew that doctors have said Mrs. Johnson may die of lung cancer at any time.

The mother left her sickbed and rode to the airport, accompanied by four other sons, three daughters and a number of in-laws.

Johnson carried a duffle bag when he left the plane that brought him from the West Coast, where he landed Sunday. Seeing his mother, the thin soldier dropped his luggage and ran toward her.

He embraced the frail woman for fully a minute, tears streaming down his face. Then he smiled and shook hands with all his relatives.

The soldier cheerfully posed for photographers, but was shy about answering questions. "I don't know what to say," he said. "I can't find words to say it."

Johnson was released from a Korean prisoner-of-war camp on August 8—his mother's birthday.

When Army officials heard that Johnson's mother was 70 miles from San Francisco toafter a crew member had been dying of cancer, they expedited his return. They arranged for Travis Air Force Base ship docked. an automobile to take him the He boarded an Army plane

RETURNING PRISONERS ALLEGE COMMUNISM AND MARIJUANA WERE DAILY DIETS IN PRISONS

Tell Fantastic Tales of Lectures and Smoking Sprees Calculated to Capture Yanks

ABSENCE OF SEGREGATION IN CHINA STRESSED

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea — (ANP) — As war-weary American prisoners of war are being returned to freedom once more, they—especially the Negro soldiers who have constituted nearly 90 percent of the men freed since the truce—revealed to reporters an existance of steady lessons in Communism and the smoking of marijuana weeds by a percentage of the men.

Lectures in Communism were promoted by their captors, the Negro returning GI's reevaled, but the smoking of marijuana was the idea of the captives.

Here is the story of why and how the Reds promoted their doctrine among colored American soldiers:

The Reds played racial bias in the United States as the weak spot in the American armor of democracy. They felt that it would be easier to turn Negroes into Communists than other Americans because of the indignities of segregation and bias suffered by them.

To promote the indoctrination program, the GI's said that the Communists separated the Negro GI's from the white captives. Basically the more POW accepted "lessons" the better treatment he received in the concentration camps.

At least three of the Negro GIs colored and white returnees declared, are known to have refused to be repatriated, and instead are seeking further lessons in their new doctrine. Others said to have "tommed" while in camp to get better treatment. By "tomming," they reported on the activities of their fellow GI's, and generally atced as informers.

Returning Negro GI's spoke as follows on the indoctrination program and what they thought of it:

Sat 8-29-53

Cpl. Purvis D. Webster, a personal friend of a soldier who decided to stick with the Reds, called his buddy "dumb." He said:

"He was dumb. He used to be my friend. When we first met in prison camp he and I teamed up to steal food and fuel from the guards. He was a plenty nervy guy, but they got to him because he was pust too dumb to know what they were doing."

Pvt. James Williams of Savannah, Ga. said:

"They told us there was no segregation in China and other Communist countries, but they segregated us and kept us segregated. When we asked why . . . they told us it was for the benefit of being good students . . ."

Cpl. Wesley Murray of New York said of the three who became Reds:

"The last we saw of them, they were standing on the basketball court when their names were called. They went in one direction and we in another."

Of them, Pfc. Walter Chambers of Harrisburg, Pa., remarked:

"The Chinese called them 'progressives,' and we called them 'Chink' lovers. One of them told me he didn't believe in the Bible anymore.'

Prisoners had to attend the lectures and read the books to have things easier in camp, Pfc. Tyson Simomns of Washington said. He told reporters:

"If you were a 'progressive,' you got to come to the party . . . If you were a good student you might get some medicine when you showed up at sick call. If you didn't show up at lectures, you could be sure you wouldn't get any medicine . . . Your political opinion decided how much you ate and how much medical care you got."

One soldier, Cpl. Willie F. Mansfield of Hamilton, O., expressed doubt that the three Negroes had really turned Communist. He commented:

Three colored men in our camp are supposed to have decided to stay, but I heard that one of these told one of the other men to tell the Americans the Chinese were forcing him to stay."

Of the marijuana smoking, the returnees said the Communists did not want them to smoke any of the weeks. They said the stuff was smuggled into the camps by Koreans and by the GI's themselves. The GI's gathered the dope while on various details such as burying the dead or getting some wood. Marijuana grows nearly everywhere in Korea.

No exact figures were given on how many men smoked marijuana, but some reports had as many as 40 percent using it. This appeared to be a bit high, but the lack of cigarettes appeared to be a contributing cause to the use of the weed.

Pfc. Simmons and Pfc. Henry Stephens of New York told about the marijuana Simmons said:

"When the Chinese found out the stuff was being smuggled in by Koreans they started searching them. Anybody who got caught smoking it got bowled out or has his privileges taken away . . .

"I'm not trying to uphold anybody, but the fellows smoked it for consolation."

Eufaula Negro Corporal En Route From Korea

EUFAULA, Ala., (Special) — Aug. 24—Cpl. T. L. McRee, Eufaula Negro, is aboard the USNT General Walker en route from Korea to San Francisco, according to a government forces telegram received by his parents.

McRee had been a prisoner of the Reds for over two years. Only one letter has been received by his mother since his capture.

Pfc J. E. Tennille, also Negro, was recently reported as having escaped from the Communists and has not been heard from since 1951.

GIs Released By Commies Say Gen. Dean To Be Freed

BY ROBERT SCHAKNE
INS Staff Correspondent

PANMUNJOM — (INS) — One hundred and forty-five more happy Americans began streaming through Freedom Gate today in the 25th day of Korea's operation big switch.

The first batch of 50 Americans, released at 9:10 A. M. (10 P. M. Friday EDT) was made up mostly of non-commissioned officers apparently from POW camp No. Four.

The Americans appeared in good physical condition and were in high spirits.

"Yowie, we're home!" shouted returning Marine master sgt. Frederick of Stumpges, as he spotted leathernecks standing at the United Nations reception center.

—Repatriated GI's reported the presence of Maj. Gen. William F. Dean and other ranking American captives at Communist processing center only a dozen miles north of the Panmunjom Freedom gate.

Returning POW's said the former 24th Division Commander and Medal of Honor winner was in the Kaesong area awaiting repatriation "any day now."

Allied officials said it was possible that Gen. Dean and other captive officers might be released by the Reds today or tomorrow now that operation Big Switch has entered its final week.

IN 25TH DAY

Big Switch goes into its 25th day at 9 o'clock (7 p m CDT Friday) this morning with 145 Americans, three Turks, two Australians and 250 South Koreans due to take the walk to freedom at Panmunjom.

Some of the Americans who resisted the Communists in every way they could while in captivity began streaming back to freedom on Friday.

They reported that American POW's sentenced to prison terms by the Reds were released after the UN exerted worldwide pressure and demanded the return of all prisoners willing to be repatriated.

The Communists felt additional pressure when the Allies indicated they would hold back several high-ranking Communist officers implicated in the bloody Koje Island riots

ALL UN POW'S NEAR

A UN command officer said it appeared certain that Gen Dean now is at Kaesong. He added:

"We have information that all UN prisoners have been moved down to Kaesong "

Cpl. Thomas Kappel, 21, of Homestead, Pa., one of Friday's returning POW's, said he and other captive GI's saw Gen. Dean last November at a Communist "Olympic Games" track and field show at Pyoktong

Kappel said the general was closely guarded by two Chinese armed with pistols

Gen Dean was captured in the summer of 1950 some time after he was last seen fighting with his 24th Division troops at Taejon

Also liberated by the Reds Friday was Capt. Billy B. Foshee, 28, of Bowling Green, Ky., a R-29 pilot whose wife lives in San Antonio, Tex.

TAKEN AT MANCHURIA

Foshee said he and three members of his crew were taken to Antung in Red Manchuria for interrogation after their superfort was shot down over North Korea.

He charged the Reds tossed him into the "hole" and made him stand at attention in the snow for refusing to answer questions at various interrogations.

Meanwhile, the advance echelon of Indian troops moved into the demilitarized truce zone Friday to await the arrival of the main body of 5,000 Indian soldiers.

Sat. 8-29-53

The Indians are to guard non-repatriated soldiers from both sides during a 60-day "explanation period" while Communist and Allied representatives attempt to persuade unwilling POW's to return to their respective sides.

REDS HOLD BACK SOME SICK POW'S, IS BELIEF

Outspoken Repatriates Unfold Stories of Captivity

By MILO FARNETI

PANMUNJOM, Wednesday, April 22 (AP)—Allied sick and wounded, back in freedom today, told bitter stories of death marches, disease and hunger that killed at least 867 Americans and South Koreans in Red captivity.

And a feeling grew that the Communists may be holding back some of the seriously disabled they had solemnly promised to send home.

A Communist correspondent said American Marines and soldiers wounded recently in the bitter fighting for Old Baldy and Panmunjom outposts would be included in the exchange.

The Reds Tuesday said they would return 14 Americans, five Australians, six Colombians and 75 South Koreans Wednesday. That would bring the total of Americans returned to 79, about two thirds of the 120 promised.

The Communist correspondent, Alan Winnington, is not an official Red spokesman but he often reports official Communist intentions.

In Tuesday's exchange, the first group among the 100 South Koreans being returned arrived at Freedom Village to the south of this neutral zone. US helicopters brought in four litter patients and about an hour later ambulances arrived there with the others.

As the prisoner exchange went into its third day here with the return of more South Koreans, outspoken Allied repatriates unfolded their stories of what happened in the darkness of North Korea.

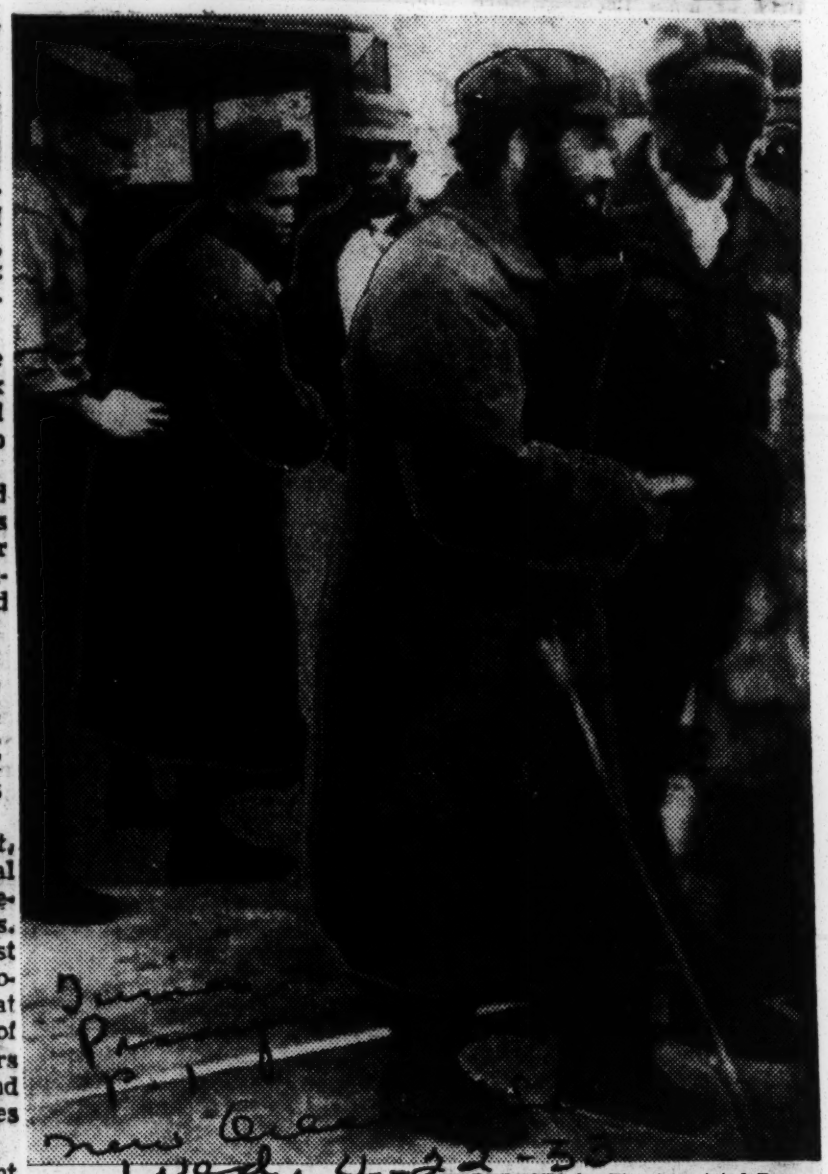
Grim Forced March

Pvt. William G. Moreland of Atlanta, Ga., told of a 300-mile forced march that began with 700 men and ended with only 289 alive. He said he had heard some were kicked over cliffs, but had not seen that.

Moreland, 23, said he promised his buddies left behind that he would tell the story when freed.

He said the month-long march started at "Bean Camp" near the North Korean capital of Pyongyang after he was captured in May, 1951. It ended in a prison camp at Changsang.

Other Americans told of at least three more forced marches in which 156 Americans and 200 South Koreans died. And a Turkish prisoner estimated 100 Americans died from starvation in his camp alone.



—WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press.

ARRIVING AT PANMUNJOM, this bearded UN soldier carrying a cane is greeted by UN officers. Another returning prisoner of the Reds is helped from an ambulance in the background.

Many Seriously Ill

Prisoners released Tuesday also told of other sick and wounded still in prison camps—many not even in hospitals—who were in far worse condition than those returned Monday and Tuesday.

Their graphic stories of life in Red stockades contrasted grimly with mild, restrained accounts Monday by the first group of repatriates, who already had reached Tokyo on their way home.

The exchange today involved a swap of 100 South Koreans for 150 Chinese and 350 North Koreans. Four of the first 50 South Koreans were litter cases.

No Americans or other non-Koreans were on today's list, but more were due tomorrow.

A total of 605 Allied sick and wounded are being traded for 5,800 Communists.

The South Koreans released Wednesday morning seemed in poor health, emaciated and tubercular, in contrast to the better-appearing group released Monday.

They showed little emotion as they moved into tents for medical treatment and processing.

Most of the Communists were quiet and unsmiling as they hopped from UN command ambulances at the exchange point. Later they sang and waved pennants as they left in ambulances heading north.

With today's transfer the U. N. Command fulfilled its quota of 700 ailing Chinese who are being sent home of their own free will. Some 4,300 North Koreans remain to be transferred.

The Communists in the first two days turned over 100 of the 155 non-Korean sick and wounded they promised to exchange, including 65 Americans. The Reds promised to deliver about 120 Americans in all, indicating about 55 more were still to come across the dividing line between the Red and free worlds.

Believe More Ill Held

Even the addition of 55 sick and wounded still to be delivered did not convince either the U. N. Command or the exchanged prisoners themselves that all the Allied sick and wounded in the hands of the Reds would be returned.

The question undoubtedly will be brought up Saturday when Allied and Communist negotiators meet again to begin discussing an overall prisoner exchange—the main issue barring a Korean truce.

Originally the Reds agreed to turn over about 120 Americans, 20 British, and 15 more including Greeks, Turks, South Africans, Filipinos, Canadians, Dutch, Australians and Colombians.

Besides the 65 Americans the Reds have handed back so far 24 British, four more than agreed, seven Turks, one Greek, one Canadian, one South African and one Filipino. No Dutch, Australians or Colombians have yet appeared.

British Report

British and Turkish prisoners, whose exchange presumably has been completed, say some of their sick and wounded have not been sent home.

American prisoners said the same. But mindful that their statements could affect the return of others, most of the repatriates made no estimates of the total number of sick and wounded left behind.

Sgt. Orville Mullins of Covington, Ky., spoke grimly of a 45- to 50-day forced march north from Pyongyang, the Red capital, in August, 1951, after the truce talks began. He said that of the 162 who started the march only 61 had survived up to April, 1952, when the group was broken up. More may have perished later.

60 of 100 Survive March

Pfc. Roger Herndon of Jacksonville, Fla., said only 60 of 100 prisoners who started a forced march in Nov. of 1950 reached their destination.

Cpl. Pedro Herrera of La Madera, N. M., said some of his friends died in another forced march in the bitter winter of 1950, but gave no number.

A Turkish private repatriate, Decut Acar, told an interpreter he understood 100 Americans had died in his camp because "food was not sufficient." He said 20 more were in bad condition.

A South Korean officer, Lt. Hong Chin Wook, suffering from tuberculosis said 200 of his countrymen died of various diseases in one North Korean camp. He said they were buried on a hill behind the camp. He said there was an appalling lack of doctors and prisoners received treatment from their fellow prisoners.

Most Look Well

The men turned over so far have looked well. Only a handful have walked with faltering steps. There have been five amputees. Most appeared well fed and happy.

Pvt. Louis Kerkstra, Byron Center, Mich., suffering from tuberculosis and wearing a mask, said flatly:

"The way I see it, they (the Reds) picked me. I was in a little better shape and they knew we would hit the press first."

Others wondered why they were selected for exchange when worse cases were left behind.

Another convoy of Allied prisoners from the Pyoktong camp for non-Koreans should have arrived Tuesday night at the Communist truce camp at Kaesong. It was spotted by Allied reconnaissance planes lumbering south, some 75 miles from its destination.

There was a possibility the Communists might increase the number of sick and wounded handed over without formally notifying the U. N. Command.

The U. N. Command had asked the Reds several days ago to reexamine their records and see if there were more who qualified for repatriation, calling the Red total of 155 non-Korean disabled "incredibly small."

Allied intelligence officers doubtless obtained from the repatriated far more specific information on those still in Communist hospitals.

Communist propaganda broadcasts continued to make capital of alleged Allied mistreatment of war prisoners in Koje Island, referring to a "shockingly high" number of amputees returned by the U. N. Command.

UN Command Releases List of 35 Freed US Prisoners

FREEDOM VILLAGE, Korea, April 21 (AP)—The UN command released the following official lists of 35 U.S. prisoners repatriated Tuesday:

Pfc. Wilber M. Warring, Philadelphia, Pa.; next of kin, Etta Warring, 1910 Titan st., Philadelphia.

Pvt. Louis Kerkstra; father, Ralph Kerkstra, 2089 100th st., Byron Center, Mich.

Cpl. Willie J. Patrick; next of kin, Edith Mae Patrick, Hillman, Ark.

Cpl. Harry E. Purvis; brother, James W. Purvis, Box 206, York, S. C.

Sgt. Edward G. Anderson; wife, Sue Anderson, 835 N. 33rd St., Alabama City, Ala.

Pfc. Paul O. Blanton; father, Matt Blanton, Route 3, Brodehead, Ky.

Pfc. John M. Jankovits Jr.; father, John M. Jankovits Sr., 962 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

Cpl. Orville R. Mullins; mother, Mrs. Pearl Mullins, 4429 Decoursey Pike, Covington, Ky.

Sgt. William H. White, Chuckey, Tenn.; wife, Edith White, Route 8, Greeneville, Tenn.

Pfc. Joe T. Heath; cousin, Dexter Adams, 423 E. Vine St., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Pvt. George W. Gray; mother, Mrs. Cecil O. Gray, 170 Binsford Ave., Ogden, Utah.

Cpl. Pedro A. Herrera; mother, Mrs. Eloisa T. Herrera, La Madera, N. M.

M. Sgt. Albert L. Howard; wife, Jacqueline Marie Howard, 1203 McChesney St., Nashville, Tenn.

Pvt. William G. Moreland; wife, Geraldine Lance Moreland, 1857 Voloberg St., Atlanta.

Sfc. Walter H. Mitchell; sister, Miss Cora L. Mitchell, Hotel Brumley, Greeneville, Tenn.

Pfc. Earl M. Wiseman; mother Mrs. Katherine P. Wiseman, Box 443, Ronceverte, W. Va.

Pfc. Lionel E. Peterson; mother, Mrs. Edward M. Peterson, 402 Roosevelt Rd., Blackriver Falls, Wis.

Pvt. Juan Osorio-Melendez; mother, Marie Melendez, Cabara Street, Catano, Puerto Rico.

Pfc. Eddie P. Zidal; 857 Brighton Ave., San Antonio, Tex.

Pvt. Alexander C. Luther; mother, Mrs. Mary B. Luther, Toms Creek, Va.

Pvt. Joseph Picerno; father, Nicholas Picerno, 175-05 Liberty Ave. Jamaica, N. Y.

Pvt. Roger Herndon; father, Cohen Herndon, 1103 Rushing St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Pfc. Arthur G. Gregory; mother, Mrs. A. F. Reiling, 233 Caey Ave., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Pvt. Juan Rivera-Ortiz; wife, Delores Ramos Boquebraadas, Guayanilla, Puerto Rico.

Pvt. Lester R. Todd; father, Wesley I. Todd, Alliance, Neb., and brother of Mrs. Alice Kennedy, Red Mountain, Calif.

Pfc. Nicholas Jiminez-Osorio; father, Pizzaro Jiminez-Osorio, Bo Mediania Baja, Loiza, Aldea, Puerto Rico.

Pvt. Robert W. Fleming; mother, Mrs. W. A. Fleming Jr., 3327 Tutweiler Ave., Memphis.

Pfc. James L. Ball; mother, Mrs. Isaac Monroe Ball, Bellburn, W. Va.

Pvt. Robert L. Dunn Jr., mother, Mrs. Quele Dunn, 1003 S. Eighth St., Muskogee, Okla.

Pvt. John B. Martin; father, Elmer Martin, Box 34, Tule Lake, Calif.

Pfc. John S. Ploch; mother, Mrs. Sophie Chesney, 148 Carles St., Detroit.

Pfc. Tibor Rubin; brother, Irwin Rubin, 4466 Cerritons Dr., Long Beach, Calif.

Pfc. Fon Mitchell; mother, Mrs. Bill Ray Mitchell, Roderfield, W. Va.

Pvt. Jose M. Garcia; mother Mrs. Gartola Garcia, 33½ Wetten Blvd., Los Angeles.

Pvt. Charles Sacco, Lorain, O.; mother, Mrs. Mary Josephine Sacco, Guelph, Ont.

Segregation Out For Returning PWs

By United Press

WASHINGTON—Defense Department sources disclosed a new plan Sunday for bringing future American prisoners of war back home without segregating those suspected of having "succumbed" to communism.

The plan—still subject to top-level approval but almost certain of acceptance—would avoid the pitfall of the last prisoner exchange last month. At that time the military encountered a storm of public protest for segregating and pinning a "Red label" on 23 released Americans.

A Defense Department spokesman said that in the future all prisoners of war will be treated and returned alike.

The new plan is based on experience gained from the return of the group of 149 [illegible] Americans. It also reflects the general feeling now that the much-discussed Communist "brainwashing" technique has been overestimated—at least in the extent it was used on American POW's, the spokesman said.

All of the prisoners, he said, were exposed to the Red propaganda indoctrination, but there is no evidence as yet that any of the Americans were subjected to severe psychological torture.

The non-segregation of any prisoners represents the major change in repatriation plans. The basic plan will remain the same—to give the men the best medical treatment and fly them back to the United States as fast as possible.

In the future the aim will be to counter Communist indoctrination of prisoners by "letting the American way of life speak for itself," a department spokesman said.

Missing Soldier Listed As Prisoner of Reds

A Philadelphia serviceman, previously reported missing in action, is a prisoner of war, according to the Defense Department's 837th casualty list, released last night.

The list also disclosed that two other Pennsylvanians have been captured, while three others were wounded and a resident of this city was injured in action. No casualties for New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland were announced.

RECEIVED LETTERS

Pfc. Paul T. Murphy, 33, a Second World War veteran who reenlisted in the Army in October, 1950, was officially designated as captured after having been reported missing since Feb. 12, 1951.

Murphy's wife, Doris, of 5539 Morton st., Germantown, said however, that she had received several letters from him, postmarked Camp 4, North Korea. She said in his most recent letter, which said he "expected to be coming home soon." He apparently believed he would figure in the spring prisoner exchange, she said.

NOTE FROM FREED GI

Mrs. Murphy also stated that Robert Shaw, of Vancouver, Wash., a returned prisoner who was sent to Valley Forge Army Hospital, told her in a letter dated May 5 that her husband "is alive and receiving fair treatment, although a prison camp is rough."

Murphy, who was attached to a field artillery unit, is a native of Re[illegible] Tex. [illegible] mother, Mrs. Viola [illegible] Ness. He moved to Philadelphia in 1945, after four years of war service, and was working as a clerk for the Sun Oil Co. when he re-enlisted.

Murphy has two sons, Paul, Jr., 5, and Jerry, 4, and three brothers and five sisters. One sister is WAC Lt. Etta Murphy, stationed at Camp Ord, Calif.

CPL. BAILEY

Cpl. William T. Bailey, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey, of 2107 Clymer st., was reported injured in action June 2, when he was struck in the knee by mortar fire.

A former student at Benjamin Franklin High School, Bailey was employed by a coal firm when he enlisted in January, 1951. He went overseas last January, after training at Fort Meade, Md., Camp Drum, N. Y., and Camp Pickett, Va.

Bailey, whose father is a Second World War veteran, has two brothers in the service. Pfc. Richard P. is an Army paratrooper at Fort Bragg, N. C. and Marine Pfc. Paul is scheduled to be sent to a station in Hawaii.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Pfc. John T. Klett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Klett, of Phillipsburg.

Pvt. Alfred P. Hess, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Hess, Sr., of Clearfield.

Pvt. Berlin F. Miller, husband of Mrs. Maralyn J. Miller, of Tamaqua.

CAPTURED

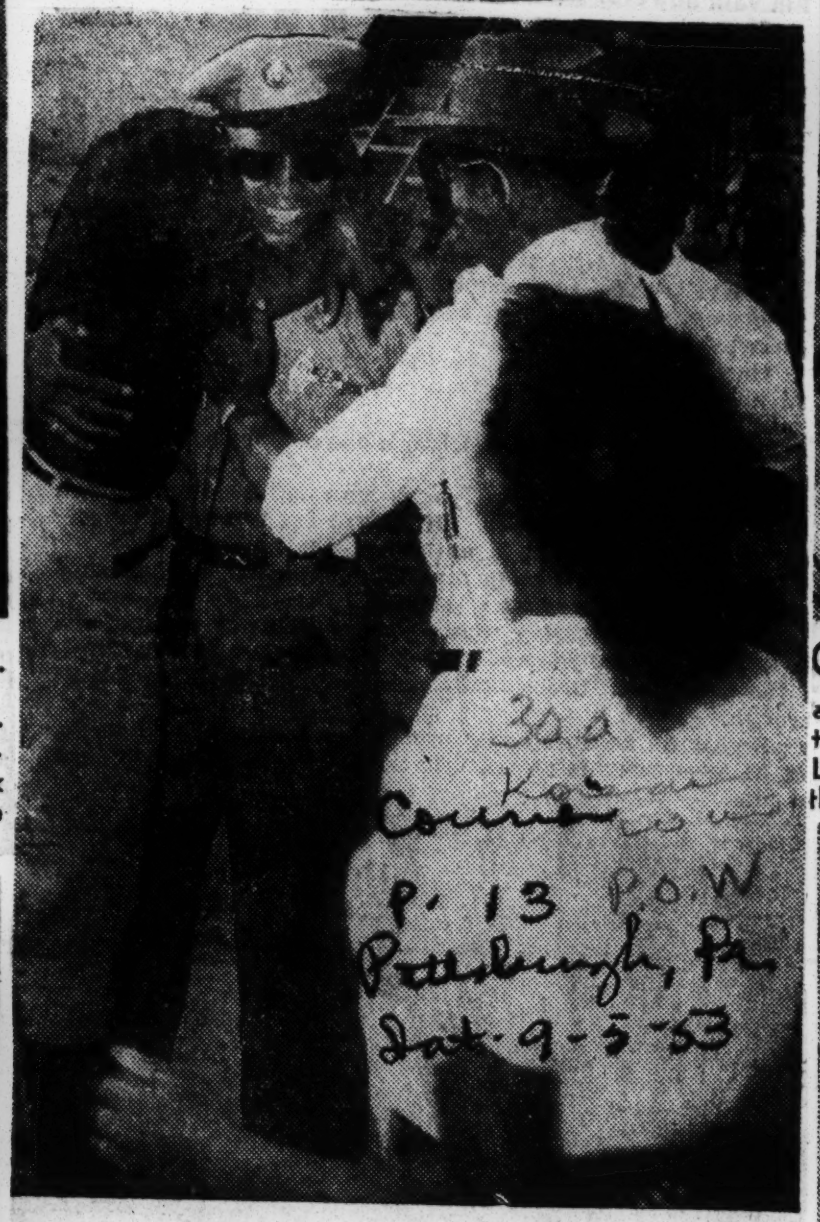
Pfc. Harry J. Fichtner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Fichtner, of Hyndman, Bedford county.

Cpl. Louis J. Pichelli, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Pichelli, of Midland, Beaver county.

Hugs and Kisses for GIs Back From Korea

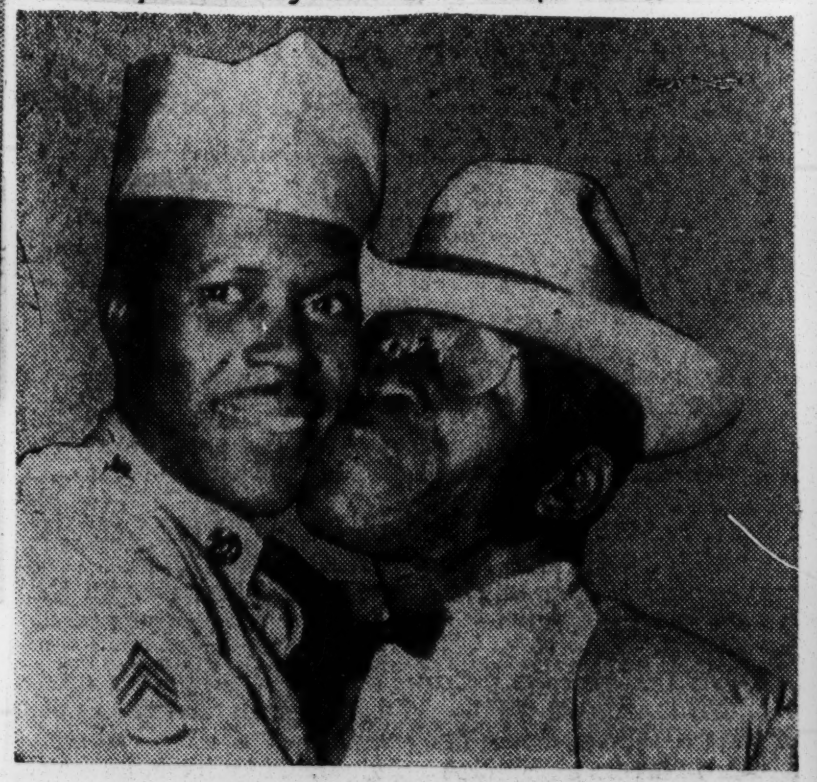
Home Sweet Home—Marine Sgt. John C. Weaver Jr. received a warm welcome from his wife, Leona, who arrived in San Francisco from Hartford, Conn., to be on hand when he disembarked with Marines, POWs and airmen. The reunion took place at Fort Mason after he had been overseas for twelve months and eight days.—E. F. Joseph Photo.

Wifely Greetings—Kissing for the first time in three years and three months are Pfc. Harold Grant and his wife. He was a POW for three years and eleven days. He has been in the Army for five years. His joyful wife traveled from Temple, Tex., to greet him when he arrived aboard the General Nelson M. Walker USNS when it docked at Pier Two at Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.—E. F. Joseph Photo.



Hugs A'Plenty—Corp. James G. Dobson was given a warm welcome by his mother and father, the Lewis Dobsons, of Alcoa, Tenn., along with 300 townsfolk when he was greeted upon his arrival from the West Coast at the Knoxville, Tenn., airport. Dobson was a prisoner of war in North Korea for thirty months.

Greetings—POW John Orr, a private first class, was greeted by his godson who was christened as his namesake while the soldier was in prison camp. Pictured with them is his joyful mother, Mrs. Christine Orr, of Los Angeles, Calif. He was in the Twenty-fifth Division of the Twenty-fourth Regiment.—E. F. Joseph Photo.



The Chip's Back—"Dad, I'm home" . . . these were the first words of Sgt. Smith

Harris of Philadelphia, Pa., when he embraced his father, Thomas Harris. The sergeant has been in the service thirteen years and was in the Korean Prison Camp for thirty-two months. He was of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. His plans for the future? "Just rest and visit with my home folks."—E. F. Joseph Photo.

Welcome Home—Col. Elliott Watkins, left, chief, Georgia Military District, is shown welcoming Pfc. Isaac Walden of Thomasville, Ga., back to his native state following his recent liberation from a North Korean Prisoner of War Camp. Private First Class Walden was one of a group of former POWs who arrived in Atlanta Aug. 24.—U. S. Army Photo.

SPARK KEPT THEM ALIVE:

Returning POW recalls horror of Red prison

By CHUCK DAVIS

SAN FRANCISCO (NNPA) — "If someone told me that anybody else had stood the things that I have seen through and seen myself, I wouldn't believe it was possible."

This is what Sgt. Arelious Porter, a 28-year-old ex-prisoner of war from Gloster, Miss., said of his 33-month ordeal in notorious Camp 5, a scant 800 yards from the Yalu river in North Korea.

Porter, who set foot on U.S. soil Sunday morning was one of the few who refused to die in captivity, despite cold, poor medical care and too little food. He is part of that handful who were kept alive by some mysterious spark — religion, thoughts of home and family, or just plain cussedness — while an estimated 1,700 of his buddies died.

His description was echoed a dozen times over by other men of the 328 repatriated aboard the USNS General Nelson Walker.

For days, perhaps years, this may be the only story the PWs will tell. Details? Some give less. How were they captured? They'll tell that too.

'The Twilight World'

But what it did to the nearly 200 colored troops who survived in that twilight world behind the bamboo curtain will only come out in snatches. Still dazed, still suspicious because of the stigma of absorbing communism that raced across the Pacific ahead of the Nelson Walker, they guard their innermost thoughts.

What the army knows about those who turned "progressive" under the daily Red diet of half truth, twisted fact and deliberate lie, is locked in the files of the Counter Intelligence corps, whose men interviewed each PW en route home.

What the men themselves know is buried deep behind the scar tissue that grew during month after month of physical punishment, mental pressure, and the knowledge that some of their comrades in arms betrayed them for candy, cigarettes and light details.

Not All 'Progressives'

The informers were not all "progressives" some of them point out. But they won't call names.

A strange combination of contempt and loyalty snarls all answers on the question, "Who accepted the Chinese way of looking at things?"

Shame plays a part too. The fact that these men are alive means that they gave the right answers most of the time in their indoctrination lectures. It means that most of them took their turn leading the small group discussions that followed the lectures—under the supervision of a Chinese. It means that they wrote only what was approved in their few letters home. It means they posed for photos against their wills.

It means, as one soldier freely admitted, that some if not most, signed the Moscow inspired Stockholm peace appeal.

They Are Alive

But they are alive. Their families, their countrymen, their government wanted them alive. If their lives and their thoughts can ever be the same again, it will be because of patience, understanding and intelligent information.

Perhaps some men were more confused than others. "Some of them went the other way," explained a corporal who asked that his name be withheld.

"Pressure can move mountains," Sgt. Porter declared. His own story indicates it did not move him too much however.

He was beaten, slapped and threatened with a pistol by a Chinese instructor for refusing to sign a statement that he had seen white troops raping Korean women, he declared.

10-35 Buried Daily

This was followed by extra work—lifting logs, digging holes and moving stones. Meanwhile his regular job on the grave digging detail continued, and he said he saw from 10 to 35 men buried daily from January 1951 to midsummer of the same year.

For his stubborness Porter and a group he estimated at about 25 were labelled "tough mouthed reactionaries."

They continued to pay for this attitude. Sgt. Porter's mother, Julia, died while he was a prisoner. He learned by the grapevine that the letter saying so was held up for three months inside Camp 5.

Some Stayed Behind

At least one of the men who "co-operated" is paying a higher price, however. Although an undetermined number of "progressives" came home aboard the Walker, three men—their names are Adams, White and Sullivan — stayed behind by choice.

It was a bitter choice for White. Porter, who left with the last group out of Camp 5, said White cried "like a baby" the night before he left.

Nine white soldiers stayed behind with White, Adams and Sullivan.

Despite frostbitten feet, extra details, days in the "ice box" (an unheated pilbox in which a man could neither stand nor lie), and daily lectures on "warmongering capitalists," most of the men retained a spark of humor.

"They (the Chinese) were always talking about the USSR and Josef Vissarionovich Stalin," Porter said. "We talked fast and called him Joseph the son of a b—h."

At least they did until someone blabbed.

Welcome Home, Son!—Mrs. Annabelle Royall of Brooklyn, N. Y., "Armed Forces Mother of the Year," greets her returned war-prisoner son, Sgt. Calvin Royall, 20, at LaGuardia Field in New York. Mrs. Royall has three other sons in service.

Horrors in North Korea

THE TRUE nature of the world-wide Communist enemy was brought home dramatically to dozens of Negro households with the release of United Nations war prisoners—husbands, fathers and brothers.

The Geneva Convention on the care and treatment of military prisoners was even observed by the Nazi war machine which, at least fearful of reprisal, treated American prisoners humanely; but the North Korean and Chinese Communist enemies were something else again.

They beat, starved, mistreated and killed thousands of helpless, unarmed men, and harassed and tortured the rest in an effort to win them over to communism.

Worse, in some prison camps they segregated American prisoners racially, although these men had been fighting side by side in integrated units, and had thought that the Communists, with all their loud-mouthed propaganda against racism, would have practiced what they preached.

More revelations of mistreatment will come as more of these young men are released, and many American Negroes far from the fighting lines who had never taken communism seriously will be compelled to think seriously about it for the first time.

What they need to learn is that this Communist barbarism is not characteristic alone of the Oriental Reds, but of all Communists everywhere, whether in front of or behind the Iron Curtain, whenever they get power over others.

Communist training, whether in this country or abroad, jettisons all of the Christian precepts and operates on the basis of brute force alone, using ruthlessly whoever and whatever it can to attain its ends.

The GI-termed "progressive" in a Korean prison camp who betrays his comrades for an extra ration or a couple of cigarettes is ideologically on all fours with the "progressive" here who betrays his country by selling out to the enemy or giving him aid and comfort by furthering his objectives through undermining confidence in this nation's free institutions.

Communism, our boys have learned, is not just an "idea" as some of our "liberals" would have us believe, but a vast evil conspiracy against all that we believe in and cherish.

The way in which Communists tortured and killed our youths in North Korean prison camps, is the same way in which they treat their own people and will treat others if and when they get the opportunity.

To understand that basic fact is to understand the necessity for using every means to protect ourselves against this menace and not be dissuaded by cries of "witch hunting."

Negro POW's The Maority Of Americans Freed Last Sunday Say Reds Tried To Condition Them Not To Resist Appeal Of Communism When Back In United States

Despite Intensity Of Red Propaganda And Intimidation Efforts Very Few Negro Prisoners Accepted Them

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—(DSN)—American Negro soldiers returning from Communist prisoner of War Camps have charged that the communist practiced flagrant segregation policies in the camps and attempted to instill vicious racial and class hatred into Negro Prisoners according to a report filed by John J. Casserly, International News Service Correspondent from Freedom Village exchange point for American prisoners of war in Korea.

They said Red Chinese "indoctrination" was so severe in some cases in stressing class struggle that some of the prisoners became mentally unbalanced for prolonged periods of time.

The majority of the Americans freed by the Communists Sunday were Negroes, most of them from the notorious Camp Number Five at Pyok[illegible] Korea.

They [illegible] Red Chinese aut[illegible] yoktong placed the Ne[illegible]ers in an all-colored comp[illegible], separate from prisoners of other races, and at the same time bombarded them with repeated statements that Negroes had no equality with white men in the United States.

All the while, the returned POWs said, the Communists played class against class, country against country and white man against black man in the camp to stir up hatred and division among the prisoners.

Pfc. [illegible] Berry of (1522 Greenwood Place) Tulsa, Okla., explained:

"What they tried to do was to politically awaken us so that when we return to the United States, we would not resist the appeal of Communism."

Returnees said the Reds broke the camp's prisoner population into five segregated classes—Negro, Turks, white Americans, Spanish-speaking Americans and Filipinos, Puerto Ricans and Colombians, and British.

One returned POW said the Chinese ignored the fact that segregation had been abolished in the American Army and never mentioned it, playing instead on any sensational news item or propaganda bit that could infer inequality.

Cpl. Richard Barnes, 27, of (2407 Bringhurst St.) Houston, Texas, told newsmen he did not believe the Communists liked the Negroes any better than the whites but made great efforts to demonstrate they were their "friends."

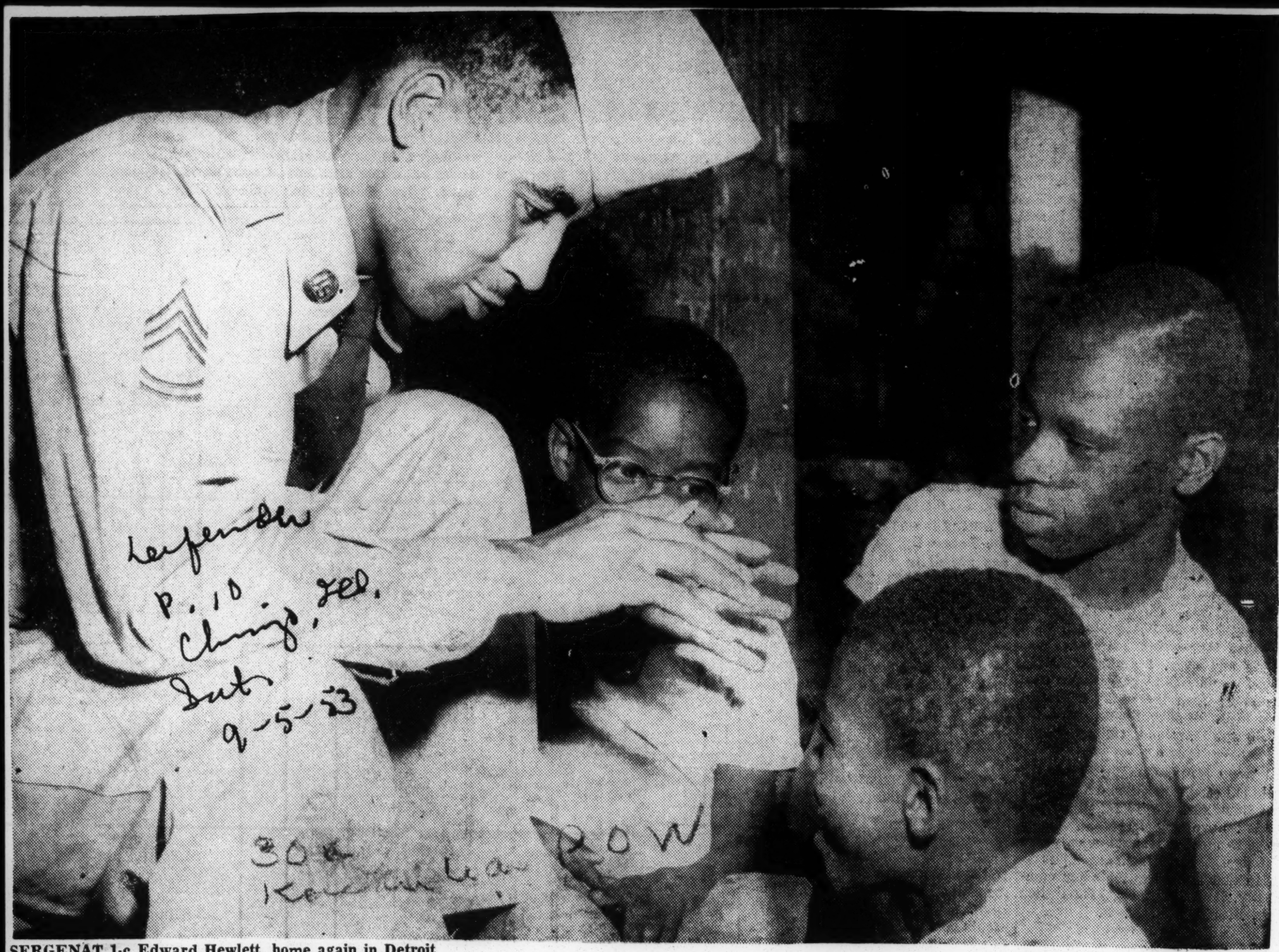
Barnes said that in order to win the favor of Negro prisoners, the Reds in many cases were more lenient with colored prisoners than with whites.

"Nothing would happen to me for doing something," he explained. But if a white boy did it, he would get from six months to a year in jail."

Barnes added that the Chinese "made the most of racial problems" to create as much conflict as possible in the minds of all the Negro POWs.

He said, however, that despite the intensity of the Reds' propaganda and intimidation efforts, very few of the colored prisoners accepted them.

Other Negro returnees said the same thing. They said that among 12 Allied POW's who decided to remain with the Communists rather than accept repatriation, only three were Negroes.



SERGENAT 1-c Edward Hewlett, home again in Detroit after 31 months as prisoner in a Chinese Communist prisoner of war camp, tells neighborhood boys of his experiences as a POW. Son of Mrs. Molly Hewlett, Sgt. Hewlett was Detroit's first returning POW to reveal detailed stories of life in North Korean prison camps. "When we were first imprisoned," said Sgt. Hewlett, "we used to think we'd be set free every day. But as the days and months dragged on we adopted the slogan —The Golden Gate in Fifty-Eight,' "Yeah—we didn't think we'd make it this soon."

REPATRIATE Cpl. Wilbert M. Warring, of Philadelphia, is carried down the ramp of a Globemaster at Tokyo after a flight from Korea. Warring was in the second group of exchanged prisoners. (Air Force Photo)

Freed POWs return home

Latest group ups total to 300

SAN FRANCISCO (NNPA) — With the arrival last Sunday of the fifth big Navy transport, the Marine Phoenix, bringing home 377 repatriated American service men from Communst prisoner - of - war camps in Korea, the number of colored Yanks to return reached a total of 300.

These POW's who have known intimately the months and years of brutal frustration and agony behind enemy barbed wire tell virtually the same stories told by other contingents.

Among the officers to return were: Maj. Clifford Alenn of Los Angeles, Lieut. Alvin J. Anderson of Los Angeles, Lieut. Walter L. Johnson, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., Lieut. Edward Lyles of Cleveland, , and Lieut. Charles E. Davis, of Cleveland.

Met By Relatives

All the officers were met by their wives and other relatives and friends, who had come from distant points to meet them when the big transport died up at the Fort Mason dock.

Lieutenant Anderson assumed the role of spokesman for the group. He said that of them had been at POW Camp 2 for a period of thirty-three months, and there were three other colored officers who should be arriving within the next fortnight. Their names were given as Lieut. Drayton Ragland, Maj. John Walker, and Lieut. Dennis Wilson.

Other repatriates of lesser rank were: Pfc. Charlie Code of Macon, Ga., who was captured on Pork Chop Hill in February and spentonly six months as a prisoner at Camp 6, a mining camp; Corp L. Buckham of NYC, captured at Koon Wah, who was a POW for ten months at Camp 3; Corp Nathaniel Phillips of St. Louis, who was a POW for 21 months at Camps 3 and 5.

For Three Months

Pfc. Roger Swindall of Monterey, Calif., a POW for three months; Pfc. Ira Alston of Raleigh, N.C., a POW for six weeks and a day, and Pfc. Carlson Jeter of Union, S.C., a POW for two months.

The men from Cap 3 said 11 colored GI's remained to pursue courses in Communist propaganda. The names of these men were unknown to any of the POW's interviewed. The only one Pfc. Sullivan of Los Angeles, who was reported to have remained with the Communists.

HONORED Mothers of three wounded Philadelphia soldiers freed by Reds are shown with Deputy Mayor Michael J. Byrnes at a patriotic service in City Hall. They are (from left) Mrs. Elizabeth Jankovits, of 962 N. 6th st.; Mrs. Edna Coogan, of 4226 Paul st., and Mrs. Etta W[illegible]ring, of 1910 Titan st.

Texas Mother Snubs Red PW Charges

Special To The World

PALESTINE, Texas — The Communists tried to send propaganda mail to the home of a recently released Negro soldier, but his mother "sent 'em packing" quickly and turned the whole thing over to the Red Cross.

Corporal Theodore Jackson's name popped up on the "heard from home" list last week, and the Communists tried to get into the act from some unidentified location, but it just didn't work.

Mrs. Maggie Davison, owner of a 17-acre farm and mother of the soldier, gave the Red [illegible] the evidence and [illegible] indignantly:

"I put no trust in that stuff a-tall."

She had received several letters signed the "Communist Party of Ft. Worth," and the "Communist Party of Houston." She knew that Reds were required to register in these places and none ever had.

BRAIN WASH

And she didn't believe the stuff in the letters which were headed, "Brain Wash, Hog Wash," and paid little attention to tales that American prisoners had been treated well by the Reds, but that Communist prisoners had not fared so well in American hands.

Shortly afterwards, her son arived, and he isn't paying the propaganda any attention either. In fact, he's having the time of his lime taking this rural society by storm in a shiny new auto.

But for a quiet and serious moment, he told his mother about them. Sure, he said. He and every other prisoner signed a letter urging the end of the "futile Korean War."

PRISONER PARADED

Who wouldn't when a fellow prisoner was paraded before them with the announcement that his head would be cut off if they refused to sign.

"We would have signed anything to save that boy," Jackson said, and his mother nodded knowingly.

He told his mother how the Reds tried to indoctrinate prisoners with their beliefs, but added, "I don't think any of the fellows paid much attention to that stuff."

And Jackson went right on enjoying a nation he had not seen in months while nothing was accomplished by the letters which declared that American "big business" was afarid of a peace in Korea and that American prisoners had learned that the Red way was fine."

Capt. Stanley freed POW, coming home

EAST ORANGE—New Jersey's top-ranking released prisoner of war, Capt. Milford W. Stanley, 59 Edgar st., is expected to rejoin his wife and two children Thursday or Friday.

His wife, Mrs. Annette Stanley, told the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN on Sunday that she has been informed that her husband will arrive in San Francisco today (Wednesday).

He is expected to leave for New York by plane soon after his arrival in California.

Prisoner 3 Years

Capt. Stanley was taken prisoner by the Korean Communists on Nov. 27, 1950, while in combat with the 24th Regiment of the 25th Division.

He was listed as missing until Dec. 19, 1951, when his wife heard a broadcast which said that he was a prisoner of war.

Eagerly waiting for the joyous reunion along with Mrs. Stanley are 15-year-old Milford Jr., Diane, 3½, who was but an infant when her father last saw her; and Mrs. Mary Valeriano, New Haven, Conn.

We Walked 300 Miles Georgia PWs Relate

By BILL DIEHL

Four of Georgia's five prisoners of war who halted briefly in Atlanta Monday agreed the infamous death march was the worst part of their entire ordeal.

The men, all of whom had been interned in Camp No. 5 at Unsong, were Cpl. Walter O. Moore, Sgt. Albert Dixon, Pfc. Leroy Broom and Pfc. Isaac Walden.

EVERY STEP

"We walked every step of the way," Dixon said. "It was 300 miles or more. It took us 19 days. They took away most of our clothing. I had on a shirt, pants and a pair of shoes. No coat and no socks. And it was November.

"Many of the men died. Others were killed trying to escape. Some just fell in their tracks and were left behind to die."

MUD SHACKS

"In the prison camp we were herded together in mud shacks," Broom said. "There were about eight men to a room. It was freezing cold and we slept on the floor. It was crowded. The food was very, very bad. We lost about 50 men a day.

"At first all we got was millet," Moore said. "Millet and then some cracked corn. No salt. A lot of the men couldn't eat it. I think that's what probably killed more than anything else—the food. They just starved to death."

Broom said: "We left over half our boys in Camp Five. They were dead. There were 3,000 of us to start with and 1,600 died."

Indoctrination began soon after they got in the camps, the men added.

"The Commies gave us lectures and stuff to read, but I didn't pay any attention to it," Broom said. "They could keep me in there 20 years and wouldn't believe that stuff. I told them I knew the score."

Dixon said they tried to "jam that stuff down our throats. We had classes every day. I don't know of any Georgia men who were swayed, though. We got to know the squealers and we just didn't talk around them."

He recalled that they took some men out in the snow and made them stand for hours at a time while they pumped Communist propaganda into them. Under this type of "indoctorination" some were swayed.

TOUGHEST ON OFFICERS

"Others," Moore said, "just didn't come out when we were brought back. They (the Communists) were roughest on officers. Many officers were arrested just before we were freed and locked up. We never saw them again."

Walden said he saw a Russian officer in the camp one day. "They told us he was Chinese but we knew better," he said. "Then, going back down Freedom Road we saw about 14 more.

When asked whether he thought the Commies had the H-bomb, Moore replied:

"If it's bad, they got it. If they haven't got it, they'll get it."

Moore was captured on Nov. 4, 1950. It was his second trip to Korea. He had arrived in June, was wounded by a .25 rifle shot in the shoulder, was sent to Japan for 37 days and then sent back to Korea late in September. He was captured less than two months later.

Dixon was captured under similar circumstances. He was in an artillery outfit which was firing cover during an Eighth Army retreat. He said when they got through, his outfit turned their guns on the Chinese and kept firing until they were out of ammunition. Then they blew up the guns and took to the hills where they were captured.

All the news they got was over the radio and in two "American" newspapers, Dixon said. These were the Daily Worker and the People's World, one of which was published in San Francisco.

Staff Photo—Marion Johnson

FIVE GEORGIANS HAPPY AS THEY ARRIVE HOME

Front, L. to R., Cpl. Hendrix, Cpl. Moore, Sgt. Dixon. Back, Pfc. Walden, Pfc. Broom

PFC McShan Back Home in West Des Moines

The first prisoner of war released in "big switch" to return to Iowa soil, Pfc. Lawrence H. McShan, 26, arrived by train in Des Moines, August 25, sixteen days after his release by the Chinese Communists in the prisoner exchange at Freedom Village Korea.

MC SHAN.

He returned to his wife, Della Mae, at 6 Lincoln avenue, West Des Moines, where they have a small apartment.

McShan was captured near the Chorwon reservoir Feb. 12, 1941, whe nhis outfit—K company, 9th regiment, 2nd division—was overrun by Communists.

Mrs. McShan was notified that her husband was missing on March 6 of tsat year.

Before going into the army in the spring of 1950, he worked six years as a section hand and in a foundry in West Des Moines.

Toledo POW Tells Of Red Torture

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — The first Toledo prisoner of war to return to his home declared that in his prison camp there was more mental than physical torture at the hands of the Communists.

Sherman Cross, tense, but happy with his family, calmly related his 32 months of privation, suffering and brutality.

He was captured, with two other artillerymen, at a roadblock in North Korea Nov. 30, 1950. Three days later he was stricken with intestinal pneumonia. His illness probably saved him from one of the Communist's infamous "death marches," he said.

He was sent to a collection of mud shacks called a hospital area, Sgt. Cross said. Given only rice to eat, he remained there two months then was transferred across the Yalu River, where he was held until his release.

The camp, which at one time held 1,100 prisoners of various nationalities, included an area of 1,000 feet square. At first there were only a few shacks, but the prisoners themselves built other shelter.

There was no heat. Their only food was millet, cracked corn, sorgham seeds and soybeans. As many as 80 men tried to sleep on the mud floor of one small room. They tried to rid themselves of lice, which caused deaths by burying their clothes in the snow and freezing the vermin.

About 27 men died daily, and of the 82 men in his battery, only 36 survived captivity.

Sgt. Cross said as possiblity of armistic grew near, conditions improved. The armistic was signed on his 24th birthday.

RELAXATION AT LAST.—Sitting on the front porch is one of the luxuries about which Pfc. Oliver Smith, left, dreamed while he was a prisoner of war in North Korea. The soldier with 11 years' Army experience, came home this week from San Francisco, where he returned with other repatriated prisoners of war aboard the U.S. Navy General Nelson Walker. Talking with him on the porch of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Hughey, 2436 Montgall Ave., is another brother-in-law, Captain Fred Drisdale of Oakland, Cal., who with Mrs. Drisdale drove Pfc. Smith here from San Francisco. They will leave today for Chandler, Texas, to visit Pfc. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe R. Smith.

'THIS KIND OF WORK IS A PLEASURE.'—Pfc. Oliver Smith, who returned home from Korea this week after being held a prisoner of war for 27 months, found cutting the grass at the home of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Hughey, 2436 Montgall, a pleasant task. After undergoing the hardships of hunger and cruelty at the hands of the Communists for more than two years, he found joy in doing a few home chores. He said that returning home was like coming into another world. While he was at it, Pfc. Smith also cut the grass of his sister's next-door neighbor, Miss Carolyn E. Brydie, 2434 Montgall.

White Fo
Reds Ha
To Dupe

First Tennessee Repatri
Cpl. Robert L. Richard
Reassures All That Chi
Fell Upon Deaf Ears;

White folk, as well as colored were giving the "glad hand" to Corporal Robert L. Richardson, 31, of Mt. Pleasant, who became the first Tennessee soldier released from a prison camp to arrive home.

The colored corporal, looking none the worse for wear, flew in from Evansville to Nashville on Monday of this week and was accompanied to his home in Mt. Pleasant by Wallace Westfield, a reporter for the **Tennessean** to whom he gave an interview on his life in a Communist prison. The reporter, like most white persons who talk to colored soldier or civilians these days, was primarily interested in finding out how Communism was "taking" with colored soldiers. The reporter appeared to be satisfied that "the country is safe" if all one needs to worry about is how much of a Fifth Column" the Communists can organize among colored soldiers who are returning from the Korean War. Corporal Richardson, like the average colored soldier in all wars of the past, showed that he is still a loyal American and was wondering how any of the folk back home got any idea that any amount of doctrination by foreigners could change his attitude.

Cpl. Richardson confirmed the previous reports, published since the armistice, revealing that the Chinese Communists segregated the colored from the white soldiers and that they tried their wiles on the colored soldiers. Richardson could not name any colored soldiers he knew had been influenced to "hate white men" by any Chinese indoctrination. The reporter said Richardson advised that, following the segregation arrangement in camp, "Actually all of us, white and colored, started to mingle together more than ever."

Richardson reported that the boys in camp always knew when the peace talk indicated that the war was about to end. He said the food got better when the news about peace was good. But that the food got bad again when apparently the news about peace was not good.

The Chinese had voluntary lectures, trying to indoctrinate the American soldiers, Richardson reported. But he said only about 15 men out of a company of 250 attended these lectures.

The Mt. Pleasant soldier was captured by the Chinese a month after he landed in Korea. This was April 25, 1951. He was a member of the 24th Regiment, 25th Division. The first news sent to Richardson's mother about him by the Army was that he had been "missing in action" since April 23, 1951.

Richardson reported something about the Communists that was not news to Americans who have kept abrest of the times. That is the "Reds" are unconscionable liars. He says they were lying in reporting that 147 Americans "escaped" from camp. Richardson knew of about 200 men who tried to escape and failed and he says the Chinese guards brag about nobody being able to escape from their camps.

He disputed a report by the Chinese "Reds" that "only a few more than 1000 Americans died in prison camp." Said Richardson "At Camp 1, alone, there were something like 2000 soldiers buried on the hill there. When I got there the men who were already in camp told us that there was no record kept of who was buried there—But were told that in the early days of 1951 men were dying—sometimes as many as 20 a day, from disentery and starvation."

As for food, Richardson stated that when his group of 200 men was marched to Camp No. 1 on the Yalu River, "We were given sorghum, cracked corn and some sort of stuff that looked like laying mash to eat It was only when we arrived in Camp 5, two months later that we got a piece of meat and it was small, cooked in water and had no flavor.

The soldier confirmed previous reports that the Chinese tried to incite racial tension between the colored and white Americans. But he said he knew what everything was like in America and was not influenced. But he said the men in camp were too weak to put up a fight against the indoctrination attempts of the "Reds."

Richardson got a big kick, he says out of the games of basket ball his men had with the Chinese guards. His men were able to beat the Chinese so bad that "they stopped playing us."

This opportunity to play basket ball and other sports in the Olympic among prisoners was a bright spot in the prison life of the Americans, Richardson admitted because "you got a chance to see men from other camps. Another bright spot in camp life, he said was when Frank (Pappy Noel, a photographer of the Associated Press, arrived at the camp with permission to take pictures of the men. "He was a nice guy," said everybody liked him"

Richardson was only 18 when he enlisted in the army. He did not get a good chance to experience much of army life before he was captured and sent to a prison camp. The young soldier stated he is going to take his 30-day furlough and re-enlist. when he reports back at Camp Breckenridge in Kentucky.

Richardson's mother is Mrs. Lula Mae Davis of Mt. Pleasant, who was overjoyed to greet her son upon his return home. Before leaving for the Army back in 1951, Richardson was employed at the Murry Mills in Mt. Pleasant.

Richardson's report on his life as a war prisoner seems to confirm the fears of many Americans that the soldiers who fought in Korea were given a harder way to go than any Americans who have fought in these ventures into foreign lands to fight. This, it seems, is especially true of the men who were captured and placed in camps as war prisoners. The Mt. Pleasant soldiers story seems to confirm the report that the Reds have not told the truth as to the number of Americans they captured and the number who died horrible deaths, from neglect, after they fell into the hands of the Communists.

THEY'RE MAKING NEWS — Uncle Sam laid out the "welcome" mat in cities, towns and villages last week as the first contingent of released prisoners-of-war landed on these shores. Reading of their home-coming are, left to right: Pvt. P. Carmen, Mart, Texas; Sgt. William Hayes, Atlanta, Ga.; and Pvt. Ed Robertson, New Orleans, La., all with the 75th Field Artillery battalion. (Newspress Photo.)

Two More State POWs Set Free

CPL. ABRAHAM KERNS

Two Oklahoma prisoners of war were released last Friday, August 7, 1953. These two fellows had been in Communist camps for the past 32 months.

The two that were released are Cpl. Abraham Kerns, 22, of Watonga, and Cpl. Roosevelt Powell, Jr., 25, of Okmulgee.

Kearns, a member of the 25th Division is the son of Mrs. Anna Kerns of 315 W. 8th in Watonga, Oklahoma. Powell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Powell of Okmulgee, and is a member of the 2nd Division.

Cpl. Kerns has a sister Emma Lee Fisher who lives here in Oklahoma City. He also has an aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Young of 2021 N. Page.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell told a Black Dispatch reporter Saturday morning that they were so thrilled until they did not know what to do. They have not slept a wink since they heard the news." Mrs. Powell said that she called Cpl. Kerns' mother immediately.

U. N. Tells Reds to Return 'Willing' POWs

PANMUNJOM (Saturday) Aug. 15 (AP).—The United Nations Command yesterday took a hand in the hot dispute over the Red holdout of war prisoners, bluntly telling the Communists they expect the return of all men who want to come home.

The Communists did not reply at once. They insist that Allied prisoners given jail terms for "crimes" must serve the sentences before they can be repatriated. Returning captivs say the jailed prisoners were tried on trumped-up charges just before or after the armistice.

In Friday's meeting of the Prisoner of War Repatriation Committee at Panmunjom, Col. Louis C. Friedersdorff, the Allied representative, asked the Reds for "confirmation from your side that all the prisoners who 'insist on repatriation' be returned. He said there was no loophole in the truce agreement for holding out anyone.

The demand was made as the 84 Americans released Friday added to stories of previous repatriates telling of last-minute Communist courts-martial in Red camps.

Repatriates reported that more than a dozen United States prisoners were tried on trumped-up charges and sentenced to as much as three years in jail. The total number jailed is not known.

An indication of what the Red reaction to the Allied demand may be was seen in Peiping Radio's blast earlier this week saying it had a right under the Geneva convention to hold back allied prisoners charged with an "indictable offense."

Peiping Radio opened up after Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told the Reds to return the prisoners or else the U.N. might hold back some Communist prisoners.

The United States State Department said the Geneva Convention did not apply because the Korean Armistice agreement flatly stated that all war prisoners who wanted to go home must be allowed to do so.

Friedersdorff emphasized that point in his demand on the Reds in the Repatriation Commission.

"There is no basis in the armistice agreement," he said, "for excluding from those to be returned the POWS who have been sentenced to confinement for any reason, who are being tried, or are awaiting trial or who may be a witness in such cases.

"We expect your side to comply with the terms of the armistice and repatriate without exception all persons now in your custody who insist upon repatriation."

Friedersdorff called the Reds' attention to the armistice agreement terms which said the prisoners were to be returned within 60 days following the July 27 signing of the truce.

The Peiping Radio has charged that the Allies are illegally withholding 120 Chinese from repatriation.

The U.N. Command reported Thursday it had delivered the last of 5495 Chinese prisoners to be returned, but Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens said in Washington 250 Chinese Reds involved in crimes during captivity might be held back.

The U.N. command said any comment on the discrepancy between the figures must come from Washington.

POW OF GRETNA REPORTED DEAD

Six La., Miss., Soldiers on Communist List

After nearly three years of waiting, the faith and hope of a Gretna family was badly shaken Thursday after they learned that their son, Pvt. Willie Davis, Negro, 26, was among six Louisiana and Mississippi men the Communists say have died in Red prison camps.

The United States Army Thursday announced that the Communists had reported the six among 121 American soldiers they said had died after their capture in the Korean fighting.

Other than Davis, those named are:

Cpl. Johnnie Elmore Jr., son of Mrs. Beatrice E. Sanders, Tallulah.

Sgt. Billy J. Laroue, son of Oscar E. Laroue, Shreveport.

Cpl. Robert C. Adams, son of Carshie Adams, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Cpl. Dudley L. Evans, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Evans, Greenville, Miss.

Pfc. George H. Mason, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Mason, Byhalia, Miss.

Davis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis, 1512 Palfrey, Gretna.

The soldier was a veteran of approximately nine years of service, his 17-year-old brother, Joseph, said Thursday. "He would have had his 27th birthday next week, on Aug. 18," Joseph said.

The brother said Davis had served for three and one-half years during World War II in both Japan and Germany, "but he didn't get into the fighting."

"After that," Joseph explained, "Willie came home for a few months and then re-enlisted for three years in the Army."

By June 1950, his enlistment was almost out—he had four months to go and was getting ready to come home.

Then the family got their last letter from him. Willie wrote from Seattle, Wash., that he couldn't come home, because the Korean fighting had begun. He and his outfit were going to the Far East.

"That's the last we heard from him. We didn't get a letter after that," the brother related.

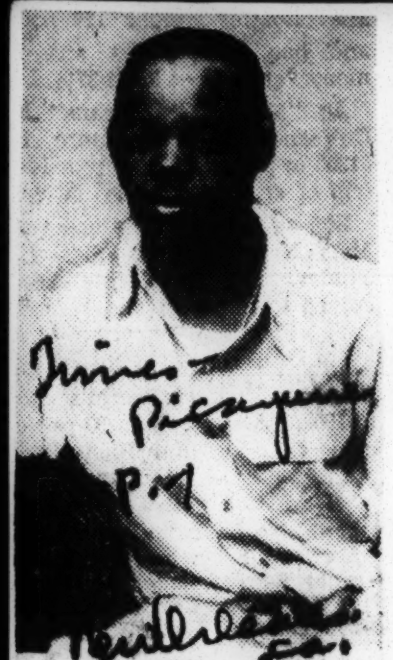
"Until that telegram from the Army came—saying that Willie had been captured by the Communists on Dec. 1, 1950."

A rifleman with the 24th Division, according to his brother, Davis attended Booker T. Washington High school before entering the service.

Then, Wednesday night, the brother said, another telegram came saying that Willie Davis had "died while in the custody of the Communists."

The Communists have listed a total of 1022 Americans whom they say have died in their prisons.

"We still hope he's alive, we know it's not definite," Joseph said. The telegram explained, he acceded, that the information was based solely on Communist reports and might be unreliable.



PVT. WILLIE DAVIS, 26-year-old Gretna soldier, was among six Louisiana and Mississippi men reported by the Communists to have died in Red prison camps. Davis was a veteran of World War II and was captured in Korea on Dec. 1, 1950, his family said.

UN TO HOLD BACK POW CRIMINALS

Reds Warned US Prepared with Counter Measures

By ROGER D. GREENE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP) — Secretary of State Dulles warned the Communists today that any retention of Allied prisoners will be regarded as a violation of the Korean armistice terms and the United Nations Command is prepared to take counter measures.

Dulles said the U. N. Command will hold back a large batch of Red prisoners, who committed crimes during their imprisonment, until the last phase of the current exchange of POW's—to make sure the Communists return Allied prisoners whom they have sentenced to prison.

The secretary told his news conference that an open violation of the truce terms would be grounds for raising the whole question of whether the armistice has broken down.

Warns on Speculation

However, he cautioned against speculation that it might lead to a renewal of hostilities.

Dules emphasized there is nothing to suggest a new outbreak of fighting is likely or possible. He said the prisoner exchange is moving with regularity so far, with slight infractions charged by both sides.

And he noted that tte armistice agreement contains "many safeguards" against trickery, including permission for joint Red Cross teams to visit POW camps.

'Bad Record' Cited

Declaring the Communists have "a bad record" for holding back prisoners, Dulles said there is ample evidence they kept hundreds of thousands of German and Japanese prisoners after World War II.

The secretary handed newsmen a formal statement taking note of the storm of anger aroused in this country over reports by returning American prisoners that the Communists are holding numerous Allied prisoners convicted of so-called crimes by the Reds.

According to reports by returning GI's, some American POW's were taken from Red prison camps almost on the eve of the exchange operation, tossed into Communist jails and notified they would not be repatriated until they had served their terms.

Not Officially Evaluated

Dulles said reports of this kind have not yet been officially evaluated, but he declared:

"The U. N. Command holds a substantial number of Communist prisoners of war who have committed crimes, and I understand that it is the intention of the U. N. Command to withhold the return of these prisoners of war to the last so that we shall first know whether or not the Communists intend to wihhtold the return of any condemned by them to sentences.

"I repeat that for the Communists to do this would be considered by us to be a violation of the armistice terms.

Possible Loophole

American legal experts said the Communists might claim that under the 1906 Geneva Convention they could legally insist on the completion of sentences meted out to Allied prisoners during captivity.

Dulles told newsmen, however, the United States takes the position that the Korean armistice agreement takes precedence over the Geneva regulations.

The truce terms specify that all prisoners are to be freed.

Meanwhile, the Defense Department announced a new total of 142,294 American battle casualties in what may be the next-to-last weekly summary of the Korean War.

The new total marked an increase of 589 over last week's figures.

Listed as killed in action were 78 Americans, making a new total of 22,706; another 500 wounded, a total of 105,980 in that category, and 11 missing for a total of 13,608.

List of Returned Prisoners

Joseph B. Harbin, Cpl., USMC, attached to 24th Brigade, British Royal Marines; father, Floyd L. Harbin, Rt. 1, Grenada, Miss.

MUNSAN, Aug. 13 (Thursday) (AP) — The United Nations command official list of American prisoners of war freed Thursday in the ninth day of the Korean armisticce POW exchange:

Donald J. Riley, Pfc., Co. B, 31st Rgt., 7th Div.; mother, Goldie S. Riley, 3022 Alboin st., Toledo, Ohio.

Ralph C. Presbrey, Pfc., Co. S, 23rd Rgt., 2nd Div.; uncle, William F. Kepner, Rural Rt. 1, Box 35, St. Elmo, Ill.

Robert L. McGreevy, Cpl., Co. L, 8th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; mother, Agnes C. McGreevy, 240 N. Merchanic st., Cumberland, Md.

Lucian Brinegar, Pfc., Co. K, 21st Rgt., 24th Div.; mother, Etta Brinegar, 132 Quitman st., Dayton, Ohio.

Matthew Bowling, Pfc., Co. K, 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; father, Thomas M. Bowling, Dewdrop, Ky.

Bobby H. Coleman, Pfc., Co. C, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Mrs. Alice Coleman, Rt. 1, Box 317 Elkhorn City, Ky.

Richard L. Cones, Sgt., Co. E, 5th R.C.T., 24th Div.; father, William Frederick Cones, 183 13th ave., S. W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

William G. Koontz, Pfc. Co. E, 5th R.C.T., 24th Div., mother, Edith M. Koontz, Rte. 1, New Enterprise, Pa.

Perry F. Woodley, Sgt., Med. Co., 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; mother, Christine Woodley, Rt. 5, Box 172, Jasper, Ala.

Eugene Powers, Sgt. Co. K, 21st Rgt., 24th Div.; mother, Mrs. Bessie Powers, Box 88, Emlyn, Ky.

Clyde D. Boothe Cpl., 3rd Recon. Co., 3rd Div.; brother, William Boothe, W. Brownsville, Pa.

Clyde J. Hughes, Pfc., Co. M, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Maggie Hughes, Honaker, Va.

Melvin W. Darnell, Cpl., Co. A, 5th R.C.T., 24th Div.; father, Elster Darnell, Rt. 2, Sinai, Ky.

Joseph R. Hussman, Cpl., Co. A, 5th R.C.T., 24th Div.; mother, Myrtle M. Hussman, 14950 Stople, Rt. 3, Detroit 21, Mich.

Francis J. Mosnicka, Pfc., Co. C, 21st Rgt., 24th Div.; mother, Anna M. Mosnicka, Rt. 4, Tomah, Wis.

Reginald A. Smith, Sgt., Ambulance Co., 24th Med. Bn., 24th Div.; wife, Sarah J. Smith, Cochran Field, Macon, Ga.

Jose E. Martinez, Cpl., Btny. A, 15th FA Bn., 2nd Div.; father, Otoniel Martinez, P. O. Box 629, Questa, N. M.

Albert A. DeSmet, Pfc., Co. E, 23rd Rgt., 2nd Div.; guardian, Rose Stiles, 206 Jones st., Holly, Mich.

Rados Dudukovich, Pfc. Hqs. Co., 23rd Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Mary Dudukovich, 2417 E. 31st st., Lorain, Ohio.

Edgar M. Oliver, Cpl., Btry. C, 555 FA Bn., 24th Div.; mother Marian Burdette, Rural Rt. 4, Orchard Road, Evansville, Ind.

Edward F. Topping, Cpl., Btry. C, 38th FA Bn., 2nd Div.; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Topping, Star Route, Pittsville, Wis.

Perry M. Walker, Pfc., Co. E, 21st Rgt., 24th Div.; mother, Martha McArthur Walker, RFD 2, Mount Olive, N. C.

Joseph E. Ford, Cpl., Btry. B, 15th FA Bn., 2nd Div.; mother Mary Ford, 502 N. Hillside st., Rutherfordton, N. C.

Harry J. Fichtner, Cpl. Co. C, 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; father, Harry William Fichtner, Rt. 1, Hyndman Pa.

William E. Hamilton, Cpl., 534 Trans., Truck Co., 69th Trans. Truck Bn.; father, Ermyn M. Hamilton, 406 E. Philadelphia blvd., Flint, Mich.

Leroy P. David, Sgt., Co. B, 35th Rgt., 25th Div.; sister, Margaret Corbin, 911 Columbus ave., Peoria, Ill.

Henry G. Huff Jr., Cpl., Co. 1 A, 18th Eng. Combat Bn., 1st Cav. Div.; mother, Edna M. Huff, Rt. 2, Tecumseh, Okla.

Robert W. Bometsky, Pfc., Co. A, 32nd Rgt, 7th Div.; father, Andrew P. Bonetsky, 114 E. Railroad st., Coaldale, Pa.

Harry E. Borie, Sgt., Med. Co., 5th R.C.T., 24th Div.; mother, Laura Borie, 2929 "D" st., Philadelphia, Pa.

John W. Pierson, Cpl., Co. I, 31st Rgt., 7th Div.; mother, Mrs. Joe Pierson, Stevenson, Ala.

David W. Meece, Cpl., 31st Rgt., 7th Div.; mother, Mrs. Frank Jarren, Box 22, Brevard, N. C.

J. D. Goforth, Pfc., Co. K, 31st Agt., 7th Div.; father, Robert Ray Goforth, Rt. 2, Newton, N. C.

Thomas W. Patterson, Pfc., Co. B, 31st Rgt., 7th Div.; mother, Mildred Patterson, 812 Walcott st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Clyde E. Barton, Cpl., Hqs. Co. 31st Rgt., 7th Div.; father, Harry Barton, Gen. Del., Competition, Mo.

Larry M. Godfrey, Sgt., Hqs. Btry, 57th Fa. Bn., 7th Div.; mother, Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, Rt. 4, Box 460, Arkansas City, Kan.

Moses F. Garneaux, Pfc., Co. K, 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.; mother, Heyen A. Bordeaux, Box 62 White River, S. D.

Walter G. Adelmann, Cpl., Co. A, 7th Rgt., 1st Cav. Div.; father, Howard Adelmann, 315 E. 9th st., Lockport, Ill.

Jose Abram Marquez, Pfc., Co. B, 31st Rgt., 7th Div.; mother, Benigna Marquez, 221 Buena Vista st., Raton, N. M.

Kenneth A. Phillips, Pfc., Co. E, 19th Rgt. 24th Div.; mother, Oliver Phillips, RFD 1, Danielson, Conn.

Grant L. McMillin Jr., Cpl., Hqs. Btry. 570 FGa. Bn., 7th Div.; father, Grant L. McMillin, Box 164, Golf Hills, Lake Geneva, Wis.

Joseph P. Parman, Pfc., Co. B, 32nd Rgt., 7th Div.; grandmother, Ella Parman, Box 120, London, Ky.

Alberto L. Nieves, Cpl., Co. B, 32nd Rgt., 7th Div.; mother, Mrs. Ramon Meleandez-Nieves, Concordia st., Adjuntas, Puerto Rico.

Robert L. Trynham, Cpl., Btry A, 57th Fa. Btn., 7th Div.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Trynham, 83 Simmons st., Charleston, S. C.

Gregorie Gonzalez, Cpl., Co. B, 32nd Rgt., 7th Div.; mother, Mrs. Catarina L. Gonzalez, 159 Texas blvd., Weslaco, Tex.

Boyd Allred, Sgt., Co. I, 19th Rgt., 24th Div.; mother, Gladys I. Allred, Rt. 1, Liberty, N. C.

Harold D. Burnett, Pfc., Co. H, 25th Div.; mother, Mrs. Esther Burnett, 3263 W. 109th St., Chicago Ill.

Candido O. Crespo, Cpl., Co. D, 6th Medium Tank Bn., 24th Div.; cousin, Mrs. Candita Castro, 342 E. 100th St., New York City.

Billy Ray Pierce, Cpl., Co. L, 31st Rgt. 7th Div.; grandfather, Dan H. Pierce, Rt. 1, Elizabethton, Tenn.

Eugene P. Roush, Sgt., Hqs. Co., 32nd Rgt., 7th Div.; mother, Mrs. Ester Dreese, 1632 John St., Baltimore, Md.

MUNSAN — (AP) — The official United Nations Command list of American prisoners of war freed Thursday in the ninth day of the Korean armistice POW exchange:

Donald J. Riley, Pfc., Army; mother, Goldie S. Riley, Toledo, O.

Robert L. McGreevy, Cpl., Army; mother, Agnes C. McGreevy, Cumberland, Md.

Ralph C. Presbrey, Pfc., Army; uncle, William F. Kepner, St. Elmo, Ill.

Lucian Brinegar, Pfc., Army; mother, Etta Brinegar, Dayton, O.

Matthew Bowling, Pfc., Army; father, Thomas H. Bowling, Dewdrop, Ky.

Bobby H. Coleman, Pfc., Army; mother, Mrs. Alice Coleman, Elkhorn City, Ky.

Richard L. Cones, Sgt., Army; father, William Frederick Cones, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

William G. Koontz, Pfc., Army; mother, Edith M. Koontz, New Enterprise, Pa.

Perry F. Woodley, Sgt., Army; mother, Christine Poodley, Jasper, Ala.

Eugene Powers, Sgt., Army; mother, Mrs. Bessie Powers, Emlyn, Ky.

Clyde D. Boothe, Cpl., Army; brother, William Boothe, W. Brownsville, Pa.

Clyde J. Hughes, Pfc., Army; mother, Maggie Hughes, Honaker, Va.

Melvin W. Darnell, Cpl., Army; father, Elster Darnell, Sinai, Ky.

Joseph R. Hussman, Cpl., Army; mother, Myrtle M. Hussman, Detroit.

Francis J. Mosnicka, Pfc., Army; mother, Anna M. Mosnicka, Tomah, Wis.

Reginald A. Smith, Sgt., Army; wife, Sarah J. Smith, Cochran Field, Macon, Ga.

Jose E. Martinez, Cpl., Army; father, Otoniel Martinez, Questa, N.M.

Albert A. DeSmet, Pfc., Army; guardian, Rose Stiles, Holly, Mich.

Rados Dudukovich, Pfc., Army; mother, Mary Dudukovich, Lorain, O.

Edgar M. Oliver, Cpl., Army; mother, Marian Burdette, Evansville, Ind.

Edward F. Topping, Cpl., Army; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Topping, Pittsville, Wis.

Perry M. Walker, Pfc., Army; mother, Martha McArthur Walker, Olive, N.C.

Joseph E. Ford, Cpl., Army; mother, Mary Ford, Rutherfordton, N.C.

Harry J. Fichtner, Cpl., Army; father Harry William Fichtner, Hyndman, Pa.

William E. Hamilton, Cpl., Army; father, Ermyn M. Hamilton, Flint, Mich.

Joseph B. Harbin, Cpl., Marines; father, Floyd L. Harbin, Grenada, Miss.

Walter G. Adelmann, Cpl., Army; father, Howard Adelmann, Lockport, Ill.

Jose Abram Marquez, Pfc., Army; mothed, Benigna Marquez, Raton, N.M.

Kenneth A. Phillips, Pfc., Army; mother, Oliver Phillips, Danielson, Conn.

Grant L. McMillin, Jr., Cpl., Army; father, Grant L. McMillin, Lake Geneva, Wis.

Joseph P. Parman, Pfc., Army; grandmother, Ella Parman, London, Ky.

Alberto L. Nieves, Cpl., Army; mother, Mrs. Ramon Meleandez-Nieves, Adjuntas, Puerto Rico.

Robert L. Trynham, Cpl., Army; parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Trynham, Charleston, S.C.

Gregorie Gonzalez, Cpl., Army; mother, Mrs. Catarina T. Gonzalez, Weslaco, Tex.

Boyd Allred, Sgt., Army; mother, Gladys I. Allred, Liberty, N.C.

Harold D. Burnett, Pfc., Army; mother, Mrs. Esther Burnett, Chicago.

Candido O. Crespo, Cpl., Army; cousin, Mrs. Candita Castro, New York City.

Billy Ray Pierce, Cpl., Army; grandfather, Dan H. Pierce, Elizabethon, Tenn.

Eugene P. Roush, Sgt., Army; mother, Mrs. Ester Dresse, Baltimore.

Leroy P. David, Sgt., Army; sister, Margaret Corbin, Peoria, Ill.

Henry G. Huff, Jr., Cpl., Army; mother, Edna M. Huff, Tecumseh, Okla.

Robert W. Bometsky, Pfc., Army; father, Andrew P. Bometsky, Coaldale, Pa.

Harry E. Borie, Sgt., Army; mother, Laura Borie, Philadelphia, Pa.

John W. Pierson, Cpl., Army; mother, Mrs. Joe Pierson, Stevenson, Ala.

David W. Meece, Cpl., Army; mother, Mrs. Frank Jarren, Brevard, N. C.

J. D. Goforth, Pfc., Army; father, Robert Ray Goforth, Newton, N. C.

Thomas W. Patterson, Pfc., Army; mother, Mildred Patterson, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Clyde E. Barton, Cpl., Army; father, Harry Barton, Competition, Mo.

Larry M. Godfrey, Sgt., Army; mother, Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, Arkansas City, Kan.

Moses F. Garneaux, Pfc., Army, mother, Helen A. Bordeaux, White River, S. D.

RETURNED POW AND FAMILY.—Shown with his mother and three of his seven brothers is Cpl. Theodore Jackson of Palestine, Texas, the first Negro prisoner of war to be returned to the United States. The photo was taken as the members of the family stood beside Cpl. Jackson's new car in Palestine. From left to right, standing: Cameal Jackson, Cpl. Jackson, Edmond Jackson, and Mrs. Maggie B. Davison. Seated is Edward Jackson, the oldest son of Mrs. Davison.

HOME OF MRS. DAVISON.—Shown above is the six-room home of Mrs. Maggie B. Davison, mother of Cpl. Theodore Jackson, the first Negro POW to be returned to the United States. The home is located on a 17 1-2-acre tract seven miles northeast of Palestine, Texas. It was to this house that hundreds of persons came to welcome Jackson back home.

RECEIVES GOOD NEWS.—Mrs. Maggie B. Davison smiles as she displays the telegram from the War Department notifying her that her son was among the first sick and wounded POWs released in the prisoner exchange at Panmunjom, Korea. The telegram was taken to her by her brother, Robert Davison, cooperator of a taxi stand in Palestine. But, Mrs. Davison had heard the good news the night before on her radio.

A Mothers' Day Story

Prayers Are Answered For Mother of First Texas POW To Be Returned Home

Maggie Davison Had Faith Her Son Would Return

By J. DELMAS ESCOE

PALESTINE, Texas. — This is the story of a mother.

It is the story of a typical American mother, a mother who believes in the glory of God and who works hard and makes many sacrifices for her children.

Such a mother is Mrs. Maggie B. Davison whose son, Cpl. Theodore Jackson, last week became the first Negro prisoner of war to be returned to the United States.

Things have not been easy for Mrs. Davison. Almost single-handedly she reared eight sons. She and her husband separated when the boys were quite young, but she continued to provide for them alone. Mrs. Davison reassumed her family name following the dissolution of her marriage

She and her sons managed to eke out a fairly good living from their 17 1-2-acre farm located seven miles northeast of Palestine on U. S. highway No. 79. They raised cotton, corn, peas and other crops on the land, and although they were far from rich, they were always well-fed, healthy and happy.

And, like all mothers, Mrs. Davison had many hopes and aspirations for her children. She wanted them to grow up to be Christians, to be good citizens and to be a real credit to the community and to her.

She worked hard to achieve these dreams, and she watched proudly as her sons developed before her eyes as they finished school, as they grew into manhood, married and began to acquire families of their own.

Then World War II came, and Mrs. Davison watched six of her sons go off to war. First there was Theodore, her second son. Then there was Edmond, John, Hiawatha, Leandrew and Alton. Only her oldest son, Edward, and youngest son, Cameal, remained behind.

With most of the boys gone, Mrs. Davison found it increasingly difficult to maintain her crops.

but, as all mothers, she tried to find a way to keep things going, to keep the homeplace for the boys until their return.

So, Mrs. Davison went to work as a cook and housekeeper for various white families in Palestine. Everyone seemed to like her and she made many friends who always were willing to lend her a helping hand.

And as the war drew to an end, one by one she watched her sons return. Some of them moved to other Texas cities to take employment in various fields, but all of them kept in close contact with her.

One of her sons, Theodore, decided to re-enlist in the army. She again watched him go off to war—this time to Korea.

Then, in November, 1950, she experienced one of the hurts of being a mother. She was notified by the War Department that her son was missing in action in Korea.

But, Mrs. Davison never gave up hope.

She continued to pray that her son would be found and would return to her alive someday.

Several weeks later she received another telegram from the War Department informing her that her son had been taken prisoner by the Communists. She began receiving letters from her son, apparently censored by his prisoners, but sufficient to hold out to her a ray of hope for his return.

She again turned to prayer. She prayed that he soon would be liberated and returned home.

On Sunday night, April 19, she was lying down at her home listening to the radio. She was listening to the names of the prisoners of war who had been released and she was praying that she would hear her son's name.

Her prayers were answered.

Loud and clear over the radio came the name, "Cpl. Theodore Jackson, Palestine, Texas."

"I was so excited, I just jumped up and down and praised the Lord," related Mrs. Davison. "Then, I ran over to Cameal's house, a hundred yards away, and told him the good news.

Then, Mrs. Davison began praying anew—this time she prayed that her son would be returned to her by Friday, May 1, her 58th birthday.

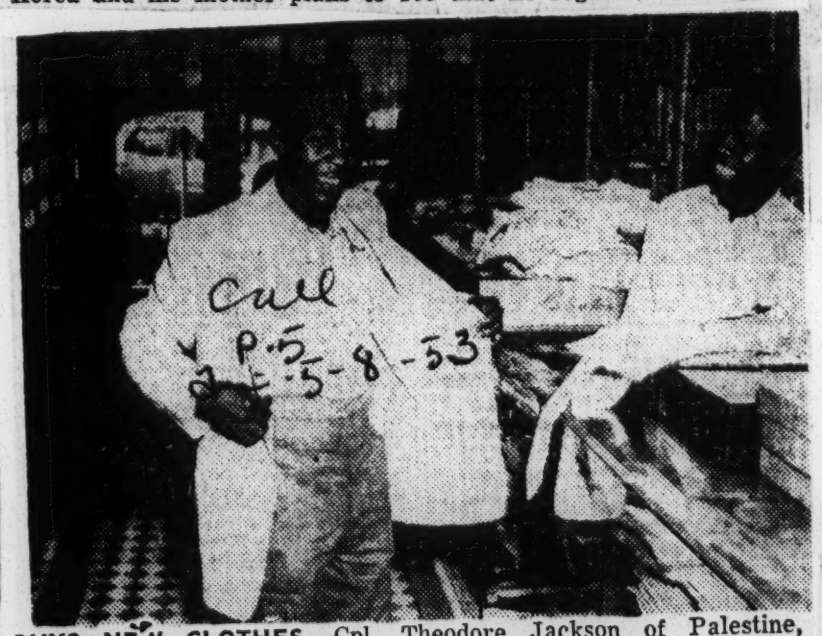
Again, her prayers were answered. Cpl. Theodore Jackson came home Thursday, April 30.

It was a touching reunion. Tears coursed down Mrs. Davison's cheeks as she clasped her son to her bosom and thanked God for his return.

Mrs. Davison was very happy. Somehow, all the trials, troubles and heartaches which she had experienced in the past seemed to disappear.

Such was the reward of being a mother.

EATS MOTHER'S COOKING.—For the first time in four years, Cpl. Theodore Jackson of Palestine, Texas, gets a chance to eat his mother's cooking. He is shown here eating a piece of fried fish prepared by his mother, Mrs. Maggie B. Davison. Cpl. Jackson lost almost 20 pounds while a prisoner of war in Korea and his mother plans to see that he regains his weight.



BUYS NEW CLOTHES.—Cpl. Theodore Jackson of Palestine, Texas, is shown trying on civilian clothes at a store in downtown Palestine while a brother, John Henry Jackson, looks on. The POW purchased a new suit, shirts, ties and trousers. Although he is planning to remain in the army, he said he needed some clothes to wear while on his 30-day furlough.

THE NAACP has asked for permission to question PFC. Roger Herndon, above, and other returned Negro prisoners of wars at the Valley Forge hospital. Herndon has "indignantly" denied that he succumbed to Red propaganda while a prisoner of war and Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, said his organization would like to get to the "facts" in the controversy.

Texas Mother Snubs Red PW Charges

Special To The World

PALESTINE, Texas — The Communists tried to send propaganda mail to the home of a recently released Negro soldier, but his mother "sent 'em packing" quickly and turned the whole thing over to the Red Cross.

Corporal Theodore Jackson's name popped up on the "headed for home" list last week, and the Communists tried to get into the act from some unidentified location, but it just didn't work.

Mrs. Maggie Davison, owner of a 17-acre farm and mother of the soldier, gave the Red Cross the evidence and declared indignantly:

"I put no trust in that stuff atall."

She had received several letters signed the "Communist Party of Ft. Worth," and the "Communist Party of Houston." She knew that Reds were required to register in these places and none ever had.

BRAIN WASH

And she didn't believe the stuff in the letters which were headed, "Brain wash. Hog Wash," and paid little attention to tales that American prisoners had been treated well by the Reds, but that Communist prisoners had not fared so well in American hands.

Shortly afterwards, her son arived, and he isn't paying the propaganda any attention either. In fact, he's having the time of his lime taking this rural society by storm in a shiny new auto.

But for a quiet and serious moment, he told his mother about them. Sure, he said. He and every other prisoner signed a letter urging the end of the "futile Korean War."

PRISONER PARADED

Who wouldn't when a fellow prisoner was paraded before them with the announcement that his head would be cut off if they refused to sign.

"We would have signed anything to save that boy," Jackson said, and his mother nodded knowingly.

He told his mother how the Reds tried to indoctrinate prisoners with their beliefs, but added, "I don't think any of the fellows paid much attention to that stuff."

And Jackson went right on enjoying a nation he had not seen in months while nothing was accomplished by the letters which declared that American "big business" was afarid of a peace in Korea and that American prisoners had learned that the Red way was fine."

CONFUSE THE ENEMY — Twin Sgts. Raymon (left) and Namon Burke of Salisbury, N.C. have the Reds looking twice (and regretting it) on the Korean battlefields nowadays. They are squad leaders for Company F of the 32nd Infantry Regiment. Namon's wife, Loraine, and Raymon's wife, Bertha Mae, both live on Route 7 in Salisbury. (Newspress Photo)

Finds Brother In Korea Lost For Three Years

By ED HYMOFF
International News Service Staff Correspondent

PANMUNJOM. — (INS) — The vigil, prayers and hopes of a husky American Negro corporal were answered in Panmunjom Tuesday when he found his brother, lost for almost three years.

Cpl. Henry Price of (511 Baltic St.) Brooklyn, N. Y., waited patiently for seven straight days in the Korean Armistice Village, hoping that one of the drab, Russian-made Chinese trucks would be carrying his brother, Sgt. Richard Price, of Stedart, Fla., back to freedom.

Tuesday morning Richard showed up among the day's batch of 100 American repatriates.

Richard went as he found his brother waiting for him at the "welcome gate to freedom." Then he collapsed from weakness and was rushed by helicopter to Freedom Village, near Munsan, south of Panmunjom.

Henry peered at each of the trucks that drove up to Panmunjom at 9 a.m., and then at 10. He turned away disappointed each time.

At 11 a.m., as more of the trucks drove up, Henry called out, "is Cpl. Richard Price in there."

A voice from the vehicle called back, "He's right here."

And with a cry, "That's my brother" the Brooklyn soldier, now an army bus driver, broke through the rope holding back spectators and rushed to the truck.

With marine reception personnel, Henry helped Richard off the truck. When his brother collapsed, Henry followed the litter into the medical tent, his face in anguish.

"At first he smiled at me," Henry said later, "and then he started crying. He's been crying ever since. He said he's been sick since January."

"He said the Chinese gave him pills to sleep, but when he woke up he was still in pain.

"He asked about his wife Luella and the kids.

"When he left he was big enough to carry me. He must have weighed 220 pounds. He can't do it any more.

"I feel like a new man all over, seeing him. But I came pretty close to crying myself."

Price said his brother and he served together in the 24th regiment of the 25th division in Japan in 1948, but hadn't seen each other since. Richard was captured in 1950.

The husky corporal hovered over his brother for 15 minutes, until the medics picked up the litter for the flight to the 11th Evacuation hospital near Freedom Village.

Report From Korea

By DOUGLASS HALL
Special AFRO Correspondent

WITH THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA —Much of my time is spent on the road. Whereas, I do not consider myself an expert on the highways and byways of this country, I do feel that I have been bumped and bounced enough on "Korean Pigpaths" so that this article should taste of an authoritative flavoring.

The only thing wrong with the pigpaths is that they are not for pigs. People travel them. However, most of the people are willing to skip the "Truce Talks" and surrender them to the pigs.

Now this is not a punch at my beloved friends, the engineers. Why these guys, working night and day, are the reasons that we are able to move around in this country.

One of my good friends is Engineer Master-Sgt. Joseph S. Brown, New Iberia, La. He is in charge of a detail of Americans and Koreans that maintain the much-used road between Uijonbu and Seoul.

Everytime it rains it washes right down into the rice paddy. But Sgt. Brown and his crew brings it right back up to a respectable level for travel.

Pvt. Johnnie Walker of New Orleans, La. another engineer comes to my chapel quite often, plays a good organ and occasionally sings with the quartet.

My road travel in Korea has passed the 10,000 mile mark, measuring straight ahead. But if you compute my wayfaring by the "up and down" method of compiling distance, my mileage will show a substantial increase. More than double!

"That up and down travel simply crucifies a man's body," a trucker told me, "why they should give a man hazard-pay for road-time in Korea."

Now I am not trying to put on city-airs and imply that I do not know anything about country roads.

I am a Baptist minister and took my basic training on the razor-back pigpaths of Georgia and South Carolina.

I have been stuck in the mud, buried in the dust, stalled in ditches, and delayed for washed-out bridges. I have experienced how immovable an automobile can be when its wheels are spinning in Carolina clay. I have experienced the obstinacy of a rain-drenched Georgia hill. I have lived with rough roads all my life.

So when I heard the Korean road stories, I took them with a grain of dust and sneaked in a laugh at the cry-babies who complained about them.

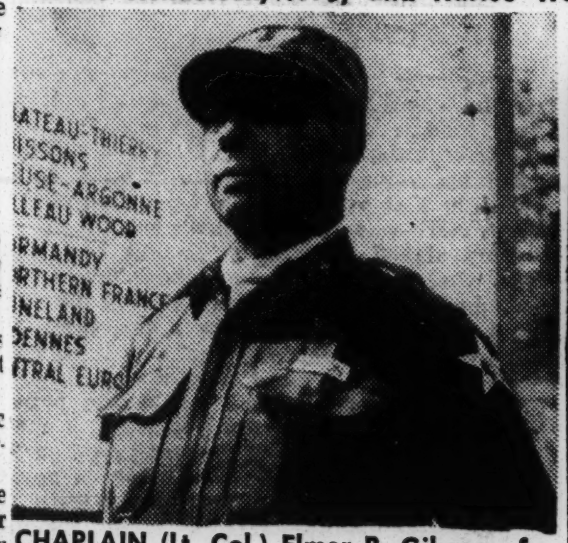
Chaplain (Major) David Crocker, Philadelphia, Pa., who was once assigned to the transportation outfit that I now serve, gave me a briefing on Korean roads. "My back is ruined" he whinned, "I just had to get off those roads."

I looked at him with a feeling that I had a background experience that he did not have. I could take it.

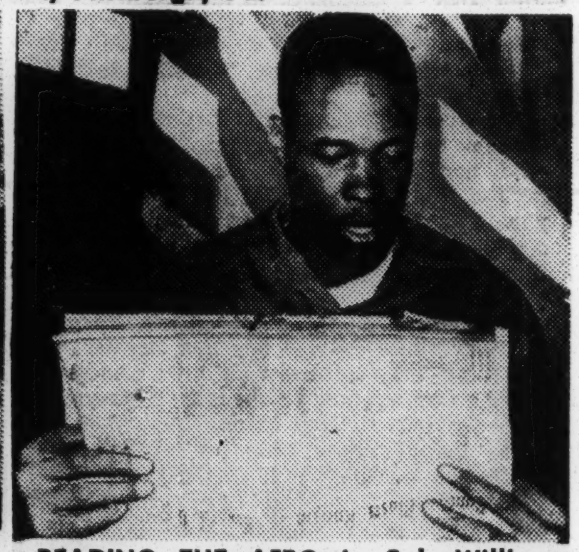
After months of traveling on these "highways" I feel that I should take them seriously. The nearest thing states-side that I know to touring these roads in a jeep is riding one of Grandpa's mules, when they do not want to be bothered. And that is most of the time.

Riding these Korean roads is a bump every second, a curve every minute, and death everywhere.

TAKING A BREAK—J. R. Tharpe; Paris, Tenn.; McDave Bumpers, Prichard, Ala.; Willie Henderson, NYC, and Harlee Wall, Pittsburgh, Pa.



CHAPLAIN (Lt. Col.) Elmer P. Gibson of Philadelphia, Pa.



READING THE AFRO is Cpl. William L. Bennett, Washington, D. C.

Corp. Alonzo Harris Is Praised

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-4-53

Negro Infantryman's Heroics Form Basis of Mag's Article

NEW YORK — The unsung story of the heroic efforts of a Negro infantryman in Korea, and the heroism of his unit's white commander, killed during the bloody fighting along the Imjin River line in Korea, was revealed this week in an article in the current issue of Real Magazine.

P. 3

An assistant mortar gunner with the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, Corp. Alonzo Harris, of West Palm Beach, Fla., was ordered into action to take an important Korean hill that controlled the approaches from Seoul to the North. Corporal Harris' unit was commanded by Capt. Kenneth Brown of Tennessee.

The division, according to the article, was a mixed one of whites and Negroes, while the Twenty-fourth Regiment was colored, except for its officers.

CAPTAIN BROWN, the story continued, had planned to push straight up the hill, but the intensity of fire increased and a number of men were hit.

The continuing fire forced the men back. Suddenly the company was attacked by more than a thousand Communist troops and surrounded.

Captain Brown single-handedly destroyed two enemy machine gun emplacements.

Then he tackled an enemy mortar position that was "giving them hell." While he crawled toward the gun, said the article in Real, he was hit by Communist fire three times.

Finally, he crawled toward the position from behind, and leaped down on them. "Two he killed with the last bullets in his .45.

* * *

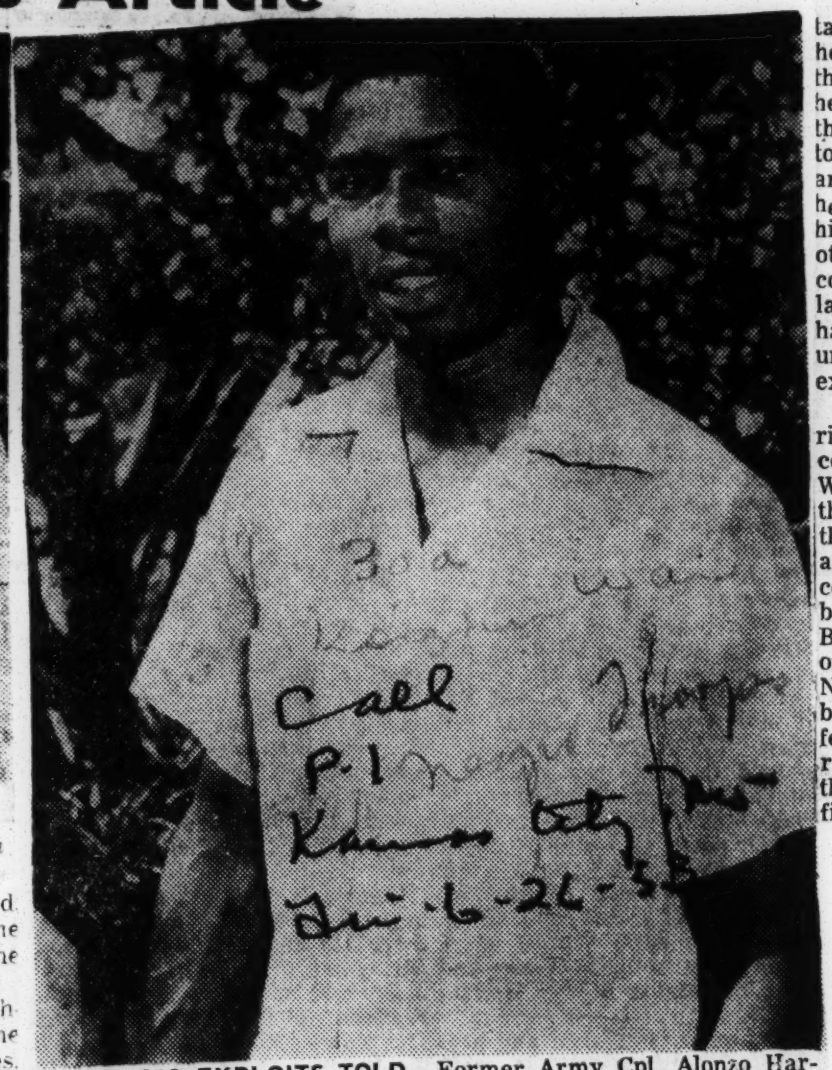
HE RIPPED the throat of another with the razor edge of a commando knife. He strangled the last of the enemy with his bare hands."

On the way back to his unit, the captain was killed by an exploding hand grenade.

In relating the story, Corporal Harris told Real he remembered "how the Commies back home had talked. White folks are your enemies, they said. Wait and see what they'll do when you get in the Army." But, he said he had no complaints about the way he'd been treated in the Army.

"Captain Brown was a Southerner, the kind of fellow the Reds said hated all Negroes. Sure, the captain could be tough with no-goods, but to a fellow who did his best," said Harris, "the skipper was like a father as well as a commanding officer."

CORP. ALONZO HARRIS
. . . heroics along the Imjin



HIS HEROIC EXPLOITS TOLD.—Former Army Cpl. Alonzo Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., whose heroic exploits in Korea as part of the 25th Division are featured in the current issue of Real magazine just released.

Magazine Tells Story of Interracial Infantry Unit

NEW YORK. — The unsung story of the heroic efforts of a Negro infantryman in Korea, and the heroism of his unit's white commander, killed during the bloody fighting along the Imjin river line in Korea, is revealed in an article in the current issue of REAL magazine, just released.

An assistant mortar gunner with the 24th regiment, 25th infantry division, Cpl. Alonzo Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., was ordered into action to take an important Korean hill that controlled the approaches from Seoul to the North. Cpl. Harris' unit was commanded by Capt. Kenneth Brown of Tennessee. The division, according to the article, was a mixed one of whites and Negroes, while the 24th regiment was colored, except for its officers.

Capt. Brown, the story continued, had planned to push straight up the hill but the intensity of fire increased and a number of men were hit. The continuing fire forced the men back. Suddenly the company was attacked by more than a thousand Communist troops and surrounded. Capt. Brown single-handedly destroyed two enemy machine gun emplacements.

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In relating the story, Cpl. Harris said he remembered "how the commies back home had talked. White folks are your enemies, they said. Wait and see what they'll do when you get in the army." But, he said, he had no complaints about the way he'd been treated in the army. "Capt. Brown was a southerner, the kind of fellow the reds said hated all Negroes. Sure, the captain could be tough with no goods, but to a fellow who did his best," said Harris, "the skipper was like a father as well as a commanding officer."

Radio Station Carries Exclusive Interview Wth Private in Korea Who Saved Colonel

NEW YORK. — Station WLIB completed the saga of a news story from the Korean war front, when it broadcast Wednesday, April 8, an exclusive interview tape recorded in Korea and flown to New York with Private First Class Courtney L. Stanley, 19, of Mansfield, La.

The interview with Pfc. Stanley was made on the western front in Korea a week after the first news story telling of his extraordinary heroism during the battle of "Little Gibralter Hill" on Tuesday, March 17, during which Pfc. Stanley stood alone in front of a bunker and fought off fifteen to 20 Chinese Communists and saved the life of his wounded colonel.

Pfc. Stanley, who has already been awarded the Silver Star for his heroism, has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross. Listeners to WLIB have written to the station and to President Eisenhower recommending the Congressional Medal of Honor to be awarded to the slim 19-year-old soldier from Louisiana. A phone call to Pfc. Stanley's mother informing her of her son's bravery required 24 hours to complete, since Mrs. Stanley had to walk 25 miles to reach the nearest phone in Mansfield.

The text of the interview with Pfc. Courtney Stanley in which he tells in his own words about the battle of "Gibralter Hill" follows:

"We were changing battalions when the Chinese hit us. The attack started at two o'clock in the morning. The fire fighters started at 5:30. Mortars started coming at us there and lots of the guys got hit. Some didn't. He (a company medic) left some of the guys that weren't hit and went back to care for the wounded. We went up there through mortar and artillery.

"We went on up to the bunker and when we got there, there were two Chinese near the combo trench. They came down with their hands up in the air like they were giving up, and then they dropped grenades. One of the fellows dropped a hand grenade and killed a ROK soldier. Well then, I was thinking about nothing but shooting.

"So I just pulled the trigger on my Bard and killed them. It was a fight of death. They couldn't go back because they were throwing artillery and mortar [illegible] back of them, so they had to stay and fight it out with us. At that time a Burp gun started to fire on us, so we fired awhile."

"Then the colonel got hit. He told me "Boy, I'm hit." There was another guy with me and we dragged him out of the como trench into the bunker, and they came and patched him up. We didn't have enough first aid patches for him, so I gave him mine. Then my automatic rifle jammed and I passed it to the other guy in the bunker and got his M-1. I fired that while he was fixing my AR. At the same time they were throwing grenades, GI and WP grenades. That's what got the colonel. They were throwing our own hand grenades back at us."

"They threw one through the bunker. They blew the top off. They blew a hole in the bunker, and a little piece of schrapnel hit him (the colonel) on the chin. We started to throw back at them. At first they would throw them right back at us. Then we started to count 3 and then throw them in. That's what got most of them. There was one (Red) in the bunker. Well, he wouldn't come out, so we dropped hand grenades on him, but still he wouldn't come out. He was still firing. So we put a flame thrower on him and burned him out."

In answer to questions put to Pfc. Stanley by WLIB News Director Charles Campbell via the U. S. Army Information Branch Private Stanley replied as follows:

Q. Did they know the colonel was in the bunker?

A. Yes, I think they did. That's why they were trying to get to it.

Q. About how many Communists would you say were killed in this particular action?

A. About 15 or 20.

Q. How many of these Communists would you say you accounted for personally?

A. I'm positive I killed eight with my automatic rifle, and I don't know how many I killed with the hand grenades thrown into the combo trench.

Q. How many Chinese have you seen in your seven previous actions?

A. I haven't seen any before, and I've seen enough in this fight to last me all the rest of my life.

Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto

Korea rescuer: Mud-covered Pvt. Alfred McCaulley, of Huntsville, Ala., climbs from a personnel carrier in which he made six trips under fire into a no-man's-land minefield near Panmunjom to bring back dead and wounded.

Herald Tribune
mon. 5-18-53
P. 1
New York N.Y.

See Jet.
P. 33
6-4-53

Soldier Reveals Heroism Of White C. O. In Korea

NEW YORK — The unsung story of the heroic efforts of a colored infantryman in Korea, and the heroism of his unit's white commander, killed during the bloody fighting along the Imjin River line, was revealed this week in an article in Real Magazine.

Cpl. Harris

An assistant mortar gunner with the 24th Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, Corporal Alonzo Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., was ordered to take an important Korea hill that controlled the approaches from Seoul to the North.

Corporal Harris' unit was commanded by Capt. Kenneth Brown of Tennessee. The division, according to the article, was a mixed one of white and colored soliers, while the 24th Regiment was colored, except for its officers.

Several Wounded

Captain Brown had planned to push straight up the hill. The intensity of fire increased; a number of men were hit. The continuing fire forced the men back. Suddenly the company was attacked by more than a thousand Communist troops, and surrounded. Captain Brown alone destroyed two enemy machine gun emplacements.

Then he tackled an enemy mortar position that was "giving them hell." While he crawled toward the gun, said the article in Real, he was hit by Communist fire three times. Finally, he crawled toward the position from behind and leaped down on them.

"Two he killed with the last bullets in his .45. He ripped the throat of another with the razor edge of a commando knife. He strangled the last of the enemy with his bare hands." On the way back to his unit, the captain was killed by an exploding hand grenade.

Like A Father

In relating the story, Corp. Harris said he remembered "how the Commies back home had talked. White folks are your enemies, they said. Wait and see what they'll do when you get in the army." But, he said, he had no complaints about the way he'd been treated in the army.

"Captain Brown was a southerner, the kind of fellow the reds said hated us. Sure, the captain could be tough with no-goods. But to a fellow who did his best," said Harris, "the skipper was like a father as well as a commanding officer."

A WORD TO THE WOUNDED — On her recent tour of Japan, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visited the Toyko General Army hospital, to spend some time with American servicemen wounded in the Korea fighting. The photo at left shows the ex-First Lady at the bedside of Corp. William C. Staton of Washington, D.C. (Newspress Photo.)

Negro Little Gibraltar Hero Places Credit In 'The Lord'

MANSFIELD, La., March 18 (AP) —A 19-year-old Negro soldier in his first combat after being transplanted from the home of his Louisiana farm-hand parents to the battlefields of Korea saved the life of his colonel who called him "the bravest man I've ever seen."

The soldier, Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley of Mansfield, about 35 miles south of Shreveport, said he was "helped by the Lord" as he kept attacking Chinese Communists from reaching his wounded commanding officer and two other men in a bunker on bloody Little Gibraltar two days ago.

"He saved everybody's life in that bunker," said Pfc William Wuorinen of Neselle, Wash., who was with the wounded officer whose name was withheld.

'God Was With Me'

"I think God was really with me that time," Stanley said after he had been found by Second Division officers who had been looking for him since yesterday after the colonel told how the Negro soldier had saved his life. "I know he was."

In Mansfield, his parents, Aubrey and Blanche Stanley, said they first thought their son was dead when they heard about his feat in a radio newscast.

"I jumped straight up into the air," his mother said. "I left my dishes I was washing and ran to the radio and then I heard him say that my boy had said, 'The Lord was with me,' and I knew he was still alive."

Couldn't Have Done It

His father commented:

"He done something I don't think I could have done. The Lord sure must have been with him."

The Louisiana soldier said he killed eight Chinese who attacked the bunker over a period of almost four hours.

Standing in a trench outside the bunker, he saw 15 Reds move toward the position.

"I just stood out there and fired with my BAR (Browning automatic rifle). I fired until it jammed," Stanley said. "Then I got an M-1 (rifle) from Wuorinen in the bunker and I fired it."

He fired 31 magazines, each holding about 12 rounds with the M-1.

For Protection

"I was standing there to protect the colonel and myself and the rest of the guys.

"I knew that unless there was someone there shooting, the Chinese would have got the colonel and would have taken him prisoner," Stanley related.

"I'm positive I killed eight Chinese. Every time one poked his head over the trench I fired about a dozen rounds. I saw eight drop."

But the Negro soldier didn't consider himself a hero.

"If the Lord wasn't with me, I wouldn't have made it. I said to myself, 'The Lord is my shepherd.'"

Suffers Few Scratches

Stanley suffered only a few scratches from Communist concussion grenades and was still on duty on Little Gibraltar today.

The hero attended DeSoto Parish High School in Mansfield and entered the Army last July 22. He came to Korea Jan. 23.

The young soldier's parents showed newspaper reporters two letters they received recently from their son.

The first, dated Feb. 24, was written at night beside a bunker and asked his parents to send him candles so he could write more often at night.

Three days later, he wrote:

"I guess I will make it by the help of the Good Lord. You must pray for me because I really do need your prayers. I also pray regularly. Don't forget to send my Bible.

"Now, don't worry about me. I will make it."

G.I. Honored for Repelling Attack as Medic Aided 2

Associated Press Wirephoto

Pvt. Courtney Stanley

WESTERN FRONT, Korea, March 19 (AP)—"I'm very proud of you," the General told Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley, 19, of Mansfield, La., today.

Then Maj. Gen. James C. Fry, commander of the United States Second Division pinned America's third highest award, the Silver Star, on the breast of young Stanley for extraordinary heroism on little Gibraltar Hill Tuesday.

Pvt. Stanley stood alone in front of a bunker and fought off fifteen to twenty Chinese Communists while another soldier gave first aid to a lieutenant colonel and another man. Pvt. Stanley killed eight Reds with rifles.

The Silver Star was the highest decoration General Fry could give. He told Pvt. Stanley he would recommend the Distinguished Service Cross.

"Were you scared up there?" General Fry asked.

"No, but I sure did a lot of praying," said Pvt. Stanley.

Negro GI, In First Battle, Saves Life of His Colonel

By The Associated Press

Mansfield, La., March 18.—A 19-year-old Negro soldier in his first combat experience saved the life of his colonel, who called him "the bravest man I've ever seen."

The soldier, Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley, Mansfield Route 4, said he was "helped by the Lord" as he kept attacking Chinese Communists from reaching his wounded commanding officer and two other men in a bunker on bloody Little Gibraltar two days ago.

"He saved everybody's life in that bunker," said Pfc. William Wuorinen, Neselle, Wash., who was with the wounded officer, whose name was withheld.

"I think God was really with me that time. I know He was," Stanley said after he had been found by Second Division officers. They had been looking for him since yesterday after the colonel had told how the soldier had saved his life.

Thought Son Was Dead

In Mansfield, his parents, Aubrey and Blanche Stanley, said they thought their son was dead when they heard about his feat in a radio newscast.

"I jumped straight up into the air," his mother said. "I left my dishes I was washing and ran to the radio and then I heard him say that my boy had said, 'The Lord was with me,' and I knew he was still alive."

His father, a farm hand, commented:

"He done something I don't think I could have done. The Lord sure must have been with him."

The Louisiana soldier said he killed eight Chinese who attacked the bunker over a period of almost 4 hours.

Saw 15 Reds Moving Up

Standing in a trench outside the bunker, he saw 15 Reds move toward the position.

"I just stood out there and fired with my B.A.R. (Browning automatic rifle). I fired until it jammed," Stanley said. "Then I got an M-1 (rifle) from Wuorinen in the bunker and I fired it."

Stanley said he fired 31 magazines, each holding 20 rounds, and then fired about 12 rounds with the M-1.

"I was standing there to protect the colonel and myself and the rest of the guys.

"I knew that unless there was someone there shooting, the Chinese would have got the colonel and would have taken him prisoner.

"I'm positive I killed eight Chinese. Every time one poked his head over the trench, I fired about a dozen rounds. I saw eight drop."

Gives Credit to Lord

But the soldier didn't consider himself a hero.

"If the Lord wasn't with me, I wouldn't have made it. I said to myself, 'The Lord is my Shepherd.'"

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American Colonel, Negro Private Are Heroes As Red Attack Is Smashed

By WENDEL MERICK

SEOUL, Korea (UP) — Communist mortar shells burst near visiting Adlai Stevenson today on the western front where American infantrymen smashed a Red attack in one of the fiercest battles in months. The Red shells burst near Stevenson and Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor as they stood on a hilltop watching American ground troops, artillery and U. N. planes mop up a Red attack against the Little Gibraltar hill sector.

Stevenson and Taylor arrived shortly after U. S. 2nd division troops halted an attack by 400 Chinese Reds nine miles west of Yonchon.

United Press correspondent Al Kaff reported from the front that 1,000 Chinese took part in the attack. He quoted an Army officer as saying the Reds were trying to establish a permanent toehold on Little Gibraltar and then move to Big Gibraltar, which would give them control of a valley leading south to Seoul.

Kaff said an as yet unidentified lieutenant colonel turned the tide of battle by personally leading reinforcements into the fight through a heavy enemy artillery barrage. The officer fought until he collapsed from his wounds. Then an unidentified Negro enlisted man killed Reds "right and left" to protect the wounded colonel.

Meanwhile, 8th Army headquarters said it did not believe the Little Gibraltar attack was intended as a Communist offensive.

The Democratic presidential candidate was to have visited the front lines at Little Gibraltar, but the attack forced him to watch the action from another position in the sector.

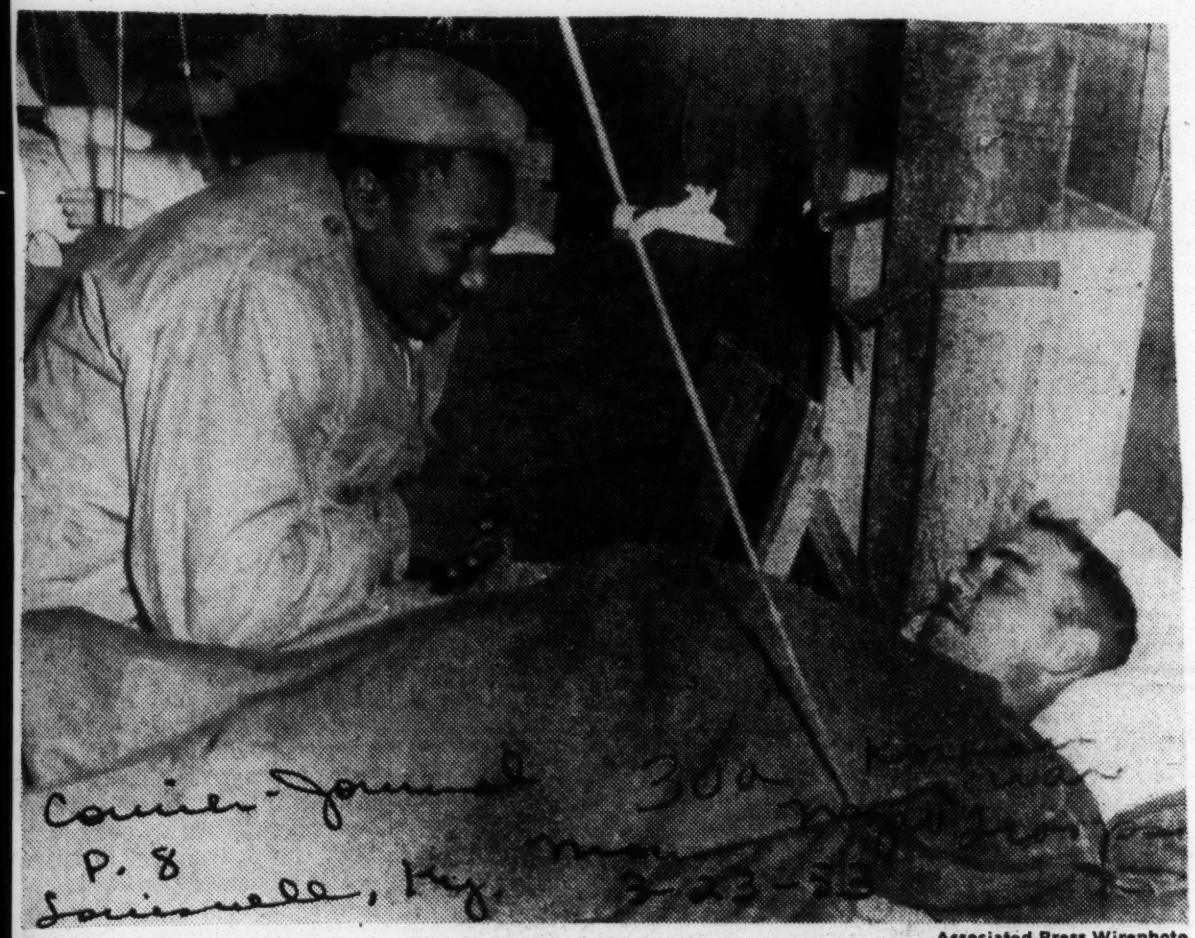
Stevenson clad, in an armored vest and army field uniform and helmet, showed no uneasiness as a motar shell burst 300 yards away. However, Taylor said tersely, "let's get the party moving."

Another shell burst on the hill top as the party left.

The Americans virtually annihilated the attackers who stormed their trenches. They counted 65 dead and estimated that 130 were killed and 120 wounded in the eight-hour battle with bayonets, machine guns, rifles and fists.

Two Red companies pierced the main Allied defense and two more companies of reinforcements were blocked by Allied artillery in what apparently was planned as a battalion-plus attack.

"It was complete mayhem," said a 2nd Division spokesman. "It was the longest close-in fight the 2nd Division has had in a long, long time."



Associated Press Wirephoto

HERO VISITS OFFICER HE SAVED . . . Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley, Mansfield, La., talks with Lt. Col. Harry A. Clark, Columbus, Ga., at an Army hospital in Korea. Stanley saved Clark's life last week during fierce fighting on Little Gibraltar. He stood outside a bunker where the officer lay seriously wounded and killed eight Communists who tried to attack the bunker. He has since been awarded the Silver Star and has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross. Clark called him "the bravest man I've ever seen."

Negro GI Who Saved Colonel's Life Ends Up Hero; Mississippian His Commander

By AL KAFF

WESTERN FRONT, Korea (AP) — The soldier didn't know he was a hero.

He had saved his battalion commander's life in the fierce fighting Tuesday on Little Gibraltar. He had stood over the wounded officer and calmly killed at least nine Chinese. When the fighting died, he took time out to have a wound treated. Then he returned to the front.

The battalion commander—a lieutenant colonel whose name has been withheld because he was wounded—had the rear areas scoured all night for the man who saved his life.

I found Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley, 20, Mansfield, La., today back on Little Gibraltar. He had been slightly wounded by one of the many grenades hurled at him by the Reds, but he never wavered.

"Oh. I was scared all night," he said. "But I figured if I didn't get them they would get me."

He didn't know exactly how many Chinese he killed while he guarded the officer and two other injured men.

"Maybe it was nine or maybe it was 11" Stanley said. "I didn't count them very close and when they fell I couldn't be sure they were dead."

With two belts of ammunition wrapped around his body and extra magazines inside his pockets, Stanley was posted as a lone guard in front of a bunker that was serving as an emergency aid station.

Chinese from an estimated 1,000-man attacking force had overrun part of the hill and were scattered in captured bunkers and trenches just a few feet away.

"The Chinks were in a trench on the hill above the bunker,' Stanley said. "Every time one of them stuck up his head I shot at him with my BAR."

The young Negro saw a lieutenant colonel struggling down a trench toward him. The officer, who had led reinforcing troops into the fight, was wounded in the face, arms and hand. A Chinese threw a grenade and the colonel crumpled, three holes cut in his right leg.

"Another guy and I dragged the the hill above the bunker," Stanley said.

The other guy was Pfc. William Wuorinen, 22, Naselle, Wash., a man Stanley had never seen before.

While Wuorinen worked over he wounded colonel, Stanley kept on shooting until he had pumped 564 rounds at Chinese, ducking their heads in and out of the trench above him.

The pestering fire heated the automatic rifle until Stanley could hardly hold it and dirt had clogged the bolt.

"It would not work any more so I handed it to the guy in the bunker and he gave me his rifle. Someone in the bunker, one of the wounded guys I guess, kept handing me ammunition, wiping it off on his shirt so sand wouldn't get in my gun."

One hour and a half Stanley stood his post, firing like a one-man army as Chinese rained grenades down around him. A small piece of shrapnel cut his lip.

'One of them hit the bunker right in front of me and blew a hole in the roof," Stanley said.

"They were coming mighty close and I was pretty scared all the time."

After the battle and a hot meal in the rear, Stanley went back to his company on the other end of Little Gibraltar. This morning, he stopped by to see his company commander, 1t. Lt. Glover B. Triplett, Jr., 22, Crawford, Miss.

"I didn't know he had done anything great," Triplett said. "He mentioned something about guarding a colonel, but he didn't say anything about killing Chinese. He asked me if he could go on sick call because he had a tiny piece of shrapnel in his lip."

Medics treated the small wound and sent Stanley back to the hill an unknown hero.

JERSEY SERGEANT HONORED—M/Sgt. A. Ash of 41 Barbar st., Trenton, third from left, was one of three sergeants who received plaques recently from Maj. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, commanding general, for outstanding marks at the Leadership School at Fort Devens, Mass. Left to right: Maj. Gen. Allen, M/Sgt. William C. Morison, Chelsea, Mass.; M/Sgt. Ash, and Sgt. Deora K. Johnson, Tallahassee, Fla. (U.S. Army Photo)

Lt. Oscar Harrison Gets Army Award At Fort Lee

FORT LEE, Va. —A veteran of two wars, Lt. Oscar L. Harrison, was presented the Commendation Ribbon with metal pendant last Thursday by Maj. Gen. H. L. [illegible], Commanding General [illegible] Quartermaster Training Command, Fort Lee, Va. Lt. Harrison was one of twenty-one soldiers decorated at the monthly post parade.

He is the son of Mrs. Clara H. Turner of 821 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va. After graduating from Booker T. Washington High School, Lt. Harrison attended Virginia State College in Petersburg, from where he graduated with the class of 1949. His wife and son live with him at Fort Lee.

HE SERVED IN the Pacific during World War 11. In the Korean war, Lt. Harrison was serving with the 931st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion. While there he was promoted from 2nd to 1st Lieutenant.

Lt. Harrison is now a member of the Quartermaster School Staff. He is assigned for duty as Trial Counsel with Courts and Boards.

Besides his latest decoration, Lt. Harrison received the Asiatic and Pacific Campaign Medals, the Philippine Liberation Medal, the Good Conduct Medal, the World War 11 Victory Medal, the Occupation Medal (Japan), the Korean Campaign Medal and the United Nations Service Ribbon.

30b 1953

Pastor Receives U.S. Army Award

The Rev. Wm. D. Edwards 6835 Gamble street, a clerk-typist in the Military Personnel Records Center here, has received an official citation for a suggestion for improving operations. In addition, Rev. Edwards, who sugested an improvement in procedure estimated to save the government $4800 a year, received a $170 reward. The citation was formally presented in a ceremony Wednesday, August 19, by Col. Albert A. Lindquist, commanding officer of the center.

This is Rev. Edwards' second award. He received an award in 1948. He has been in government service for 12 years.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards, a former columnis tof the St. Louis Argus, is widely known in religious, political and civic circles. He was a deputy assessor in the Dickmann administration and a worker in the campaign which gained for the women teachers here the right to marry and work at their profession.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards formerly pastored Unity Baptist Church, Kirkwood, and Mt. Zion Baptist Church, St. Charles, Mo. At the present he does not have a pastorate.

ATLANTA SOLDIER HONORED—CAMP PICKETT, Va.—Sergeant 1st Class Samuel T. Mayo of 33 Park Avenue, S. E., Atlanta, right, is presented the Army's Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant by Brigadier General L. Holmes Ginn Jr., commanding general of the Medical Replacement Training Center, at a ceremony here last week. SFC Mayo was honored "for meritorious service" as a cook and mess steward with the 185th Engineer Combat Battalion in Korea from April, 1952, to July, 1953. —U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

Atlanta Soldier Gets Service Merit Award

CAMP PICKETT, VA— Sergeant First Class Samuel T Mayo of Atlanta, Georgia was awarded the Army's Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for "meritorious service" in Korea at a ceremony here last week.

SFC Mayo is now mess steward in a training company at the Medical Replacement Training Center here. He entered the Army in 1943 and served with the Army Air Force in New Mexico during World War II. SFC Mayo is a 1937 graduate of Washington High School in Atlanta.

ARMY

Anna Mayo of 33 Park Avenue, S E Atlanta.

He was cited for work as a cook and mess steward with the 185th Engineer Combat Battalion in Korea from April 1952 to July of this year.

"Mayo worked many hours beyond the requirements of normal duty to insure prompt and palatable meals for the men of his unit," the award said. "This contributed greatly to the efficiency and combat effectiveness (of his battalion.)

Difficult to understand

The presentation by President Eisenhower of Medals of Honor to seven heroes of the Korean war last week points up the fact that here is one area to which the trend toward equal treatment in the armed services has not spread.

The seven awards made by the president brought to 73 the number of veterans of the Korean conflict who thus far have been given their country's highest honor.

In no other war has the Medal of Honor been distributed so freely.

And in no other war has the participation of colored fighting men reached the proportions that it did in Korea.

Yet only one of the 73 recipients of the Medal of Honor has been colored. His award came posthumously.

The reason for this is difficult to understand. Certainly no one can question the heroism of colored Americans under fire.

They proved their unflinching valor on Baldy Mountain, on Heartbreak Ridge, at Yechon, at Haman and at Chinjong-ni.

Several score have been awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Medal and three were even given the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest honor.

Last April there was considerable conjecture whether Private Courtney Stanley of Mansfield, Louisiana, would not be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

There was general agreement that if anyone merited this award, Private Stanley, by his extraordinary act of heroism in single-handedly fighting off the enemy for four hours, certainly did.

With a succession of automatic weapons he spit 600 bullets in the faces of the enemy, routing their attack after killing eight of their number.

His act was credited with having saved the life of his wounded commanding officer as well as those of his buddies who crouched in the bunker.

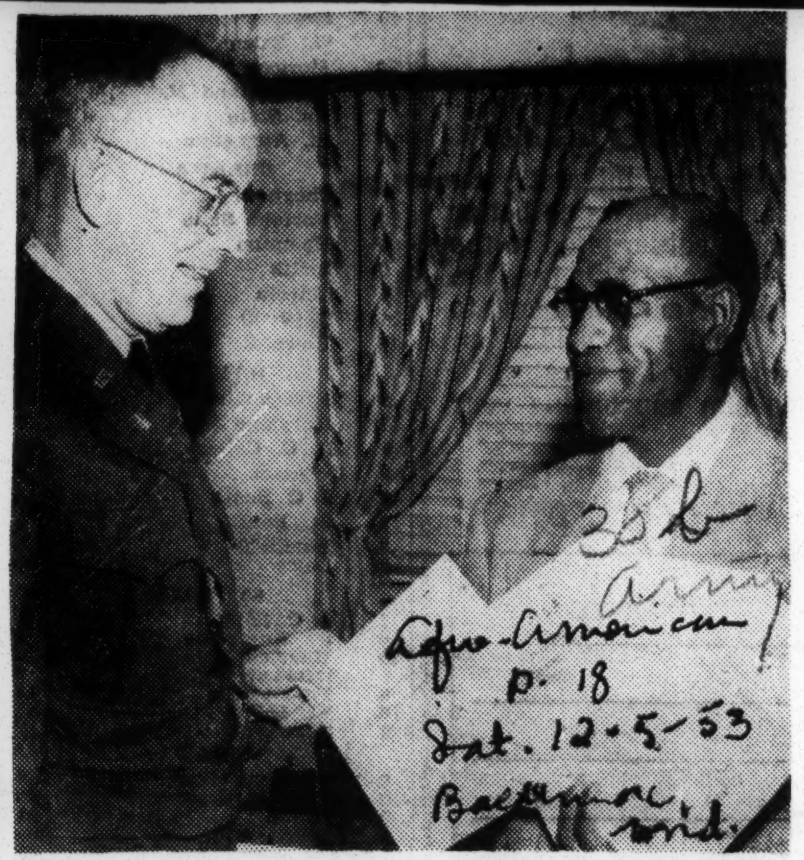
His commander, Lt. Colonel Harry A. Clark, called him "the bravest man I've ever seen."

Despite this, Private Stanley's name has yet to appear on the list of those who are to be awarded the Medal of Honor.

No wonder the impression has become widespread that in order to receive a Congressional Medal of Honor, you must not only "display gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty" — you must also be white.

Herald Tribune—United Press radiophoto

United States infantrymen on guard at a boundary machine-gun nest in Trieste. Early withdrawal of Anglo-American occupation troops is planned.



CHALK UP NO. 4 — Walter Lee of 15 Mars st., Petersburg, Va., civilian employee at the quartermaster school at Fort Lee, Va., displays three suggestion award certificates that he had won previously as Col. Carroll B. Henderson, commandant of the school, hands him his fourth award. In addition, his most recent suggestion brought him a $10 check and a letter of commendation from Maj. Gen. H. L. Peckham, commanding general of the Quartermaster Training Command.

HIS FOURTH SUGGESTION AWARD:

Fort Lee civilian worker gets Army cash for idea

FORT LEE, Va. — Participation in efficiency award ceremonies is getting to be routine for Walter M. Lee, 15 Mars st., Petersburg, a civilian employee of the quartermaster school here.

This week Mr. Lee received his fourth cash award for a suggestion submitted through the employee suggestion program at the military installation.

Col. Carroll B. Henderson, commandant, in a ceremony in his office Thursday, presented to Mr. Lee a check for $10, a suggestion award certificate and letter of commendation from Maj. Gen. H. L. Peckham, commanding general of the QM Training Command.

Award Winning Suggestion

Mr. Lee's most recent award-winning suggestion was the installation of springs and a 180-degree block on top of the post of the parry left vertical butt stroke on the school's bayonet course.

According to school authorities, the suggestion has improved greatly the operation of the target and has also cut down repair expenses.

Praised By General

In his letter to Lee, General Peckham stated:

"I take particular note that this is your fourth cash award for suggestions adopted at the quartermaster school.

"I sincerely hope that you will continue to demonstrate your interest in improving our methods and working conditions and that you will make use of the Army suggestion program for the purpose of presenting your ideas to management."

AIRMAN SECOND CLASS Paschol H. Hawkins (right) of Birmingham, Ala., is congratulated by his squadron commander, Lt. Col. Thomas F. Foley after receiving the Air Medal at the Okinowa headquarters of the 307th Bomb Wing. Airman Hawkins was awarded the medal for his part in B-29 strikes against Communist installations and equipment in North Korea during the Korean war.

LT. THOMAS DANIEL III, son of the late Thomas and Mrs. Novella Daniel Jr., has returned to the United States after having served overseas. He received a Medal of Honor, received basic training at Tuskegee AFB and a graduate of the Elmore County Training School. He spent his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Novella Daniel. He is now stationed at Lawson Air Force Base.

GI Escapes After

Death Ride In The Sky

FORT BRAGG N. C. — A tall slender rifle squad leader told the grim story of how he narrowly escaped riding to his death aboard the ill-fated C-119 "Flying Boxcar" that killed 15 men here Nov. 17, during a mass airdrop of troops and equipments.

Sergeant Jesse Arrington of Newport news, Va., a member of "L" Company, 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, is being recommended for the Soldier's medal for his heroic action during the flight and after the crash. The medal is the highest tribute a soldier can receive during peace time.

THOUGHT QUICKLY

As the static jumpmaster and safety non-com on the troop carrier ship it was Arrington's quick thinking and leadership that probably saved many of the paratroopers from crashing with the plane.

"We'd been riding around for about an hour and a half and most of the guys wanted to jump and get out of there," he said.

"About three men had gone out of each door when I heard a crash up front. Sounded like a big wreck, like the plans was falling to pieces. Some glass hit me.

"The sound was the plane hitting a paratrooper. It's engine was now failing and the doomed ship was losing altitude.

"She (the plane) fell to one side, he recalled, "and was falling fast.

"Nobody knew what was happening. Everything seemed to stop right there. I guess the guys were scared.

GOT LONG BELL

"Then we got the long bell — you know, the emergency bell that means get out.

"I stayed in to see if everybody had jumped. The plane was getting close to the ground. I saw one man near the cockpit,' he said, clutching his fist. "He was struggling to free his entrenching tool. I wanted to help the guy but the canvas around the paradrop doors was in the way.

"The plane was real low now, awful low. I didn't know whether I'd make it or not. If I stayed with the plane I knew it would be the end. My only chance was to jump.

"I was wearing a rip-cord type chute. I pulled the handle and fed out my canopy. I was too close to jump the way I was supposed to.

"I looked back. The man near compartment I think they were going to jump the same door I was jumping. They had on chutes.

JERKED OUT PLANE

"That's all I remember in the air. About tree-top level the wind caught my canopy and jerked me I knocked out the flames with my chute and then dragged him to the side and covered him with it. Poor guy, he was already gone. I could tell who he was by his watch. I'd been talking to him in the cockpit.

"And that's all that I did. By that time the other guys rushed the cockpit was still trying to get loose. I saw two airmen coming down the steps into the cargo out. I was about 50 feet above the ground, I guess.

"A second later my feet hit the ground. As I hit I heard the plane crash, an awful sounding thing. I wasn't hurt.

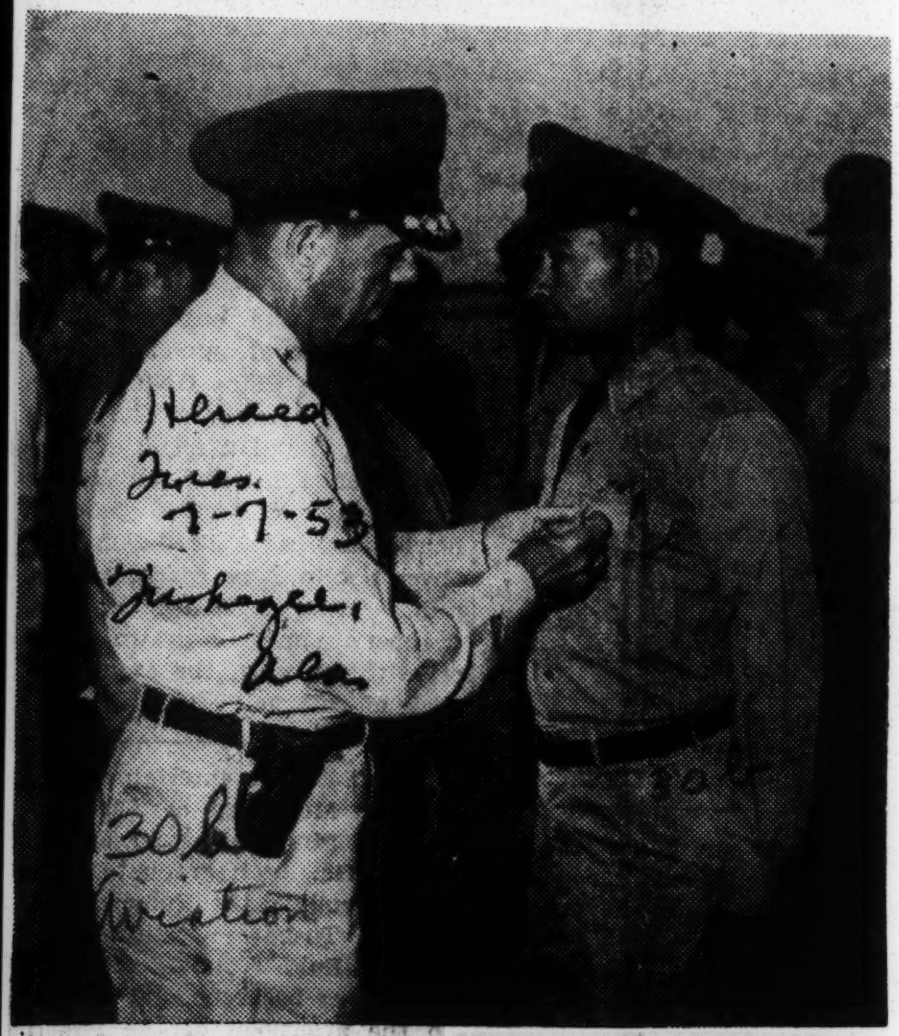
"I got to my feet, got out of my chute and ran over to the crash scene. I was the first man there. I saw a man and he was on fire. up and helped me. They went over to another part of the wreck brought out the others. The fire as very hot.

"I'm sure lucky to be alive today. But I'll never quit jumping."

SGT. JESSE ARRINGTON

30b 1953 AVIATION DISTINGUISHED FYLING CROSS

Lt. Trabue Wins Air Force Award



First Lt. Harold J. Trabue, son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto J. Trabue, of Tuskegee, has been recently awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross at Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas. Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Caldara presented Lt. Trabue with the DFC for meritorious service.

The citation which accompanied the DFC read as follows: "First Lt. Harold J. Trabue distinguished himself by participating in long and arduous flights under extremely hazardous conditions. . . . he demonstrated exceptional skill in the performance of his duties. The keen analysis and foresight exhibited and accurate decisions made by him contributed immeasurably to the successful accomplishment of a difficult mission. Lt. Trabue's devotion to duty, loyalty, and outstanding technical skill demonstrated in the accomplishment of an arduous and dangerous task reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force."

30b 1953

AVIATION

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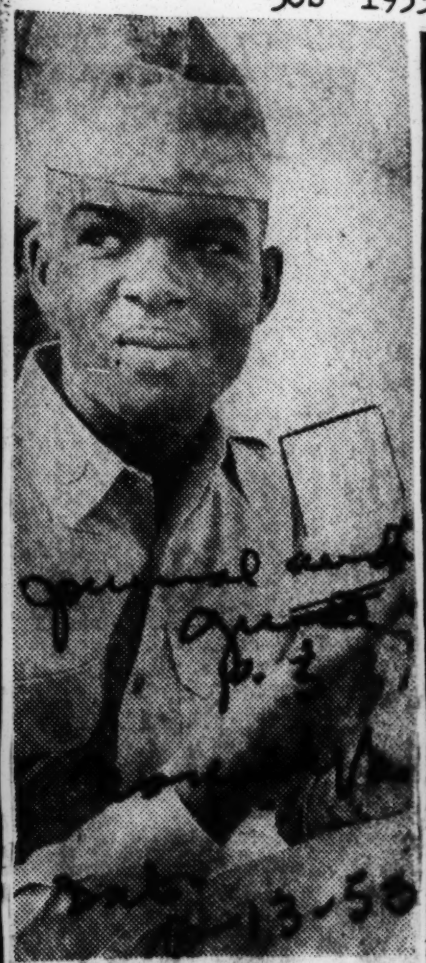
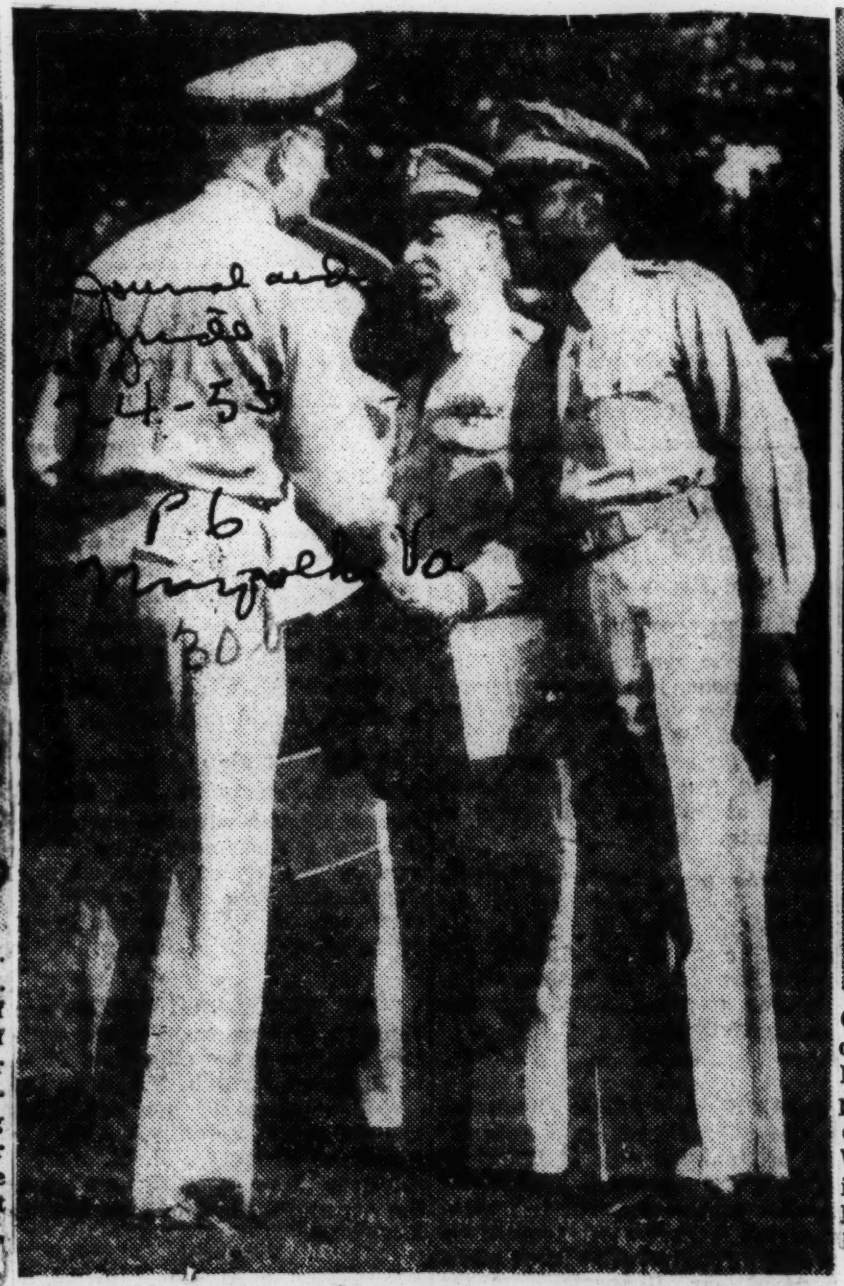


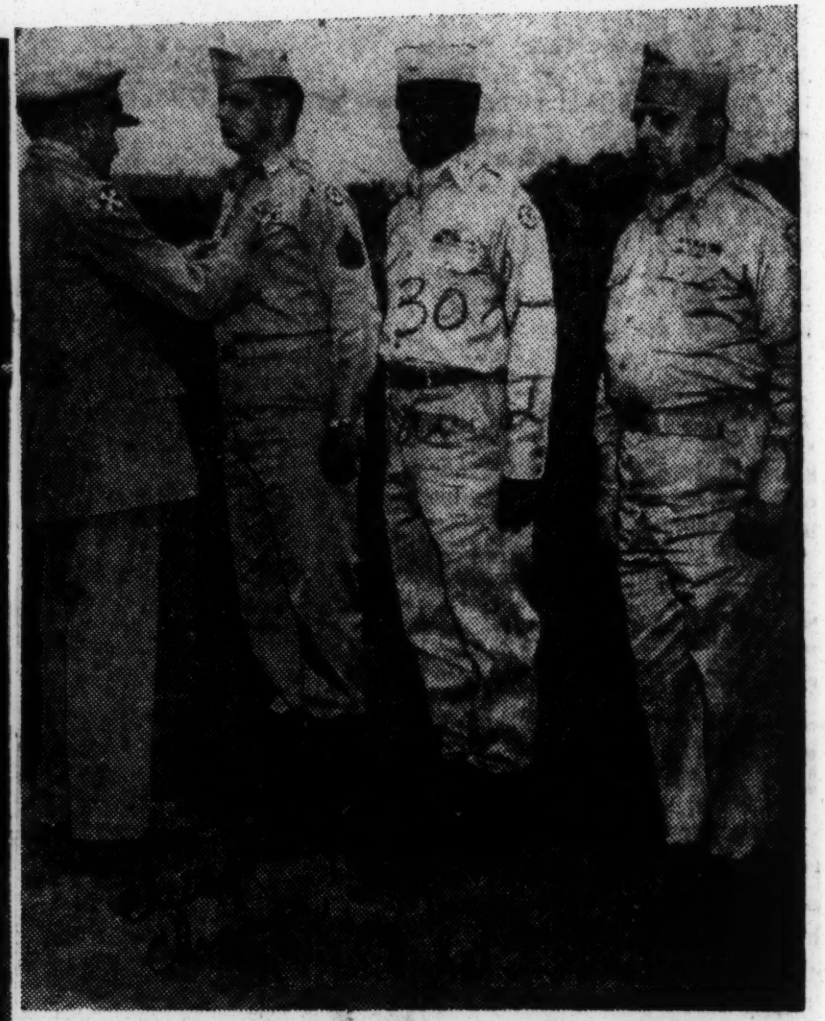
GETS ARMY MEDAL — Pvt. Wilbert Nixon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isham Nixon, of Smithfield, N. C., shows off his American Spirit Honor Medal which he won for being named the outstanding graduate of Quartermaster Leaders Course class at the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, Fort Lee, Va.

Pvt. Nixon, who entered the Army last November, was recently awarded the medal by Col. Joseph B. Daugherty, commanding officer of the QM Replacement Training Center, at a formal review last Saturday.



ARMY CHAPLAINS GET SERVICE AWARDS — Chaplain (Colonel) Joseph R. Koch, second from left, commandant of the Chaplain School at Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N. Y., awards a certificate of achievement to Chaplain (Major) Osborne N. Scott, far right, assistant director of the extension department of the school, "for outstanding and faithful service."

Also receiving this presentation at the retreat formation ceremonies, were two other faculty members of the Chaplain School, Chaplains (Lieutenant Colonel) A. P. Donnelly, third from right, and Major E. W. Leverenz. All three chaplains have received orders to report for duty in the Far East Command. At extreme left is the school adjutant, James R. Holland, warrant officer, junior grade.



CAPT. WILLIAM JORDAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Jordan of Chicago is shown just before he was decorated with the Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster at Ft. Monmouth, N. J. Medal was presented while Capt. Jordan was a first lieutenant. Captain Jordan was graduated from Tilden Technical high school and attended Wilson Junior college. In service since 1940, he served 13 months in Korea. His wife, the former Marie Skyles, lives with him at Ft. Monmouth, where he is an instructor. Presenting the medal is Brig. Gen. Wesley Guest.

Native Virginia Chaplain Gets Service Award

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Chaplain Osborne E. Scott, major, U. S. Army, assistant director of the extension department at the Chaplain School, Fort Slocum, N. Y., was awarded a certificate of achievement recently by Chaplain Joseph R. Koch, commandant of the school, for outstanding and faithful service.

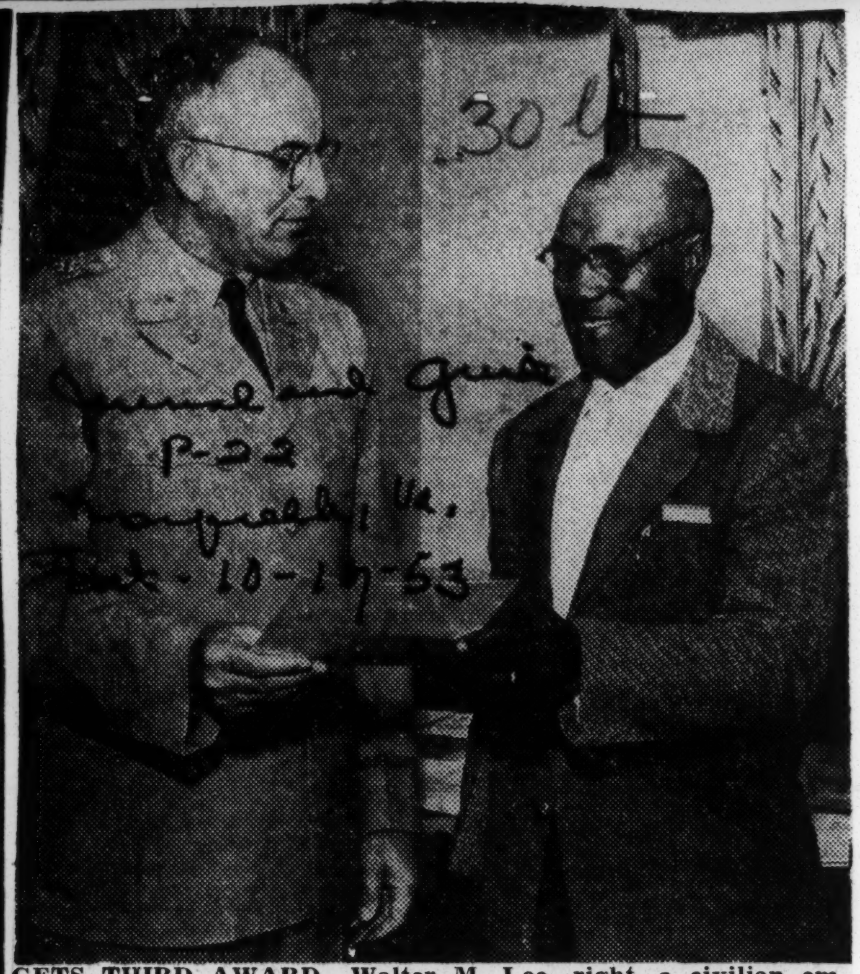
Fellow officers of the school faculty, the enlisted detachment, and student personnel, participated in the retreat formation ceremonies for the occasion honoring Chaplain Scott, who has received orders to report for duty in the Far East Command.

* * *

CHAPLAIN SCOTT, a native of Virginia, is a graduate of Hampton Institute, Va., Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin College, Ohio, and Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y. His civilian pastoral experience includes Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Phoebus, Va.

In addition to his many years of duty throughout the United States, the chaplain was assigned to the South Pacific Theater during World War II. Following the move of the Chaplain School to Fort Slocum, N. Y., Chaplain Scott purchased a home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., where he resides with his wife, Mrs. Jean Scott, and their two sons, Osborne E. Jr. and Michael David.

"OUTSTANDING SOLDIERS" REWARDED—Five First Army soldiers, rated as "outstanding" by a series of boards of officers in qualities and neatness, military bearing, courtesy, and leadership potential, were treated to a stellar free weekend in New York last week. The men, Corp. Igor Rakowsy, Brooklyn; Corp. Herbert Palmer, Bronx, N. Y.; Sgt. Mario Fusco, N. Y. C.; Sgt. F/C Nathan Hunnewell, Maine, and M/Sgt. James Wilhelm, Penn. (left to right) shown here with General Withers Burress, saw the top movies and nightclub shows in New York, at the expense of Uncle Sam. (Newspress Photo.)



GETS THIRD AWARD—Walter M. Lee, right, a civilian employee of the Quartermaster School at Fort Lee, Va., receives his third cash suggestion award from Colonel Carroll B. Henderson, commandant of the QM School.

Mr. Lee received a cash award of $10 for suggesting that a bumper be placed in front of the practice training railroad car in the open storage area at the school. His suggestion has resulted in a large saving of equipment for the government.—(U. S. Army Photo)

WINS ARMY PLAQUE—Col. Elmer H. Walker, the Fifth Calvary Regiment commander, presents in Japan the 1952-53 sport plaque to Corp. William A. Elazier, a former Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., industrial education major in printing. A native of Kansas City, Mo., Corporal Elazier won top honors at the 1953 all-Army track meet and was the leading ground gainer for the first calvary's football team.

Three win Army award for driving

FORT LEE, Va.—Three drivers of the 543rd Quartermaster Group here this week proudly attached "Best Driver" plaques to their vehicles after earning the personal congratulations of their commanding officer, Col. Andrew W. LaMar for their driving and preventive maintenance prowess in a motor vehicle incentive inspection program.

Cpl. Jones

The drivers won a three-day pass, and had a letter of appreciation sent to their parents, as additional awards in the monthly contest here.

The winning drivers are Cpl. Melvin Jones, 589th Quartermaster Battalion, son of Taylor Jones, Rolla, Norlina, N.C.; Pfc. Oriental Downs, 24th Quartermaster Battalion, son of Mrs. Theresa Lee Hoskins, 317 N. 17th st., Arkadelphia, Ark.; and Pvt. Simiel Barnes, 63rd Quartermaster Battalion, son of Walter Barnes, 507 S. Dine st., Orlando, Fla.

Army awards employee for bright idea

FORT LEE, Va.—A suggestion that a bumper be placed in front of the practice training railroad car in the open storage area at the quartermaster school has resulted in a cash award of $10 for Walter M. Lee, 15 Mars st., Petersburg, through Fort Lee's suggestion award program.

Mr. Lee

Mr. Lee is a civilian employee at Fort Lee and has submitted two other prize-winning suggestions.

Col. Carroll B. Henderson, commandant of the school, made the official presentation of the check, a letter of commendation from Maj. Gen. H. L. Peckham, commanding general of the Quartermaster Training Command, and an accompanying certificate.

Mr. Lee's suggestion has already been adopted and put into use by the school and has resulted in the prevention of damage resulting from trucks bumping against the railroad car.

Texas Girl Wins U.S. Navy Honors

GREAT LAKES, ILL. — Miss Gladys D. Bracy, a graduate of Houston Tillotsan college, Austin, Texas, completed training at the U. S. Naval Hospital Corps school here this week with highest honors.

Miss Bracy entered the Navy in December, 1952, after graduating from the Texas college with a bachelor of science degree in biology. She received her recruit training at Bainbridge, Md., and has been assigned to the Naval hospital here.

30d 1953

HOSPITALS- VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

CAMPAIGN BEARS FRUIT:

VA reports move to end segregation in facilities

30d

WASHINGTON

The long campaign of the NAACP to end segregation in the hospitals and other facilities of the Veterans Administration, has been rewarded with the announcement by Harvey Higley, veterans administrator, that his agency is moving "as rapidly as possible" to eradicate segregation.

Mr. Higley's announcement came in the form of a release of correspondence between the VA and Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington bureau of the NAACP.

Mr. Mitchell had written the government official calling attention to segregation practices existing in the VA and urging their elimination in accordance with President Eisenhower's affirmation that the administration would not tolerate racial discrimination or segregation in federal agencies.

In reply, the veterans administrator first said that his agency "has attempted to take the lead in minimizing segregation," but asserted that in "certain areas, it has been found that segregation to some degree is necessary for the medical well-being of patients."

(Later he explained that this statement referred to patients in the field of neuro-psychiatry.)

The NAACP official pursued the issue further and finally received Mr. Higley's assurance that the VA was seeking to wipe out segregation "as rapidly as possible." Further, Mr. Higley said in his letter to Mr. Mitchell, "we find any semblance of segregation, unsocial, uneconomical and undesireable. We hope the day is not far removed when there will be no semblance of racial segregation in VA hospitals.

To Be Worked Out

Methods of implementing Mr. Higley's policy will be worked out at a meeting of area medical directors of the agency later this month.

Mr. Mitchell expressed the opinion that Mr. Higley's decision to eliminate segregation in the agency is "an indication of a desire to conform with the President's declared policy of non-segregation in federal agencies. Coming at this time," he said, "the new policy is of the utmost importance with veterans returning from Korea where they have served in integrated units of the armed forces."

Dr. Cobb Debunks VA Race Dodge

30d

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —Dr. W. Montague Cobb, head of the anatomy department in the Howard University Medical School, took sharp issue last Monday with the position of the Veterans' Administration that racial segregation of psychiatric patients is necessary for their medical well-being.

In a letter to H. V. Higley, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Dr. Cobb declared that the same objection was put forward against integrating "mentally fit" young men in the military services and "the argument fails for the same reasons demonstrated by the actual success of integration in the Armed Forces."

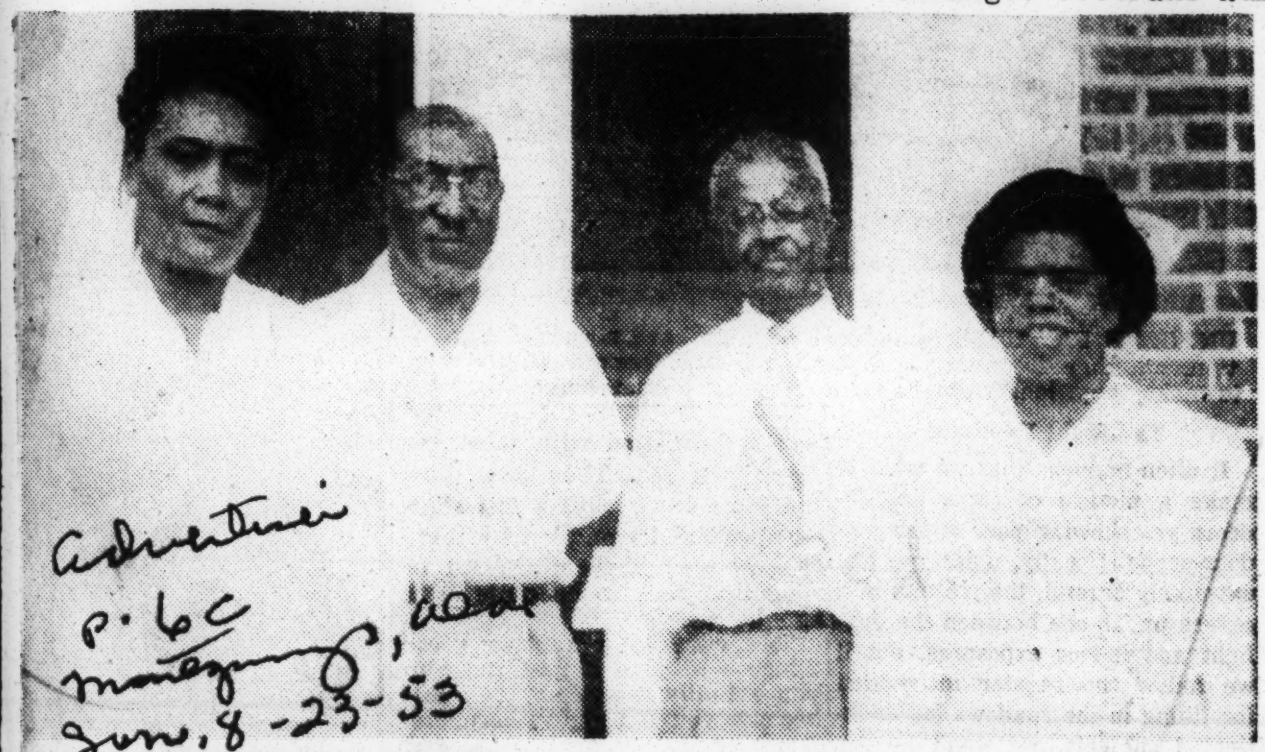
Dr. Cobb had been asked by Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to comment on a letter Mr. Higley had sent him.

10-9-53

Higley had written Mr. Mitchell that the VA found any degree of segregation "unsocial, uneconomical and undesirable" and hoped for the removal of all semblance of segregation in VA hospitals.

The VA Administrator added, however, that segregation is an essential precaution "to avoid clashes and flare-ups which are detrimental to the well-being of patients and may even be dangerous to their persons."

Dr. Cobb, on behalf of the National Health Committee of the NAACP, expressed appreciation fo the fact that, in keeping with President Eisenhower's program, the VA has already agree to the principle of non-segregation.



Advertiser p. 6C Montgomery, Ala. June, 8-23-53

TUSKEGEE VA STAFF MEMBERS—A part of the great force behind the scenes at Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, left to right, are Miss Marie L. Lawrence, assistant chief of nursing service; Dr. G. C. Branche, M.D., chief of professional services; Dr. T. T. Tildon, M.D., manager; and Mrs. Jurnetta N. Smoot, chief of nursing services. These are but a part of the great staff who instruct, supervise and handle the operations of this hospital.

Dr. T. T. Tildon In Command

Operation Of Tuskegee Veterans Hospital Vast Any Way Visitors Look At City-Like Structure

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of stories to appear weekly and describe the activity at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee, Ala. The gigantic structure is rated the nation's fifth largest of its kind, the Southeast's largest and is entirely staffed by Negroes.)

By TRUDY CARGILE
Assistant State Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 22—On entering the main gate leading to the Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, the visitor has the feeling that he has approached a small town, or a great university.

Paved driveways wind through well-kept grounds among the 65 permanent and 43 temporary buildings that cover some 513 acres atop a great hill overlooking Tuskegee Institute and the town of Tuskegee.

Not Part Of Institute

Tuskegee VA Hospital is not to be confused in any way with the institute of higher learning which borders its grounds. The land on which the hospital stands was deeded to the government by the institute in 1921. Since the day in February of 1923 when the hospital was dedicated by Calvin Coolidge, vice-president of the United States, countless professional workers have transcended the short distance from the institutes classrooms to the hospitals service.

There, the connection between the two organizations ends.

Both the institute and the VA hospital might well consider themselves fortunate in having the other located nearby. The institute continually turning out doctors and nurses of the highest specialized caliber, furnishes many of the staff for the VA hospital who in turn render service that has placed the hospital among the top ranking medical centers of the nation.

Only for the first two years of the hospital's existence was it under management of a white doctor. The first to supervise its operation was Dr. Robert H. Stanley who was followed for a brief time by Dr. Charles M. Griffith.

Staff Entirely Negro

In 1924, Dr. Griffith left the medical directorship in the capable hands of Dr. Joseph H. Ward, the first Negro to assume the great responsibility. The staff is entirely Negro today.

Dr. Ward was succeeded by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr. in 1936.

During Dr. Dibble's brilliant leadership which spanned a period of 10 years, was an able assistant who was to take up where Dibble left off when he resigned to become the head of the institute's John A. Andrews Clinic.

Dr. Touissiant T. Tildon left his post as clinical director of the VA hospital in 1946 to become its fifth manager.

Quiet and understanding, Dr. Tildon coaches from the bench his great 1,503-man team. He leaves the signals to his captains, the administrators, the surgeons, the psychiatrists, the doctors, who in turn relay them to the squad of nurses, aides, housekeepers, maids and office workers.

Every player is given his credit for a well-played game. It is no accident that there are so many wins against losses on this hospital's scoreboard.

Dr. Tildon is assisted by Ernest J. Davis, the assistant manager, and Dr. George C. Branche, chief of professional services.

Woman Is Financier

The hospital's purse strings are in the hands of a woman.

Mrs. Ruth T. Doakes, the finance officer, is the only woman serving in this capacity in VA hospitals in Alabama, Tennessee or Mississippi. The job did not seek her out.

She grew to it. Beginning as a secretary to the business manager in 1926, Mrs. Doakes became disbursing officer for ten years and in 1936, having behind her almost the entire history of the hospital's finances, she became chief finance officer over its $8 million budget.

Under the great heading of administration are the contact service, vocational rehabilitation and education, finance, personnel, communications and records, registration of patients, maintenance and upkeep of the great plant, professional and special services.

The potential capacity of the hospital is 2,205 beds. It has to date, 2,157 beds with all but 121 of them filled.

There are two Spanish-American War veterans, 99 Korean War veterans and 1,935 World War I and World War II veterans hospitalized now. And still the need grows.

With the same problem of all VA hospitals, the number of patients does not decrease. Age and continued warfare bring more men to be refitted to healthful living.

Overall Vastness

The imagination of a visitor is staggered by the computation of daily operations within the walls of the giant hospital.

It is estimated that over 15,000 different items are used throughout the hospital, many of them daily. A warehouse and six basement storage rooms are required to store them.

With 77,315-plus meals to be prepared monthly in the hospital, immeasureable quantities of fresh meats, vegetables, milk and canned foods must be procured.

Communication records reveal that 1,440 long distance calls, 19,000 local calls, 980 TBX messages and 475 Western Union messages are handled monthly.

The registrar division not only keeps tabs on the patients themselves, but act as guardians concerning personal effects of and clinical records of the patients.

The hospital laundry room handles 450,000 pieces a month and consumes its share of 14,000,000 gallons of water.

Recreation programs are carried out daily to include movies, dances, patient's shows, music appreciation hours, station radio broadcasts from the hospital's own station, patients' orchestra and choral groups, group sings, golf, baseball, softball, tennis, basketball, and swimming. The grounds include a golf course, baseball diamond and football field.

The patients' religious needs are also provided. Four full time chaplains, two Baptist, one Methodist and one Episcopalian are at the beck and call of the patient and a Roman Catholic priest from a nearby church visits the hospital several times each week and encourages ambulatory patients to attend mass at his church on Sundays.

Tuskegee VA hospital official N. Y. speaker

The story of how the dental profession in Alabama worked together on an institute at Tuskegee, to spread knowledge on the state's health problems, will be told to the American Public Health Assn. in New York City next month.

Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief of dental service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, will speak at the 81st annual meeting of the association Nov. 9-13.

Atlantan Will Participate In 'Skegee Course

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — A course in airbrasive technique in operative dentistry will be offered to resident students at the Veteran Administration Hospital here May 28-29.

Dean J. F. Volker and Dr. B. Rush Bailey, professor of dentistry at the University of Alabama Dental School, will be the instructors in the course. Equipment for the course has been loaned by the dental manufacturing company in Atlanta, Ga.

The airbrasive technic is a new and revolutionary method of cutting hard tooth structure. Its chief value is that it cuts enamel easily, more rapidly and with less pain.

Adherents of the technic say that there is a reduction of the psychological fear which is usually associated with operative dentistry.

A select number of practicing dentists have been invited by the VA to participate in the course. Among them are:

Drs. W. S. Dowdall, Bessemer, Ala.; R. W. Gilliard, Mobile, Ala.; P. W. Goode, Mobile, Ala.; Charles F. Goosby, Atlanta, Ga.; Electa D. Green, Birmingham, Ala.; R. Riddick Miller, Columbus, Ga.; E. L. Nobley, Birmingham, and J. W. Tobin, Mobile, Ala.

Purpose of the course, according to Dr. T. T. Tilden, manager of the hospital, is to not only prepare dental residents, but to contribute to the professional and scientific advancement of the men in the region.

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL GETS TV SET—Several units of Veterans of Foreign War Auxiliaries, aided by their VFW Posts, joined in presenting to the 2,200 patients of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., their first television set. Shown above (left to right) at the presentation ceremonies are: Mrs. Cora White, Tuskegee's VAVS representative; Mrs. Lois Smithson of Bessemer, department hospital chairman; Mrs. Rosa Robinson, Bessemer, past department commander, and Dr. T. T. Tildon, Tuskegee VA Hospital manager.

Teamwork Is Slogan For Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital Manned Entirely By Negroes For Care Of Negroes

BY TRUDY CARGILE
Assistant State Editor

(Editor's note: This is the first in a series of stories to appear weekly describing the activity of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital for Negroes in Tuskegee, Ala. The gigantic organization is rated the nation's fifth largest of its kind and the southeast's largest.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 15—"...and if we can't get them well, we try to make them as comfortable as possible for the rest of their lives."

A heartening percent of them, fortunately, get well. But disease, age and the mental strain of the increasing complexities of society take their toll. And many remain behind to be made as comfortable as possible.

The latter group, suffering private enemies within themselves, comprise three-fourths of the patients here at Tuskegee's Veterans Administration hospital. They number in actual figures, around 1600 where facilities are available to take care of over 2100 patients of every conceivable category, in this Negro-manned all Negro hospital.

Think of it! Over 2100 beds! That classes it as the largest hospital of its kind in the entire southeast and the fifth largest in the nation.

Precise Operation

And with all its vastness, the process of dailey operation goes along within its walls with the precision of a crack drill platoon.

"We think of ourselves as a team," Nurses Smoot and Lawrence tell members of the Advertiser staff who have been permitted a personally conducted tour of the mamouth organization.

"The doctor is loked upon as a captain. The rest of them, from nurses right on down to the housekeepers, aides and maids, are the 'team'."

To explain further, Nurse Smoot, who is supervisor of the nursing service of the VA hospital, told us, "We feel that every man and woman wants to do a good job and is capable of doing it if he is made to believe it is important."

Every Man To Task

Nurse Lawrence, an assistant to Nurse Smoot added that every member of the "team" had been taught that the entire functioning of the hospital could be affected if he did not do his job.

It might sound to the reader like a dream sketched on a planning chart. It might sound like a beautiful intention.

Regardless of how it sounds, the plan works!

One trip through the miles of corridors and the hundreds of rooms and offices discloses no loitering, no shirking.

Intense Cooperation

Everywhere, the staggering impression is the intense cooperation and courtesy on continuous display. The tenderness of the nurse, the doctor, the aide toward the patient. The cleanliness of the buildings, the rooms, the clothing, the equipment. The look of pure adoration a patient turns to the man or woman who bends to help him.

A patient was found standingalone in one of the connecting corridors. His gaze wandered aimlessly over the well-kept grounds outside the barred window.

Voic2hqre Umfo 6p0mand in the voice of the superintendent as she went quietly to his side. First she spoke to him in soft tones.

"Hello...how do you feel today?" she put her arm around his shoulders and drew him about to look directly into his eyes...eyes that seemed to see nothing until he saw her.

He relaxed but said nothing.

"Do you know which wing you belong in?" still gentle, still bringing him into confidence.

He nodded and lowered his eyes like a child who has been made to confess to sneaking across a busy street against strict orders.

Is it X-2?" she probed as if she were asking the direction there herself.

And again he nodded, this time hesitantly as if he had difficulty remembering.

"All right," she patted him on the shoulder where her hand had been resting, "but please go back in a few minutes now, so they won't miss you. Do you know the way?"

The patient had gone back to staring out the window, searching, it seemed, for something in the distance. But he nodded and the superintendent left him to return of his own accord.

The phases of treatment for the neuropsychiatric patient fall into four sections.

They are acute intensive treatment, continued treatment for final screening before the patient returned to outside life, neurology

Before a patient is allowed to return home, a thorough check is made by hospital trained personnel to ascertain the problems he may have to be prepared for at home. She goes to his home, talks with his family and, if necessary, prepares to remain in the home to act as a "go-between" or a "shock-absorber" until the patient and relatives have made his friends and relatives where instruments home again. Gradually he feel at home and supplies must be handled with care and takes up his psychiatric care with confidence and might be the difference in life and death.

Richardson, whose job is the important one of supervising the operating rooms where instruments and supplies must be handled with the most meticulous of care. Where one faulty job by one member might be the difference in life and death.

Nurse Richardson sheds the credit. 'I could never do seems it to her staff. 'Every "player" is a part of the great machine. This is all a part of his role. Even Nurse it alone. They are the ones who conscious of his life, without fear.

do the work." There is no tone of the martyr when she says it.

This is the manner in which 1503 employees, doctors, supervisors, housekeepers, maids, students and aides care for 2,000 patients.

Tuskegee VA Hospital Workers Receive Awards

Special to The Post-Herald

TUSKEGEE, Aug. 27—Two employes at Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital have received incentive awards for their outstanding contributions toward progressive management.

Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, has presented a check for $75 plus a Certificate of Appreciation to Milton J. Hughes, foreman of mechanics in the building maintenance repair unit. Hughes suggested a better method of heating asphalt mix for repair of roads.

The other award was made to Otis Pinkard, chief of the telephone and information unit. He suggested a better method in placing long distance calls and disseminating information. He also received a Certificate of Appreciation.

WIN AWARDS—Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, presents a check for $75 and a certificate of appreciation to Milton J. Hughes, foreman of mechanics in the building, maintenance and repair unit. This presentation was made recently during a program which cited two employes who made outstanding contributions toward progressive management. Hughes received these awards for his suggestion of a better method of heating asphalt mix for the maintenance and repair of roads. Theodore Matthews, engineering office of that installation, looks on. The other award went to Otis Pinkard, inset, chief of telephone and information unit for his suggestion of a better method of placing long distance calls.

Tuskegee VA Gives Negro Best In Care

By TRUDY CARGILE
Advertiser State Reporter

(Editor's Note: This is the final in a series of three stories about the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Tuskegee which is entirely for Negroes and staffed by Negroes. Its vastness rates it the fifth largest in the nation and largest in the entire southeast. Special appreciation from members of The Advertiser Staff who toured the hospital are extended to M. H. Potter, field representative of the Montgomery VA Center and to the members of the staff at the hospital who conducted the tour.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 29—If roads to health are long, at least they are not all uphill in the Vet- for Negroes at Tuskegee.

There are many routes planned for the return trip from illness. A vast program of rehabilitation provides almost every imaginable form of diversified training for the patients while he recuperates from mental or physical disorders.

A complete course in mechanics is available to men who like to tinker with motorized equipment.

Advertiser reporters looked in while one young fellow worked on a truck. An adviser nodded in his direction.

"First we take their minds off their problems. This fellow was an A-1 mechanic when he broke down. After a few weeks of this, we can talk to him and find out what his trouble is."

The patient looked as if he were completely relaxed, his great strong hands flexed with sureness as he worked and his face was calm.

There is a radio shop where each student is given a kit from which he builds a set. After it is put together, he is allowed to keep it. All hospital radios and radio equipment are repaired there without cost to the administration.

There are handicraft shops, watch repair shops, shoemakers, cabinet shops—all give training to the patient and all fill a need in their lines of work for the hospital.

Some of the patients are able to earn spending money with their hobbies. One supervisor stated that almost every item made in his shop was sold before it was finished.

Photography is one of the finer arts studied. There are two groups of photographers within the VA hospital which are not to be confused. One is operated for the benefit of the patient who wants to learn a trade. Men from that shop take pictures for the hospital bulletins, their own pleasure and for general use.

The other photography department deals almost entirely with the medical records of the hospital and is worth a story in itself.

Color slides and movies of operations, of specimen slides and medical records are prepared here and kept on file for study. Beside a competent staff of cameramen, there is a medical illustrator who draws from microscope slides. His work is duplicated by the photographer and becomes a part of a vital research file.

For other important data on operations and treatment of patients, a complete library of the hospital's functions is kept. Exact histories of every case are filed for study thus providing one of the greatest mediums for study of disease and treatment results in the nation.

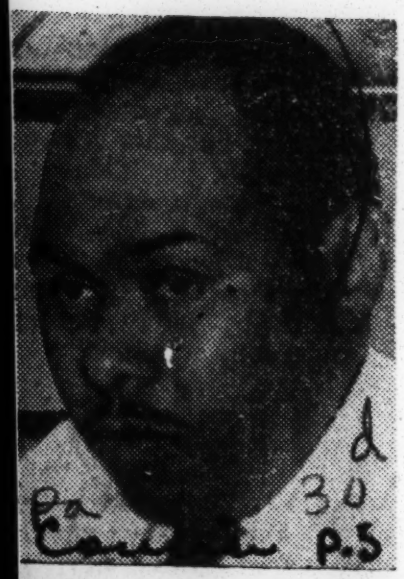
Almost every known disease, injury and medical treatment has found its way to the hospital. Consultants from near and far attend the needs of the hospital. And many come to observe, for here they will find the latest methods, equipment and treatment available to mankind.

Four shiny operating rooms in the newest wing of the hospital are the pride of the staff. They feature the latest designs in sanitation, equipment, lighting and arrangement.

With a minimum of unnecessary contraptions, the rooms are lighted with huge lamps slung on a slide truck set in the ceiling.

View boxes, set flush in the wall and lighted from the inside, hold X-rays in complete view of the surgeon while he operates. An aspirator, with outflow pipes built into the walls, has tubes and suction tips that can be extended to the operating table so that waste fluids can be drawn off and carried away immediately from the room.

The staff is proud of its hospital and the work shows their pride—a pride that is reflected in the men who leave there to take a normal place in society again.



Chief—Dr. Eugene Lloyd Youngue of Pittsburgh has been named chief of neurological services at a new 1000-bed Veterans Administration Neuro-psychiatric Hospital which is scheduled to be opened Nov. 29 at Leech's Farm near Pittsburgh.

30d 1953

VA HOSPITAL (GEORGIA)

PROBERS ACCUSE VET HOSPITAL OF RACE BIAS

The NAACP rapped the Atlanta Civil Service Office for "flagrant discrimination and stereotyped employment practices" yesterday after completing an investigation at the Lawson VA hospital.

C. T. Perkins, Georgia field secretary of the NAACP, and I. H. Burney, chairman of the Atlanta branch's Labor and Industry Committee, said "flagrant examples" of job discrimination were found at the VA hospital.

The committee charged that the Civil Service office and the Central VA offices are guilty of unfair labor practices, and referred its report to the NAACP Washington representative who will confer with Carl Gray, VA administrator.

The Atlanta branch NAACP committee visited the hospital Friday. Commenting that the NAACP is "determined to end unfair employment practices in federal installations throughout Georgia," Perkins announced that a committee will probe employment opportunities at the Atlanta post office.

Charging that Negro patients at the VA hospital are segregated in one wing, the committee quoted a top officials of the hospital as saying:

4-19-53

"We thought they'd be happier together."

The committee report charged that Negro and white patients are routed into the dining room so that there is no mixing of the races and commented that a partition separates Negro and white patients at the hospital PX.

"There are no clerical workers in any capacity," the report contined, pointing out that no Negro nurses and doctors are employed at the hospital.

Negroes have mediocre jobs as aides, orderlies and yard boys," the report concluded.

Perkins said that employment at the hospital is not "in line with the executive order of former President Truman." Commenting that Negro clerical workers and nurses are available as potential employees, he charged that the Civil Service office which handles employment at the hospital has "by-passed" the applications of Negroes.

The highest paid Negro worker at the hospital is a bacteriological technician trainee, the report said.

The group plans to confer with the Civil Service director and to contact persons who have applied at the Civil Service office here.

Members of the committee which visited the hospital are Mr. Burney, Mr. Perkins, Atty. A. T. Walden and Dr. Melvin Kennedy.

The group described Dr. W. H. Thiele, director of the hospital, as "affable and cooperative."

VA head says hospital segregation being ended as rapidly as possible

BY RAY HENRY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—(AP)—Veterans' Administrator Harvey Higley said today his agency is moving "as rapidly as possible" toward wiping out segregation of whites and Negroes in veterans' hospitals.

"We find any semblance of seareation unsocial, uneconomical and undesirable," he said, "and . . . we hope the day is not far removed when there will be no semblance of racial segregation in VA hospitals."

Higley made the statements in an exchange of letters, released today, with Clarence Mitchell, an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

MITCHELL HAD asked Higley in an Aug. 7 letter what he was doing to end segragation in veterans hospitals in line with President Eisenhower's stated stand against segregation in all federal institutions.

In an interview, Mitchell said segregation was practiced in most VA hospitals in 17 Southern state. He said he didn't know the number of hospitals involved, but knows of only five VA hospitals in the 17 states which don't have segregation in one form or another. He said the form varied from complete seperation of white and colored veterans to segregation only in hospital barber shops.

HIGLEY TOLD Mitchell in his letter, dated Aug. 14, that the VA "has attempted to take the lead in minimizing segregation," and he continued: "In certain areas, however, it has been found that segregation to some decree is necessary for the medical well-being of patients. We are continually reviewing this situation and are eliminating segragation as rapidly as possible, without sacrificing medical considerations.

MITCHELL ON Aug. 18 wrote Higley asking about the reference to necessity of segregation for the well-being of patients. Higley replied:

"This statement was directed particularly to the field of neuro-psychiatry (treatment of mental ailments) . . . the area in which we may expect unpredictable and often violent reactions to prejudices and outside stimuli . . . We must take precaution to avoid clashes and flareups which are detrimental to the well-being of patients.

"This problem is being seriously of seareation unsocial, unstudied in the hope that a solution may be found to accomplish this objective without segregation."

Segregation in VA Hospitals Is Being Ended 'Gradually'

The Veterans' Administration announced yesterday it has ordered managers of VA hospitals to eliminate all evidence of racial segregation as rapidly as possible—but a spokesman admitted: "This isn't something that can be accomplished overnight."

The spokesman said the anti-segregation move began in 1945 under President Truman, was given impetus by President Eisenhower's statement against segregation on Government property last March, and that as recently as last September 25, directives have informed hospital managers they can't "dally" any longer.

Yesterday's statement was provoked by telegrams sent by T. J. Sanders, a white patient at the Oteen-Swannanoa Hospital for tuberculosis patients near Asheville, N. C. Sanders said he headed a patients' council against integration.

Sanders sent telegrams of protest to President Eisenhower and Admiral Joel T. Boone, chief VA medical director. The VA said Sanders' protest was the only one received.

Locally, Dr. Edwin W. Rose, manager of the Mt. Alto eVterans' Administration Hospital, 2650 Wisconsin ave. nw., said segregation ended there about two years ago.

"We have 325 patients, about 40 percent of them Negro, and no trouble at all," Dr. Rose declared.

Segregation also has been eliminated in the two other regional VA hospitals—at Martinsburg, W. Va., and Perry Point, Md.

Officials at VA headquarters said integration has been slower at installations in such Southern States as Louisiana and South Carolina.

"The manager has to continue to live with his community there. He must move in such a way that he adjusts the community as he adjusts the hospital," a VA spokesman explained.

The VA cited these examples of its "gradual" integration: Ward integration is begun at a time when bed space is at a premium; dining room divinding screens or wash room "colored" and "white" signs are gradually removed.

Still to be eliminated, said the VA, are segregated hospital swimming pools, recreation rooms and playgrounds.

30d 1953

VETERANS HOSPITAL (NEW ORLEANS,LA)

VETERANS' HOSPITAL HERE IS MOVING TOWARD INTEGRATION

Citizens Group Makes Personal Tour Of Facility

30d

There is no over-all pattern which could accurately describe the 493-bed New Orleans Veterans Hospital's racial policy, according to statements made Monday by a group of four prominent local citizens who visited the hospital last week.

The group visited the hospital at the request of the manager, Dr. A. Mogabgab, for the purpose of observing the policy of the hospital concerning the treatment of minorities.

In a conference with Dr. Mogabgab, B. W. Porter, assistant manager; and Dr. Henry Schmidt, director of professional service, the group sought information as to the policy of the hospital (1) in the use of Negroes on the professional staff; (2) treatment of patients and (3) physical arrangements.

The group found that there are no Negro consultants or residents on the professional staff. However, there is one Negro lecturer, Dr. Harold W. Lucien, associate professor of chemistry at Dillard University. According to Dr. Mogabgab, no Negroes had even applied as resident doctor, but all such applications, he said, would be received without prejudice and would be given the same consideration as others.

It was further revealed that there are six graduate nurses who are assigned to general duty and their services are not restricted to any particular group of patients.

Two Negro technicians on the staff; one in the laboratory and one in electro-cardiography.

In the treatment of patients, one floor—the fifth—has been set aside for routine Negro patients, but there is no segregation, said the manager in the mental and T. B. departments or in the division where specialized individual care is required. There is no segregation in the clinic and all patients are treated in the order in which they arrived.

Movies and other recreational programs on a hospital-wide basis are not segregated, nor is there any discrimination in the library.

There are three dining rooms, one which (specialized diets) is not segregated.

The rest rooms are used by all patients without discrimination.

Before leaving the hospital preliminary plans were discussed which would enable the Negro physician to benefit from the scientific work at the hospital by participating in autopsies, clinical-pathological conferences, and observation work in the operating room.

Commenting on the visit of the group, a spokesman for the group said, "We were disappointed to find New Orleans is not one of the five VA hospitals in the South, which are said to operate without segregation; however, we were gratified to find so much evidence that the hospital was moving in this direction and has concrete plans for achieving this goal."

"We saw a young Negro veteran," he continued, "in this hospital who had lost his hands in Korea. We imagine this young man had some difficulty in understanding why a man who is considered good enough to give his hand and perhaps his life in the service of his country in a foreign land, is not considered good enough when he returns home to associate with his fellow Americans on a basis of complete equality."

Members of the group were Dr. Rivers Frederick, consultant at Flint-Goodridge hospital; Dr. W. R. Adams, president of the Louisiana State Medical society; Dr. Elaine Allen, Medical director, premature unit of Charity hospital and connected with the department of pediatrics of Tulane university and L.S.U.; and Dr. James A. Dombrowski, director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

No Segregation In VA Hospital Here Says Mgr.

30d

In the true sense of the word there is no segregation in the New Orleans VA Hospital, according to Dr. A. Mogabgab, hospital manager, Monday morning.

This comment was made in response to a release from the VA office in Washington last week that hospital managers have been told to move as rapidly as possible to eliminate segregation on all federal property.

The government policy of integration was restated in a telegram to T. J. Sanders, president of the Patients' council, VA hospital, located in Oteen, N. C.

The wire, replying to a protest raised by Sanders, said the VA is moving rapidly as possible toward elimination of segregation, considering the welfare of patients.

Reports are that a great deal of agitation has been raised at VA hospitals in Oteen and Swannanoa, N. C. because of the mixing of white and colored patients.

Veteran Administration officials claim, however, that no protest had been brought to their attention, except the one from Sanders.

A citizen group of four prominent local men made a tour of the hospital here last month were gratified to find so much evidence that the hospital was moving in the direction of operating without segregation and has concrete plans for achieving this goal.

Although the hospital is not one of the five VA hospitals in the South listed by the Veterans Administration as operating without segregation, Dr. Mogabgab feels that this goal will be reached.

Official Urges Job Application

Over 300 persons were present at the Pine Street YMCA Wednesday night to hear George H. Holland, assistant to the Administrator, Veterans Administration in Washington, declare there will be no discrimination based on race in employment and no segregation in the hospital services policy of the new John J. Cochran Veterans Hospital at 915 North Grand Boulevard.

Holland's subject was "The Way to Get Registered in the Civil Service Roll," but much of his talk concerned employment at the new hospital which is expected to begin operation in February.

CONTACT VA

He suggested that if an individual feels he is being discriminated against because of race when he applies for employment at the institution, he should immediately contact the Veterans Administration here.

According to F. H. Bruenger, personnel officer for the new hospital, there will be a number of available jobs including those of cook, baker, meat cutter, hospital attendant, kitchen helper, guard, laborer, janitor, clerk and stenographer.

It is expected that over 500 persons will be employed, all of whom will be selected from the civil service register from this area except doctors and nurses.

VETERAN PREFERENCE

Holland said veterans, and particularly those who are physically handicapped will be given preference. If they have civil service status their chance of employment is almost assured.

Kitchen helpers, laborers, medical aids and all unskilled workers will begin with a salary of $2400 per year and up.

Persons applying for jobs as clerk-typists and stenographers, if they are not on the civil service roll, must take an examination at the new Federal Building which will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

It was related that there will also be a need for skilled mechanics, carpenters, electricians and cabinet makers. Experience is necessary and union membership will not be required.

GEORGE HOLLAND

FIREMEN NEEDED

Bruenger also pointed out there is a great need for firemen who have experience with high or low pressure boilers. Army experience in this work will be accepted, and anyone desiring this job at the hospital is urged to contact him immediately by writing to F. H. Bruenger, personnel officer, John J. Cochran Veterans Hospital, care of the VA Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Dr. John W. Claiborne, Jr., hospital manager, emphasized this week that all positions at the hospital except those of doctor, dentist, nurse and positions in the hospital canteen, will be under the civil service system. They may be filled only by appointment of eligibles from civil service registers or by transfer or reinstatement of persons who already have federal civil service status.

End Of Segregation Now Firm VA Policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP) — The Veterans Administration said today that elimination of segregation on federal property is a firm policy and its hospital managers have been told to move as rapidly as possible in that direction.

An official told a reporter that the government policy was restated in a telegram sent last week in reply to a protest against integration of white and Negro patients at the VA Hospital at Oteen, N.C. The protest was made by T. J. Sanders, who says he was re-elected president of the Patients' Council at Oteen.

Winston-Salem Journal 11/3/53

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AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

BRIGADIER GENERAL B. O. Davis, retired, has been named by President Eisenhower as a member of the American Battle Monuments commission. It was the President's first appointment of a colored person. Members of the commission will serve without compensation in their effort to administer and maintain World War I and II American national cemeteries abroad.

Eisenhower Makes First Appointment

Afro-American Newark, N.J. 7-18-53

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — President Eisenhower has made his first appointment of a colored person. He named Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, U.S. Army (retired), as a member of the 11-member American Battle Monuments Commission, headed by Gen. George C. Marshall.

Gen. Davis

What Mr. Eisenhower did was to accept eight resignations and appoint eight new members, including General Davis. He reappointed three members—General Marshall, Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift, U.S. Marine Corps (retired), and Leslie L. Biffle of Arkansas, former secretary of the Senate.

The chief functions of the monuments commission are to administer and maintain World War I American national cemeteries and memorials in Europe and prepare plans and estimates for the erection of suitable memorials to commemorate the services of American armed forces in and outside the United States where they served during or since World War II.

MEMORIAL HELD FOR DORIE MILLER—Memorial exercises were held recently for Dorie Miller at Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chicago. Participants on the program, left to right, were Lt. Dennis Nelson, U. S. Navy; George B. McKibbin, Chicago, representing the National Conference of Christians and Jews; James C. Evans and Thomas Hudner, U. S. Navy.

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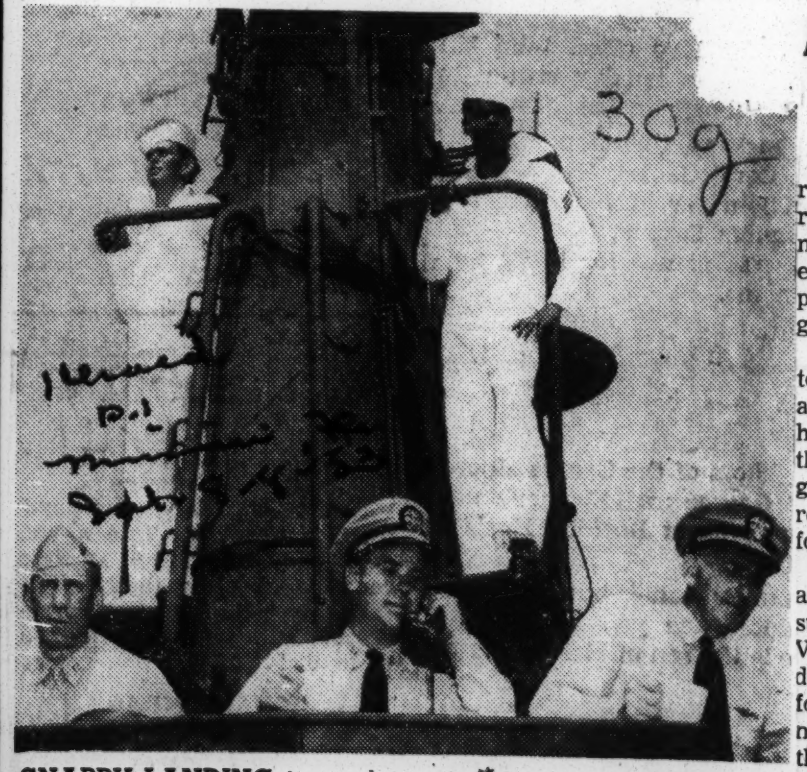
USS SEA LION, only American submarine ever to sink a battleship, arrived in Miami Friday for a weekend of liberty from a training cruise. The underseas craft will observe visiting hours for the public between 1 to 5 p.m. today and Sunday. The Sea Lion is credited with firing three torpedoes into the 30,000-ton Japanese battleship Kongo and sinking it in the East China Sea during World War II. —Herald Staff Photos by John Walther



SNAPPY LANDING is made at pier 3 by Lt. Cmdr. Joseph Sahaj, right, commanding officer of the USS Sea Lion. Other officers on the bridge are, left to right, Capt. Gregory S. Stone, U.S. Marine Corps, and Lt. Frank A. Thurtell, U.S. Navy. The normal complement of the submarine is seven officers and 60 men.

NAACP CRITICAL OF NAVY ANTI-BIAS PLAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last Wednesday criticized the new policy of the Navy Department to modify the practice of racially segregating civilian workers in southern Navy yards.

An undisclosed source revealed that the Navy, under prodding from the White House, plans to announce soon a plan to eliminate such segregation practices.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the NAACP, said last Wednesday that the statement "could mean it would take thirty days or thirty years to do it." He added that "We will not cheer until the last Jim Crow sign comes down."

The Navy's plan calls for modification—if not cancellation—of an 18-month old Navy Department order directing base commanders to follow "local customs" in determining racial policies among civilian workers.

COMMON FACILITIES

The change in policy to be announced soon calls for common rather than separate, facilities for civilian workers. At least, the new policy will set non-segregation as a goal and will require base commanders to report periodically on their progress toward eliminating segregation.

The Navy now maintains segregated facilities—such as restaurants toilets and drinking fountains—for white and colored workers in southern shore establishments, particularly at Navy yards in Norfolk, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina.

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION

NAVY Department officials do not expect the new policy to result in immediate abolition of all segregation in southern shore establishments. But it was said they do feel that it will mean a more rapid movement toward integration.

The Navy has defended racial segregation of its civilian workers on the ground that it did not create the problem in the South and therefore, should not be called upon to solve it. It also has contended that abolishing separate facilities would cause racial disturbances that would disrupt employee relations and interfere with the efficiency of its southern bases.

Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson on May 28 wrote the White House that the Navy was going to continue to maintain segregation in the Charleston and Norfolk Navy yards.

PRACTICAL ANSWER

He said segregated facilities were a "practical answer to the problem which the department cannot correct by edict..." Failure to comply with "local practices" he added, "would inevitably lead to disruptive employee relations, poor community relations and an ultimate breakdown of efficiency accompanied by lower production."

Mr. Anderson wrote the letter after Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, had complained to the White House about segregation in southern Navy Yards.

When Mr. Powell learned of the Anderson letter, he sent a telegram to President Eisenhower accusing Secretary Anderson of "insubordination" and of undermining Mr. Eisenhower's stated position that there was no justification for use of Federal funds to support segregation.

The President telegraphed Mr Powell, in reply, that after inquiry he had learned that Mr. Anderson was "pursuing the purpose of eliminating segregation" in Federal facilities.

Since then, however, officials said, the White House has prodded the Defense Department to put pressure on the Navy to quicken its pace toward ending segregation in facilities at southern shore establishments.

End Segregation, Anderson Asks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Anderson today requested Navy shore base commanders to proceed "steadily and expeditiously" toward the complete elimination of racial segregation.

Anderson instructed commanders to make progress reports to him at 60-day intervals showing what had been done to reduce or end the practice of maintaining segregated facilities, such as wash rooms and eating establishments for civilian workers.

Anderson circulated his request after the Navy had completed a survey of 43 shore stations from Virginia through Texas. The study disclosed that separate facilities for white and Negro civilians remained in approximately half of the stations in varying forms. No segregation was found at the other stations.

Navy's South Bases to Ban Segregation

By the United Press

Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson announced yesterday a new policy calling for "complete elimination" of racial segregation among civilian employes at 43 naval shore stations in the South.

Defense Department manpower experts said the new policy—a reversal of the Navy's traditional position—was drawn under pressure from the White House. They said the old practice of following "local custom" on racial matters has been a "source of embarrassment" because President Eisenhower has pledged elimination of segregation in all Federal installations.

Civilian segregation has been no problem in the Army and Air Force. All three services are working on a program to end segregation in the Armed Forces.

The Navy has 43 shore installations from Virginia to Texas. It said a recent survey showed that about one-half of these, with about 8000 employes, are Negroes.

A Navy spokesman said there are about 13,000 civilian employes at Norfolk and Charleston. Approximately 8000 at Charleston.

The Navy now follows local custom in the South and maintains separate facilities—such as announcement rooms, restaurants, and drinking fountains. However, on these same shore stations there is no segregation of persons actually in the service.

Anderson supported this custom but admitted to a reported order reverses his position.

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Navy To End Segregation At All 43 Bases In South

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No Problem In Army, Air Force

Civilian segregation has been no problem in the Army and the Air Force. All three services are working on a program to end segregation in the armed forces.

The Navy has 43 shore installations from Virginia to Texas. It said a recent survey showed segregation existed in about half of these, with discriminatory practices ranging from "minor in most instances to substantial in a few cases."

The order is aimed particularly at the sprawling naval base at Norfolk and the big naval shipyard at Charleston, S. C.

A Navy spokesman said there are about 13,000 civilian employees at Norfolk and about 8,000 at Charleston. Approximately one third at each establishment are Negroes.

Anderson's brief announcement said Navy-base commanders "have been requested to proceed steadily and expediiously toward the complete eliminaion of all barriers to the freeu se of facilities on Government-owned shore stations."

Must Report Progress

He ordered commanding officers to submit "progress reports" to him severy 60 days.

The Navy now follows local custom in the South and maintains separate facilities—such as rest rooms, restaurants, and drinking fountains. However, on these same shore stations there is no segregation of persons actually in the service.

Anderson has supported the custom, and admitted today's order reverses his position.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the policy was long overdue.

ENSIGN HUTCHINSON
(Disburses $4 Million)

WITH THE LADIES

You might chalk up other achievements to the ladies, including that responsible post U. S. Naval Ensign Charlotte S. Hutchinson (1952 grad of Howard) is doing as disbursing officer for the civilian payroll at the 11th Naval District Headquarters in San Diego, Calif.

The 24-year-old officer is responsible for the payment of 11,000 employees at 20 naval installations in Southern California, handling a monthly payroll of approximately $4,000,000.

Only 1 Navy Base Remains Segregated

Racial segregation of civilian employes has been ended at all but one of the 43 Navy installations in the South, President Eisenhower announced yesterday.

Segregated facilities for civilians are still in use at the Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard, but integration is to be completed there by early next year, Mr. Eisenhower said.

Lieut. David D. Lewis, public information officer for the Potomac River Naval Command, said there is no segregation of civilians at Navy installations in the Washington area.

Major Navy operations here employing civilians are the Navy Gun Factory, employing about 10,000 workers, and the Naval Air Test Center at Patuxent, Md., employing about 7000.

The President's report dealt only with facilities for civilians. Officials said segregation of uniformed personnel of the Navy was eliminated earlier.

Mrs. Eisenhower said: "It is a record of accomplishment of which we all can be proud, and I congratulate the Secretary of the Navy and his department on a job well done indeed."

Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson ordered an end to segregation at Navy depots last summer. Reports then indicated 21 Southern Navy bases practiced varying amounts of segregation. Discrimination generally took the form of separate drinking fountains, rest rooms and eating facilities.

President Eisenhower has pledged to end segregation in all branches of the military service.

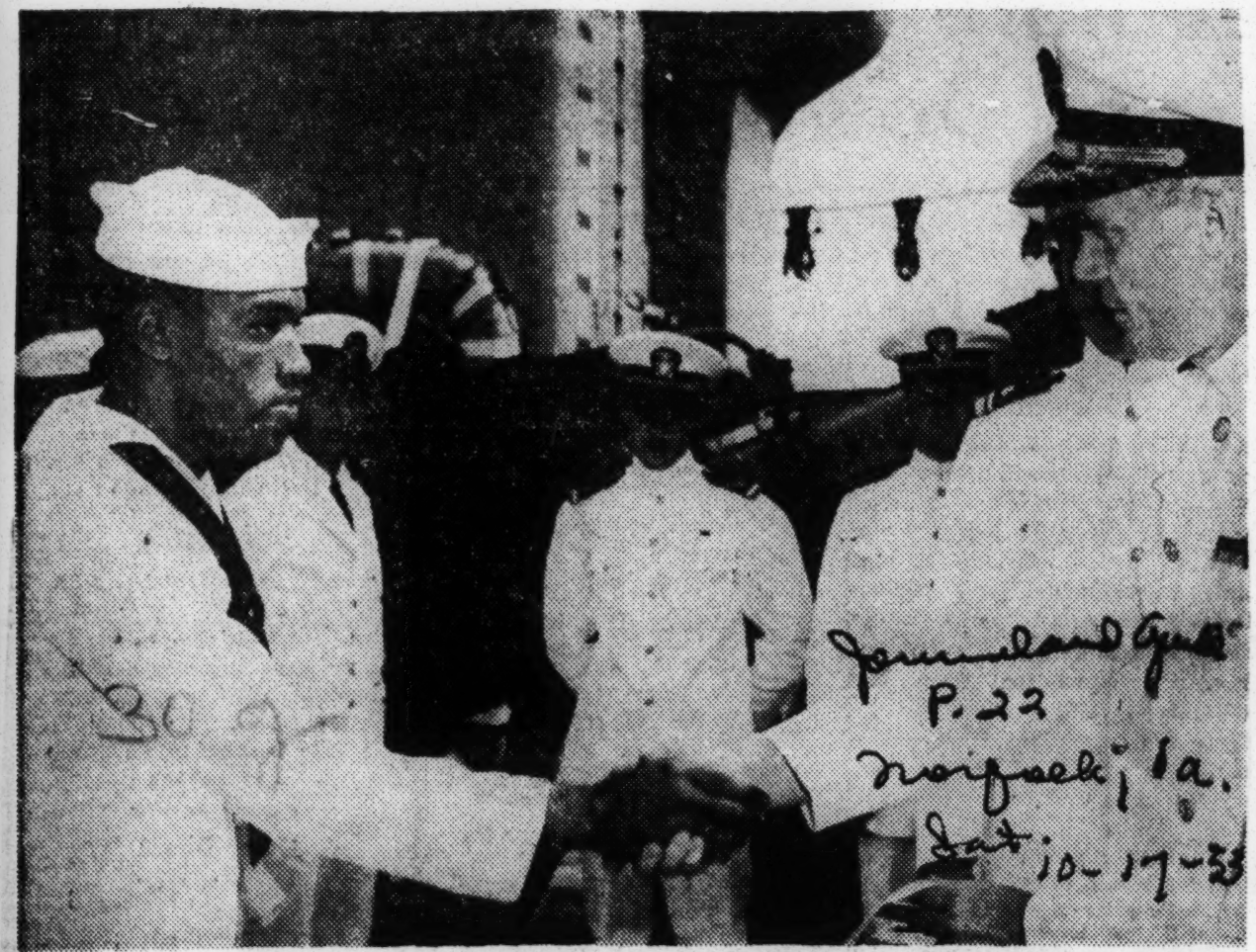
Last spring, Maj. Gen. E. K. Wright, commanding officer of the Military District of Washington, ordered an end to Army racial segregation here.

SUNLINE READER—At sea as part of the training aboard the Navy cruiser USS Columbus, Midshipman Reginald H. Alleyne, Jr., takes a sunline reading with a sextant. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Alleyne, Sr., of Roxbury, Mass.

HONOR STUDENT OF CLASS.—Gladys D. Bracy, of McCamey, Texas, hospitalman in the U.S. Navy, has been selected by her classmates and instructors as being outstanding in military conduct and bearing and has been designated as honor student of her class at the U.S. Naval hospital corps school at the U.S. Naval hospital at Great Lakes, Ill. Before entering the Navy in December, 1952, Miss Bracy attended Lincoln high school in Dallas and the Huston-Tillotson college at Austin, Texas, where she received her bachelor of science degree in biology. She is the daughter of Mrs. Elnora Bracy of McCamey, Texas.

—Official Navy Photo

30g 1953



NAVY MAN COMMENDED—A. L. McClurkin, machinists mate third class, receives congratulations from Commander R. V. R. Bassett, executive officer of the heavy cruiser USS Baltimore on behalf of his commendation from Captain John B. Taylor.

Machinist McClurkin of Indiana, Pa., performed a job aboard his ship which prevented the flooding of the main engine room.

Sailor Cited For Deed Beyond Call Of Duty

GREAT LAKES, Ill.

Aurelius L. McClurkin, machinist's mate third class, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jona H. Groomes, of 340 Philadelphia Street, Indiana, Pa., recently received a commendation from the commanding officer of the heavy crusier USS Baltimore, Captain John B. Taylor.

The commendation reads as follows: "As Commanding Officer, I take pleasure in commending you for your ability, initiative, diligence and devotion to duty.

P. 22

WHEN A PIECE of line was drawn in through the sea suction valve into the impeller of the number two main circular pump for number four engine requiring the complete disassembly of this pump and removal of pieces of line by cutting the line in small pieces, you worked for 15 hours straight until the line was removed and the pump was placed back in operation.

"This was a very unusual circumstance and was indeed a hazardous job in view of the fact if anything had happened to the sea valve during the period of repair of the pump, the number one engine room would have completely flooded." Machinist Commander R. V. R. Bassett, gave the presentation to McClurkin in the absence of the commanding officer.

Sec'y Anderson Reports Full Integration Now

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — The Navy's effectiveness in carrying out his policy on non-discrimination was lauded yesterday by President Eisenhower. He made public the Navy's report which he termed "most encouraging."

The report was submitted to him by Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson. The president said that it "proved conclusively that the Navy's policy of non-segregation is completely effective."

ELIMINATED 100 PER CENT

Segregation in dining facilities, wash-rooms and other privileges and conveniences has been eliminated 100 per cent from Navy installations on federally-owned property.

At one Navy establishment, located at Newport News, Va., wash rooms are segregated in a building not on federal property. A Charleston, S. C. shipyard was said to have "partial" segregation but it was not defined.

AUGUST REPORT

On August 1 of this year, 20 Navy installations reported that segregation practices did not exist. Since that time, 17 others have made the same report.

In the over-all August report, there were 21 installations which reported that segregation did exist. Since that time, however, they have reported the complete elimination of segregation practices.

The President, in lauding the report, stated: "That is a record of accomplishment of which we can all be proud."

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Ask Return of Segregation To Naval Stations

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — (INS — A Jacksonville attorney is asking that racial segregation be returned to navy installations on grounds that separation of the races is the only way to live up to the preamble of the Constitution.

The case was brought in Jacksonville federal court by Francis M. McHale. It named Attorney General Herbert Brownell and Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson among the defendants.

The abolition of racial segregation "does not insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense or promote the general welfare," said McHale, quoting from the preamble to the Constitution.

"When two divergent race are forced against their will to closely associate together some of the inferior of both races tend to intermarry.

"The races more alike to the Simians from which we all may have sprung causes the off-spring in the course of time to revert back to the more animal-like descendants".

He said that the section of the Declaration of Independence stating that "all men are created equal" was inserted by Thomas Jefferson while the statesman was in a "most vehemently radical mood."

The major object of McHale's attack was an Aug. 21 directive from Anderson halting segregation at naval installations.

The Navy: End of an Era

TEN YEARS AGO the U. S. Navy made a timid and half-hearted approach toward interracial justice with a couple of small craft with all-Negro crews.

A quarter-century before it had ended nearly one hundred and fifty years of integration by relegating Negro seamen to assignment as mess attendants alone, and the status of colored men in the Navy fell lower than ever in history.

Since the end of World War II the Navy has abandoned all racial set-ups at sea and gone in for a real policy of integration which has been one of the wonders of the post-war period.

To be sure, a disproportionate number of young Negroes are still in the commissary, but this is being remedied, and meanwhile black faces are to be seen in all departments.

Last week was delivered the final **coup de grace** to naval jim crowism when President Eisenhower released a report by Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson announcing the ending of racial segregation in all but one of the Navy's sixty Southern bases, affecting chiefly civilian employes.

Personnel whether enlisted, commissioned or civilian have been informed of the drastic changes, and they can like it or lump it.

The Navy Secretary ended his report with the assurance that "I am confident that all barriers to the free use of employe facilities, at all naval activities located on Federal-owned property, will be completely eliminated early in 1954." This means cafeterias, toilets, washrooms and drinking fountains.

We agree with President Eisenhower that "That is a record of accomplishment of which we can all be proud."

Actions always speak louder than words. We don't hear so much talk these days from Administration spokesmen about civil rights and fair play, but we are being treated to the spectacle of an Administration living up to its promises.

A new era of kept promises has come.

Navy Integration Points To Progress Throughout Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Navy has virtually ended racial segregation in civilian employment at shore establishments, according to a report made public at his press conference Wednesday by President Eisenhower.

In releasing the report from Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson, Mr. Eisenhower said the problem of segregation has been in the hands of different members of his administration since last January and progress is being made on different fronts.

He called Navy's report very encouraging.

Mr. Eisenhower moved to end segregation in Navy yards in the South after Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, charged President that certain members of his Cabinet were undermining his stated position that there was no justification for segregation in the Federal service.

Mr. Powell made his charge after Secretary of the Navy Anderson had written the White House that the Navy would continue to maintain segregation in the Navy yards at Charleston, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia.

Mr. Eisenhower replied to Mr. Powell that he had inquired of the officials he mentioned in his telegram and learned that they were pursuing the purpose of eliminating segregation in federally controlled and supported institutions."

Shortely after this exchange of correspondence between the President and Mr. Powell, the Navy ordered all commander of installations in the South to end segregation in facilities used by civilian workers, such as cafeterias, toilets and drinking fountains.

The report made public by Mr. Eisenhower shows that on August 1 twenty-one installations reported that they had some segregated facilities, and that one reported all of its facilities were segregated.

BIAS AT CHARLESTON

These same installations, except one, reported that they no longer had any segregated facilities. The one installation which reported it still had some segregated facilities was the Charleston Navy Yard.

According to a Navy, spokesman, when the commandant of the Charleston Navy Yard ordered segregation in cafeterias ended there, white employees began picketing the cafeterais to keep white employees from entering them. At other installations in the South no incidents have been reported.

The text of Mr. Eisenhower's statement concerning the Navy's report follows:

"The Secretary of the Navy has just submitted to me a full report on facilities used by civilian employees at naval installations in the Southern States.

"I agree wholeheartedly with him that the report is most encouraging for it proves conclusively that the Navy's policy of nonsegregation is completely effective.

"There are, in all, sixty naval activities on Federal-owned property in the South. Here are the facts:

"1. Twenty installations reported as of August 1, that no segregation practices existed.

"2. Seventeen additional installations, not initially covered in the August survey, also reported no segregation. One establishment—at Newport News— reported washrooms and toilets were segregated in a building located on non-Federal property.

"3 Twenty-one further installations, which reported segregation practices in August, revealed segregation had been eliminated by November 1.

"One installation—Charleston Shipyard—still reported partial segregation. At Charleston ,segregation at drinking fountains and in cafeterias was eliminated, but wash rooms are still separated. The Shipyard Commander stated that in these latter facilities restrictions would be eliminated late in December or early in January.

"In summation ,of sixty southern installations on Federal-owned property only one reported partial segregation. That is a record of accomplishment of which we all can be proud and I congratulate the Secretary of the Navy and his Department on ajob very well done indeed."

The report of Secretary Anderson to Mr. Eisenhower said in part:

The Charleston Naval Shipyard employes approximately 8500 civilians. Negro employees constitute about 25 per cent of this number. The Shipyard Commander has proceeded with a program of non-segregation by stages to avoid provoking incidents which might have a serious adverse affect upon emplovee morale and production.

"Up to this time, the employees of the Shipyard have been notified by official written notices that there will be no longer by any restrictions insofar as the use of drinking fountains and cafeterias are concerned.

"Restrictions as to the use of rest room facilities are presently in force. However, the Shipyard Commander reports that the elimination of barriers to the use of these facilities is contemplated in the latter part of December or early in January 1954.

"I am confident that all barriers to the free use of employee facilities, at all naval activities located on Federal owned property, will be completely eliminated early in 1954."

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Marine Chaplain

Lt. (jg) Edward J. Odom, chaplain, who is stationed at Camp Pendleton, Calif., serving with the Marine Corps. He is affiliated with the AME Church.

Former Seaman Married In N. Y.

The former Mrs. Gloria Harris Black, daughter of Mrs. William H. Selden of Norfolk, Va., became the bride of Leo F. Granger, Jr., of Newark, N. J., son of Mrs. Herbert Ogburn and the late Leo F. Granger. The ceremony took place in New York.

When in the Navy, Mrs. Granger was Seaman 2/C. Mr. Granger is a chemist.

GRADUATED from the U. S. Naval School, Pre-Flight, at Pensacola, Fla., was Naval Aviation Cadet Benjamin W. Cloud, son of Mrs. J. W. Cloud of El Cajon, Calif. He is now assigned to the U. S. Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Milton, Fla., where he is engaged in primary flight training.

Segregation On Way Out At Navy Yards In South

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Navy will abolish segregated drinking fountains, restaurants and rest rooms for colored and white civilian employees is Navy yards at Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., and other shore installations in the south, Charles S. Thomas, Under Secretary of the Navy, disclosed last Thursday.

But he knew of the issuance of no such order yet, Mr. Thomas said.

The Navy Undersecretary admitted that there is racial segregation in the Charleston and Norfolk Navy yards. He attributed such segregation to local customs, but indicated that it would be abolished through "an evolutionary process."

Navy To End Segregation At Shore Installations

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Navy will abolish segregated drinking fountains, restaurants and rest rooms for colored and white civilian employees in Navy yards at Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., and other shore installations in the South, Charles S. Thomas, Under Secretary of the Navy, disclosed last Thursday.

But he knew of the issuance of no such order yet, Mr. Thomas said.

The Navy Under Secretary admitted that there is racial segregation in the Charleston and Norfolk Navy yards. He attributed such segregation to local customs, but indicated that it would be abolished through "an evolutionary process."

ON WHAT WAS reported to have been a sudden visit to the Norfolk and Portsmouth area Friday for a conference with Rear Admiral David H. Clark, commander of the Navy yard, and Rear Admiral I. N. Kiland, commander of the Fifth Naval District with headquarters at the Navy Base, Mr. Thomas discussed the nature of the segregation which exists at federal installations in that area.

He was accompanied to Virginia by Rear Admiral George A. Holderness, chief of industrial relations of the Navy Department, and Captain Ales, an aide.

* * *

THE SEGREGATED situation as it exists at the installation which includes separate cafeterias and washrooms for white and colored workers was fully outlined at the conferences.

Installations affected in the Norfolk area in addition to the Navy yard located in Portsmouth, include the Navy Base, St. Julien's Creek Ammunition Depot, Marine Base at Pigs Point, and the Naval Air Station. Segregation is not currently practiced at the Naval Hospital.

IT IS expected that the effect of the order which is to come will cause the removal of all signs indicating segregation and that no conflicts will result.

It was reported that of the approximately 16,000 civilian employees at the Norfolk Navy Yard, about 35 percent are colored. Officials observed that while many of the white and colored employees use the cafeterias, many workmen carry their own lunches and therefore do not use the facilities provided by the yard.

* * *

REAR ADMIRAL Logan McKee, who is slated to succeed Admiral Clark as Commanding Officer of the Yard upon his retirement, also participated in the conference.

Secretary Thomas and his party left Norfolk for Washington after the conferences. They met with Admiral Clark in the forenoon and with Admiral Kiland in the afternoon.

* * *

IN WASHINGTON, Mr. Thomas praised the Navy for following a "very constructive approach" toward racial problems with the goal of establishing "only one class of citizens as far as the Navy is concerned."

He pointed out that there was no segregation among naval personnel. Criticism of the Navy had been directed at its failure to end segregation among civilian workers in shore installations.

Mr. Thomas made his remarks in reference to a letter which President Eisenhower had sent Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, stating that Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Admiral Joel T Boone, chief medical director of the Veterans' Administration, "are pursuing the purpose of eliminating segregation in federally controlled and supported institutions."

Mr. Anderson had written Major General Wilton B. Persons, special assistant to the President, that the Navy would continue the practice of racial segregation in Navy yards in the South. Mr. Powell had complained to General Persons against the practice.

Navy Bases Due To Lift Segregation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP) — The Navy, under prodding from the White House, is ready to move toward elimination of segregation among civilian employees at its bases in the South, officials said today.

One of the first steps is expected to be modification—if not cancellation — of an 18-month-old Navy Department order telling base commanders to follow "local customs" in determining racial policies among civilian employees.

The Navy's order on segregation would not affect civilian employees at the Atlanta Naval Air Station, according to Cmdr. Ed Goshorn, base public information officer, since Negroes are not presently employed there on civil service jobs.

The Navy now maintains separate facilities—such as restaurants, rest rooms and drinking fountains—for white and Negro workers at many southern installations.

Defense Department race relations experts do not expect the Navy policy to result in immediate elimination of all segregation at southern bases. But they do feel it will mean a more rapid evolution process toward integration.

The Navy plans instead to lay down a policy stating that common rather than separate facilities for civilian employees is the desired goal. Base commanders will be required to report periodically on their progress in this direction.

THEY REFUSED TO TALK—As the third colored youth to graduate from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Ensign Reeves Ramsey Taylor and his mother Mrs. John Taylor (left) of Provident, R.I., refused to talk to newsmen Friday about "life at the academy." The young woman on the right is unidentified.

WINS PHOTOGRAPHY TROPHY—Elbert L. Patrick, a Navy airman, won first place in the 1953 Norfolk Naval Air Station's Dope Sheet Newspaper photo contest last week. His photo of "God's Help Sought," brought him the first place trophy, shown at left. Fitzhugh Lee, captain, USN, Norfolk Naval Air Station commanding officer, presented the gold trophy to Patrick in the captain's office.

Navy Airman Wins First Place In Photo Contest

NORFOLK—A 20-year-old Navy airman, who hopes to become an aviation photographer, was the recent winner of a photo contest held by the Norfolk Naval Air Station's weekly publication.

He is Elbert L. Patrick whose photo, "God's Help Sought", took first honors in the black and white class. Another of his photos titled, "Cry Baby", tied for third place.

THE ATATEUR lensman was presented a gold-colored trophy engraved, "E. L. Patrick for photographic excellence, 1953, Dope Sheet Newspaper Award, U. S. NAS, Norfolk, Va.", by Captain Fitzhugh Lee, SN, station commanding officer, in the captain's office last week.

Patrick, whose regular job is clerking at the Naval Air Station supply department, has been a photography instructor at the air station's hobby shop during his off-hours for the past two years.

THE SON of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Barnes of 2075 East 69th street, Cleveland, Ohio, Patrick says, "It was quite by accident that I got started in photography while attending Glenville High School at Cleveland." The "accident" he speaks about happened when he won a newsboy's popularity contest and was awarded a small box camera.

Before enlisting in the Navy at Chicago in March, 1951, and receiving his recruit training at Great Lakes, Patrick worked in a Cleveland studio retouching negatives and prints.

* * *

RUNNER-UP to Patrick was Richard G. Accolla, journalist third class, of the Atlantic Fleet's air force public information office, and William J. Delory, construction driver, USN, took first place in the color transparency class.

The entries were judged by members of the air station's recreation committee and council officer. All entries submitted were forwarded to Washington, D. C., for the Fourth Interservice Photography Contest.

NAVY WILL MODIFY JOB SEGREGATION

Plans a Gradual Elimination of Separated Facilities for Its Negro Civilians

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UP)—The Navy, under prodding from the White House, is ready to move toward elimination of segregation among civilian employes at its bases in the South, Pentagon officials said.

One of the first steps is expected to be modification—if not cancellation—of an eighteen-months-old Navy Department order telling base commanders to follow "local customs" in determining racial policies among civilian employes.

The Navw plans instead to lay down a policy stating that common, rather than separate, facilities for civilian employes are the desired goal. Base commanders will be required to report periodically on their progress in this direction.

The Navy now maintains separate facilities—such as restaurants, wash rooms and drinking fountains—for white and Negro workers at many Southern installations. This is particularly true at its Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., shipyards.

Officials do not expect the new Navy policy to result in immediate elimination of all segregation at Southern bases. But they do feel it will mean a more rapid evolutionary process toward integration.

The Navy has defended segregation policies on the ground that it did not create the racial problem in the South and, therefore, should not be called upon to solve it. It also has argued that no integrate facilities would cause racial disturbances that would disrupt employe relations and thereby interfere with the efficiency of the Navy to quicken its pace toward integration.

As recently as May 28, Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Navy, wrote to the White House that segregated facilities were a "practical answer to the problem which the department cannot correct by edict * * *" non compliance with "local practice" he added, "would inevitably lead to disruptive employe relations, poor community relations and an ultimate breakdown of efficiency accompanied by lower production."

Mr. Anderson wrote the letter after Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of Manhattan, one of the two Negroes in Congress, had charged in a telegram to President Eisenhower that Mr. Anderson was guilty of "insubordination" in continuing segregation at the Navy installations. Mr. Powell accused Mr. Anderson of blocking the President's promises to end segregation in Federal facilities.

The President told Mr. Powell he had learned after inquiry that Mr. Anderson was "pursuing the purpose of eliminating segregation." Since then, however, officials said, that the White House, operating through the Defense Department, had put pressure on the

30g 1953

NAVY 'PORTIA' — Lt. Commander Roger H. Harper, USNR, district court martial reveiw officer is shown with Ensign Ida I. Stephens, USNR, new officer in the Third Naval District legal office, Federal Building, New York. Ensign Stephens, who practiced law in Washington prior to entering the navy, received her commission upon completing her officer candidate course at Newport, R. I. recently. She is a graduate of Hunter College and Howard University Law School.

Navy Ignored Order?

BROOKLYN, —Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.), this week, charged Assistant Secretary of the Navy Floberg, head of manpower and personnel, with the specific task of "removing the albatross from around the neck of the U.S. Navy."

In a speech delivered Friday at the closing session of the National Baptist Sunday School Congress, at the 13th Regiment Armory, Powell accused the Navy of "not following Executive Order 9981 as is the Army, Air Force and Marine Corps."

Mr. Powell's speech was based on the following:

Representative Powell introduced at the beginning of this session of Congress, H.R. 562, "To prohibit race segregation in the Armed Forces of the United States." He appealed to Congressman Dewey Short, chairman of the committee on armed services, for a hearing on his bill.

Congressman Short forwarded to Representative Powell a letter received from John G. Adams, acting general counsel for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, which was received by Powell on June 24. The letter stated:

"The Department of Defense has taken steps to assure compliance with Executive Order 9981, and it is the approved policy of the Department of Defense to provide equality of treatment and opportunity for all members of the armed forces.

Says Bill Unnecessary

"This policy has been fully implemented in the Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

"In the Army, the gradual assignment of colored and white personnel to the same unit has progressed from the Far East Command to all major overseas commands. In the continental United States all army training divisions, military schools, regular army divisions and many non-divisional units are integrated.

"This gradual movement is operating without major difficulties or disruption of military efficiency. While no definite completion date is feasible, the continuation of this process will, within a reasonable time, fully accomplish the purpose of H.R. 562.

"In view of the foregoing, it is believed that the enactment of H.R. 562 is unnecessary."

Violates CSC Code

Powell told the Baptist delegates:

"It is interesting to note, in the letter from the acting general counsel for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Adams, that he specifically points out how integration is proceeding in the Army, but says nothing concerning the Navy. He says nothing concerning the Navy because he cannot.

"One half of the colored men now serving in the United States Navy are serving as mess men, nothing more than man-servants to the admiral clique. There is absolutely no excuse for this. It is in absolute defiance of the president's orders. I am bringing this particularly to the attention of President Eisenhower.

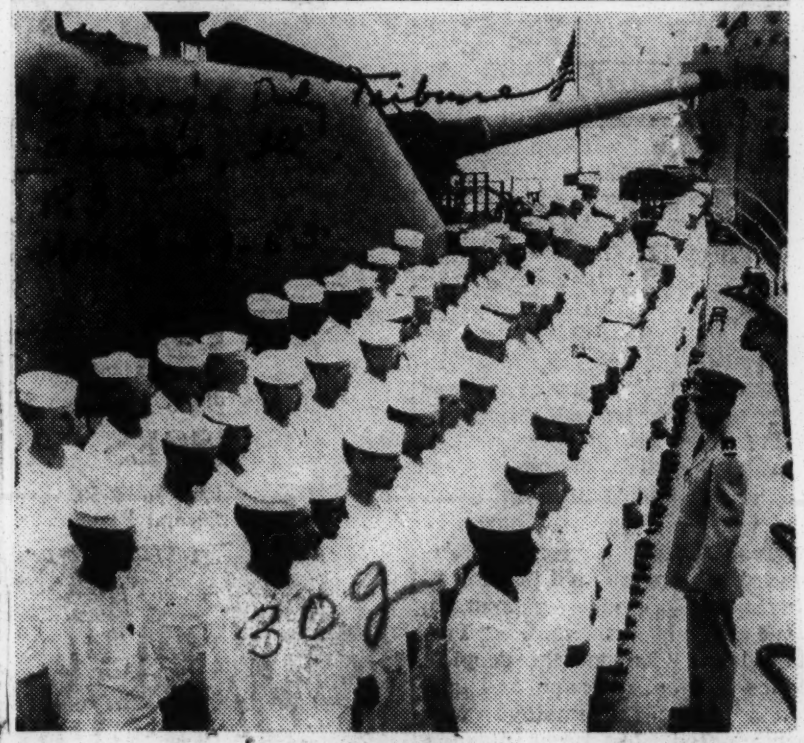
"Intelligent, ambitious colored men are boycotting the U.S. Navy because they are not interested in making the world safe for democracy by shining shoes, nor are they interested in fighting Communism with frying pans. The last vestige of artistocracy in America is the gold braid of the U.S. Navy. Generals of the Army no longer have man-servants. This is a modernized, 20th-century form of slavery.

"In the second place, integration is not proceeding in the Pentagon, among the civilian personnel. Deliberately, definitely, and specifically, all colored workers in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines are stepped at the Grade Four level. This is an agreed-upon policy. I must point out that such a policy completely ignores the Civil Service Commission's directives. This must be, and can be, changed immediately.

"And one last criticism: The military does not provide any reserve officers' training corps for colored men in three states of the union — Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas. Yet from these States scores of thousands of colored men are drafted, but none of them with any chance of being commissioned as officers.

"The result is that there is a shortage today of qualified colored men for commissioned Army assignments. The military must, therefore, provide immediately ROTC training in these States.

Navy Reservists Off for Canada



[TRIBUNE Photo]

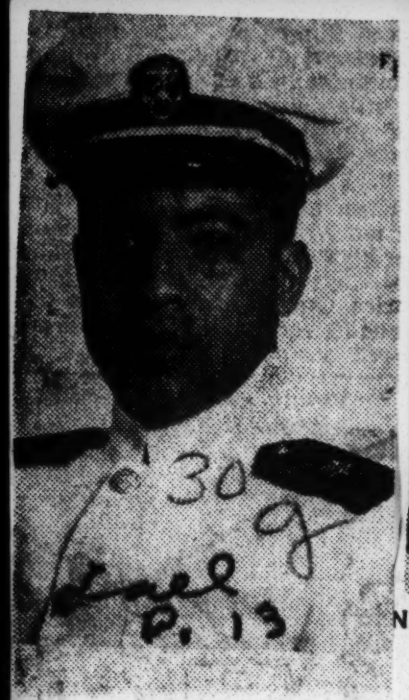
Lt. H. A. McGrath briefing reservists aboard the Daniel A. Joy yesterday at the naval armory before start of training cruise.

Two Week Cruise

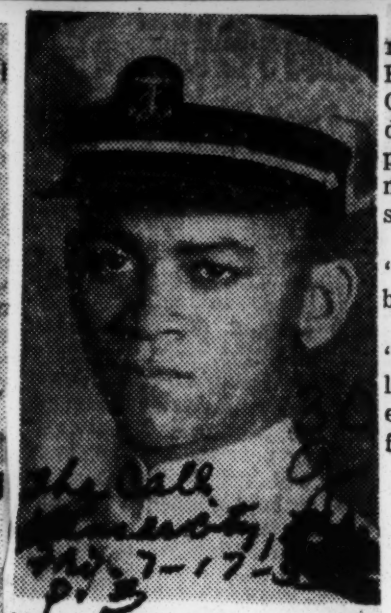
Five hundred naval reservists from the middle west left Chicago yesterday aboard four vessels for a two weeks' training cruise on the Great Lakes. They sailed on the Daniel A. Joy, destroyer escort and flagship, and patrol craft escort 902, 899, and 880.

The training fleet will arrive at Port Arthur, Ont., in Lake Superior on Tuesday and will join in the Dominion day observance on July 1. A number of Canadians will return with the fleet to Hancock, Mich., on Lake Superior's southern shore, for a July 4th celebration.

Comdr. Joseph Antmann is in charge of the fleet with Comdr. Harry Stebbings of Dearborn, Mich., as his assistant.



NAVAL GRADUATE.—Recently graduated from the U. S. Naval Pre-Flight School at Pensacola, Fla., was Naval Aviation Cadet Benjamin W. Cloud, son of Mrs. [illegible] W. Cloud, of 1463 Lexington Ave., El Cajon, Calif. In addition to a thorough physical training program, the 15-week pre-flight course which Cadet Cloud completed includes aeronautical and Naval subjects aimed at preparing officer candidates for flight training and eventual commissioning as Naval officers. Cadet Cloud graduated from Grossmont Union high school in 1949. He attended San Diego State college at San Diego, Calif., from 1949 to 1952 and entered the cadet program in January, 1953, through the Naval Air station, Los Alamitos, Calif. He is now assigned to the U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Milton, Fla., where he is engaged in primary flight training. Upon completion of his training at Pensacola, and Corpus Christi, Texas, he will be awarded the gold wings of a Naval aviator and assigned to duty with the fleet.



NAVAL CADET. — Recently graduated from the U. S. Naval school, pre-flight, at Pensacola, Fla., was Naval Aviation Cadet Doolen Kelly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Doolin of Frankford, Mo. Cadet Kelly attended Howard university in Washington, D. C. He entered the Cadet program in January, 1953, through the U. S. Naval Air Station Anacostia, Washington, D. C. He is now assigned to the U. S. Naval Auxiliary air station at Whiting Field, Milton, Fla., where he is engaged in primary flight training.—U. S. Navy Photo.

Mixed Texas Marines Camp In California

HOUSTON, Texas — The First Cargo Company, an integrated, but predominately Negro, Marine Corps, reserve unit, left last week for two weeks active duty training at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif.

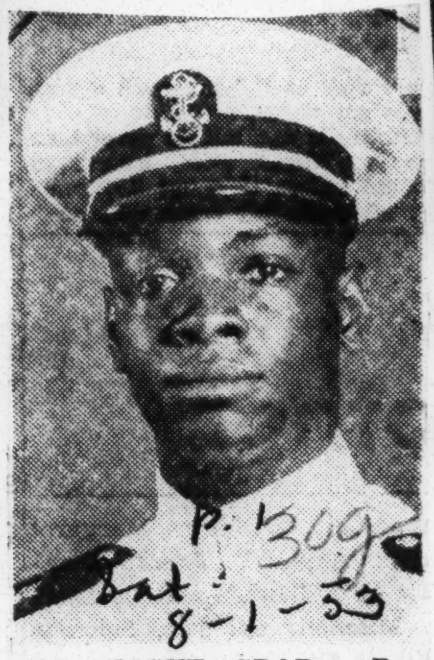
The leathernecks left their training center in a motor convoy and headed for near-by Ellington Air Force Base where a giant Marine Corps "Flying Box-car" awaited them.

Formerly known as the First Amphibian Truck Company, USMCR, the unit was called into federal service in August, 1950, shortly after the outbreak of the Koto-ri, Wonsan, Hugaru-ri, the unit was comprised solely of Negro troops. However, upon reaching the Marine Corps' gigantic training base at Oceanside, the unit was dissolved and the troops mixed into white units.

Members of the original Houston reserve unit saw action at Lnchon, Koto-ri, Wonsan, Hugaru-ri, theto Chosin Reservoir, and the withdrawal from the frozen mountain passes in North Korea to Hungnam, where an armada of UN ships evacuated them.

The unit today is comprised of "old Salts" and scores of young, baby-face non-veterans.

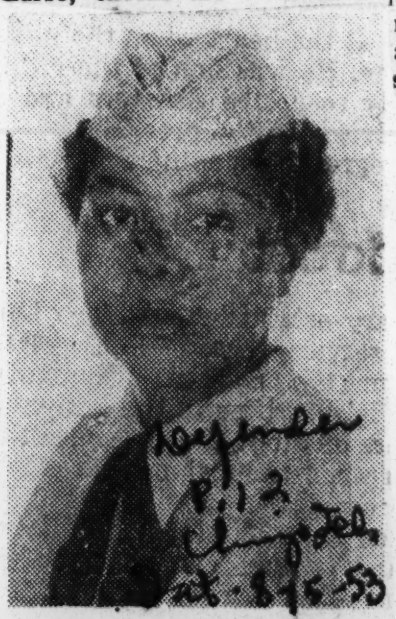
Known throughout Texas as "Houston's Own Devil Dogs," the leatherneck organization has taken part in numerous parades, performances and exhibitions.



PRE-FLIGHT GRAD — Recently graduated from the U. S. Naval Pre-Flight School at Pensacola, Fla., was Louis A. Williams, Naval aviation cadet, son of Mrs. Iva L. Williams, of Ypsilanti, Mich.

He attended Michigan State Normal College before entering the Naval cadet program through the U. S. Naval Air Station at Norman, Okla. He is now assigned to the U. S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Milton, Fla., where he is engaged in primary flight training.—(Official U. S. Navy photo)

NAVY DENTIST—Lt. Thomas W. Flanagan of Glen Burnie, Md., assisted by Paula Rickett, Hamburg, N.Y., dental nurse, checks the teeth of a patient. Navy Lt. Flanagan, born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., received his general dentistry education from Temple University and was graduated in June, 1952. Commissioned in August, 1952, he has been on active duty since October, 1952. He is married to the former Bernice Ross of Scranton, Pa. and they have two children.



HONOR STUDENT—Gladys D Bracy, hospitalman, USN, daughter of Mrs. Elnora Bracy of McCamey, Texas, has been selected by her classmates and instructors as being outstanding in military conduct and bearing and designated as honor student of her class at the U. S. Naval Hospital Corps school, U. S. Naval hospital here.

Navy to End Segregation at Bases in South

By the United Press

The Navy, under prodding from the White House, is ready to move toward elimination of segregation among civilian employes at its bases in the South, Pentagon officials said yesterday.

One of the first steps is expected to be modification—if not cancelation—of an 18-month-old Navy Department order telling base commanders to follow "local customs" in determining racial policies among civilian employes.

The Navy plans instead to lay down a policy stating that common. rather than separate, facilities for civilian employes is the desired goal. Base commanders will be required to report periodically on their progress in this direction.

The Navy now maintains separate facilities—such as restaurants, rest rooms andd rinking fountains—for white and Negro workers at many Southern installations.

Defense Department race relations experts do not expect the new Navy policy to result in immediate elimination of all segregation at Southern bases. But they do feel it will mean a more rapid evolutionary process toward integration.

Navy Secretary Upholds Jim Crow

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Texas-born, reared and educated Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson informed the White House last Friday that the Navy will continue to practice racial segregation in naval shipyards and other Navy installations in the South.

The excuse given for continuation of the practice by the Navy is compliance with local laws and customs.

In a letter to Major General Wilton B. Persons, special assistant to President Eisenhower, Anderson said the Navy must "in a very realistic way recognize the customs and usages prevailing in certain geographical areas of our country which the Navy had no part in creating."

Can't Take Initiative

Anderson took the position that the Navy cannot take the initiative in dealing with the problem of racial segregation "but must content itself with being alert to take advantage of its gradual dissolution through the process of social education and understanding."

Major General Persons had inquired of the Navy about racial segregation among civilian employees of Navy yards at Charleston, S.C., and Norfolk, Va., after Rep. Adam C. Powel (Dem., N.Y.) had protested against the practice.

The Navy adopted in 1949 a policy of non-segregation of all service personnel in both the Navy and the Marine Corps, including utilization of housing, messing, berthing and other facilities, to meet the requirements of the executive order issued by President Truman July 26, 1948.

The NAACP has charged that the Navy's policy of segregating colored and white employees in naval yards in the South violates Mr. Truman's executive order, which is still in effect.

Anderson's letter said the general practice in the South is to have segregated facilities such as cafeterias, drinking fountains, and rest rooms.

Anderson said the Navy policy established Jan. 23, 1952, is that common facilities should be provided on naval stations unless the station is subject to the laws of the community which require segregated facilities or where the use of common facilities would conflict with local customs and mores and result in "impediment to productive effort."

Anderson said the Navy does not want to defy local customs that would "inevitably lead to disruptive employee relations, poor community relations, and an ultimate breakdown of efficiency accompanied by lower production.

Integration Hits Snag At Navy Installations

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THE NAVY adopted in 1949 a policy of non-segregation of all service personnel in both the Navy and the Marine Corps, including utilization of housing, messing, berthing and other facilities, to meet the requirements of the executive order issued by President Truman July 26, 1948.

In this executive order Mr. Truman declared it to be his policy "that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin."

Another executive order issued on the same day requires a policy of fair employment throughout the federal establishment and set up regulations "to insure that this long-established policy shall be more effectively carried out."

* * *

THESE REGULATIONS established the Fair Employment Board in the Civil Service Commission to hear appeals from the heads of government agencies in fair employment practice cases and to make recommendations to the heads of such agencies.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has charged that the Navy's policy of segregation of colored and white employees in navy yards in the South violates Mr. Truman's executive order, which is still in effect.

Anderson's letter said the general practice in the South is to have segregated facilities such as cafeterias, drinking fountains, and rest rooms.

"From time to time, the question has been raised as to whether the provision of those segregated facilities for Navy employees was a violation of executive order No. 9980 of July 26, 1948, which established the fair employment program of the Federal service," Anderson said. "It was considered finally that they were not."

ANDERSON SAID the Navy policy established January 23, 1952, is that common facilities should be provided on naval stations unless the station is subject to the laws of the com- inquired of the Navy about rated facilities or where the use of common facilities would conflict with local customs and mores and result in "impediment to productive effort."

Anderson said the Navy does not want to defy local customs that would "inevitably lead to disruptive employee relations, poor community relations, and an ultimate breakdown of efficiency accompanied by lower production."

Anderson was born in Burleson, Texas, June 4, 1910, received his law degree from the University of Texas, began practicing in Fort Worth, served in the Texas legislature, was Assistant Attorney General of the State, and returned to the University as a law professor in 1933. He became Secretary of the Navy, Feb. 4, 1953.

President Asked To End Navy School Jimcro

State Press
Little Rock, Ark.
P. 8

President Dwight D. Eisenhower has been urged to order an immediate end to segregation in Navy yards and in schools for children of Army personnel on military posts. A telegram asking this action was made public here today by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Fri. 6-19-53

The telegram to the President cited a resolution passed by the NAACP board of directors at its regular monthly meeting on June 8 expressing its concern about the failure of the Eisenhower administration to implement its anti-segregation pledges.

"The board of directors of the NAACP is shocked to learn that the Navy Secretary is continuing racial segregation in the yards at Charleston and Norfolk," the telegram, sent on June 9, said. "We strongly urge that this outright defiance of the national policy which you have so clearly reaffirmed be corrected and that the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to end racial segregation in all activities and establishments under its jurisdiction."

Further, the telegram said, "We are gravely concerned that the Department of the Army is actually making new arrangements with local communities to continue segregation in schools on military posts, respite your statement that such practices cannot be legally or morally justified. We respectfully urge that you order the ending of segregation in all schools on federal property beginning in the fall term and that all contracts with local authorities that permit segregation in schools on federal property be abrogated."

Navy told to report on segregation trend

Newspaper
Aug. 21, 1953

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—(AP)—Commanders of Navy shore stations are under orders to let Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson know at two-month intervals what they are doing toward eliminating racial segregation.

The Navy disclosed the instructions yesterday, after making a study which showed that separate facilities for white and Negro civilians were still maintained in about half the Southern shore stations investigated.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the association hoped the first report would show "that all Jim Crow facilities have been eliminated."

NAVY MOVES TO END JOB SEGREGATION

New Policy Eliminates 'Local Custom' for Civilian Aides at 43 Stations in South

Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UP)—Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Navy, announced today a new policy calling for "complete elimination" of racial segregation among civilian employes at forty-three naval shore stations in the South.

P. 9C

Defense Department manpower experts said the new policy—a reversal of the Navy's traditional position—had been drawn under pressure from the White House. They said the old practice of following "local custom" on racial matters had been a "source of embarrassment" because President Eisenhower had pledged elimination of segregation in all Federal installations.

Civilian segregation has been no problem in the Army and Air Force. All three services are working on a program to end segregation in the armed forces.

The Navy has forty-three shore installations from Virginia to Texas. It said a recent survey showed segregation existed in about half of these, with discriminatory practices ranging from "minor in most instances to substantial in a few cases."

8-21-53

Aimed at Two Bases

The order was aimed particularly at the sprawling naval base at Norfolk, Va., and the big naval shipyard at Charleston, S. C.

A Navy spokesman said there were about 13,000 civilian employes at Norfolk and about 8,000 at Charleston. Approximately one-third at each establishment are Negroes.

Mr. Anderson's brief announcement said Navy base commanders "have been requested to proceed steadily and expeditiously toward the complete elimination of all barriers to the free use of facilities on Government-owned shore stations." He ordered commanding officers to submit "progress reports" to him every sixty days.

The Navy now follows local custom in the South and maintains separate facilities—such as rest rooms, restaurants and drinking fountains. However, on these same shore stations there is no segregation of persons actually in the service.

Secretary Anderson had supported this custom but said today's order had reversed his position.

Policy Is Acclaimed

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said the policy had been "long overdue."

"We hope that at the end of the first sixty-day interval the commanders will report that all Jim Crow facilities have been eliminated," Mr. Mitchell said.

President Eisenhower, on Aug. 13, appointed a fifteen-member commission to study discrimination in industries holding defense contracts. Vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman of the committee, and six public members, were sworn in by the President yesterday in New York. President Eisenhower indicated then that he wished for concrete performance rather than hazy recommendations.

Francis P. Whitehair of Florida, former Under Secretary of the Navy, crystallized the old racial policy during the Truman Administration by telling base commanders to provide common facilities unless segregation was the "norm" in the community. Since then the directive had been under attack by Negro groups, who finally carried their case to the White House.

Cites Policy of Many Years

When the White House asked Mr. Anderson last May 28 about naval racial policy, he replied that segregation had been "followed over many years by the Navy and was a practical answer to the problem which this department cannot correct by edit. * * *"

He said non-compliance with "local practices would inevitably lead to disruptive employe relations, poor community relations, and an ultimate breakdown of efficiency accompanied by lower production."

"For these reasons," he said, "this department cannot take the initiative in dealing with this social problem but must cotnent itself with being alert to take advantage of its gradual dissolution through the process of social education and understanding."

30g 1953

DISCRIMINATION

43 southern naval bases ordered 'to steadily eliminate segregation'

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —Texas-born Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson last Friday announced that commanding officers of shore installations in southern states have been requested to "steadily and expeditiously" eliminate racial segregation of civilian workers.

The action of the Navy follows prodding of the Department of Defense by the White House for voluntary action doing away with segregated facilities in southern Navy yards, particularly the yards at Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, S.C.

There are about 13,000 civilian employees at the base in Norfolk and about 8,000 in the shipyard at Charleston, S.C. About one-third of the employees at each place are colored, according to a Navy spokesman.

Survey Made First

In his announcement of the Navy's move to end segregation among civilian workers at shore installations, Secretary Anderson said:

"In pursuit of its objective for the elimination of segregated facilities, the Department of the Navy has completed a survey of 43 shore stations from Virginia through Texas.

"The study shows that segregated facilities for white and colored workers are non-existent in approximately half the activities. In the remainder, segregation practices range from minor, in most instances, to substantial, in a few cases.

Orders Progress Reports

"Commanding officers have been requested to proceed steadily and expeditiously toward the complete elimination of all barriers to the free use of facilities on Government-owned shore stations and to report their progress in this regard to the Secretary of the Navy at 60-day intervals."

The Navy maintained segregated facilities, such as restaurants, toilets and drinking fountains for white and colored workers at shore installations in the south.

The announcement made by Secretary Anderson represents a reversal of his attitude as expressed in a letter he wrote the White House as late as May 28.

Powell Urged Action

In that letter he said abolition of segregated facilities would cause racial disturbances, disrupt employee relations and interfere with its southern shore stations.

After Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.,) accused Secretary Anderson of insubordination in a telegram to President Eisenhower, the Chief Executive replied that, after inquiry, he had learned that Mr. Anderson was "pursuing the purpose of eliminating segregation' 'in federal facilities.

While the Navy has previously yielded on other racial issues, it has consistently defended the practice of maintaining racial segregation in its facilities in shore stations in the south.

Apparently, it has now decided to conform to Mr. Eisenhower's announced policy of no segregation where federal funds are spent.

End Of Racial Separation Ordered At Installations

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The Navy has decided to change the request it planned to send commanders of shore installations in the South to an order directing them to end racial segregation in facilities.

A written directive to Navy base commanders in the South to "proceed . . . toward eliminating segregation in facilities was drawn up after high-ranking admirals, both in Navy headquarters here and in southern bases, expressed reluctance to end segregation without explicit written orders.

THE NAVY surveyed forty-three shore stations from Virginia through Texas and found that segregation practices, such as providing separate drinking fountains, washrooms and eating facilities for white and colored civilian workers, prevailed at half the stations.

Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson announced last week that commanding officers at shore stations in the South had been requested "to proceed steadily and expeditiously toward the complete elimination of all barriers to the free use of facilities on government-owned shore stations and to report their progress in this regard" to him every 60 days.

* * *

THE BASE commanders were informed by telephone of Secretary Anderson's announcement, but those at Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., indicated that they did not intend to comply with the request without written orders.

The "request" has now been put in the form of a directive from Rear Admiral George A. Holderness Jr., head of the Navy Office of Industrial Relations, to commandants of the Fifth and Sixth Naval Districts.

* * *

MEANWHILE, the Army and Air Force disclosed that they do not entirely ignore local customs in the matter of providing separate facilities for civilian workers at bases and stations in southern states.

Where segregated facilities exist through local custom, and there is serious objection to eliminating them, the Air Force said that it generally "bows to local feeling." An Army spokesman gave a similar explanation of the Army's attitude.

First Step For Ike

Secretary of Navy Robert B. Anderson's announcement that his department would continue to practice racial segregation at shipyards and other Navy installations in the south is a shocking reversal of the growing trend toward integration.

It is shocking because the Navy was the first of the armed services to recognize the injustice of past practices and attempted to find a new and more equitable approach to the problem of racial relations.

Of greater importance, the order is a direct violation of an executive order signed on July 26, 1948 by then President Truman.

That order has never been rescinded.

The Navy four years ago adopted a policy of non-segregation of all service personnel in both the Navy and Marine Corps.

Integration became the rule in housing, eating, sleeping and other facilities.

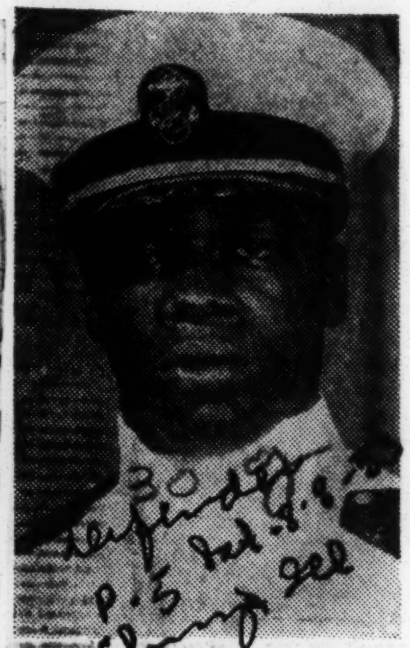
Despite predictions of alarmists, the rule has worked satisfactorily and to the mutual advantage of all.

In adopting this policy, the Navy quite properly did not concern itself with the "prevailing customs and usages of certain geographic areas."

For the new Secretary of the Navy to rule at this late date that his department must be guided by these practices and usages is not only wrong, it's morally indefensible.

President Eisenhower has indicated in unequivocal terms that he hates second-class citizenship and intends to do everything within his power to wipe it out.

The president could select no better place to begin his "crusade" than by straightening out the twisted racial thinking of his Texas-born Secretary of the Navy.



NAVAL AVIATION CADET Arnold I. Coleman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Coleman of Concord, N. H., was graduated recently from the U. S. Naval School, Pre-Flight, at Pensacola, Fla. A graduate of Concord high school, Cadet Coleman is now assigned to the U. S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Milton, Fla., where he is engaged in primary flight training.

PRE-FLIGHT GRAD—Graduated recently from the U. S. Naval School, Pre-Flight, at Pensacola, Fla., was Naval Aviation Cadet Louis A. Williams, son of Mrs. Iva L. Williams of Ypsilanti, Mich. Cadet Williams attended Michigan State Normal college before entering the Naval Cadet program.

Segregation Knocked Out At Naval Installations

ATLANTA (NNPA) — Cafeterias, drinking fountains and other facilities at the Atlanta Naval Station now are open for "general use" by both white and colored civilian workers, it was reported by a Navy spokesman recently.

The Navy installation here is one of three in Georgia and sixty in the South at which segregation on the civilian level has been abolished, according to a report released by President Eisenhower.

Officials said segregation of uniformed personnel of the Navy had been eliminated by the end of World War II.

The other Georgia Navy installations affected by the non-segregation orders are the Marine Corps construction projects at Byron and Albany.

Approximately 12 per cent of the civilian employees at the Atlanta Naval Air Station are colored.

Separate rest rooms are still being used by laborers, the spokesman added.

Three charts submitted to President Eisenhower by Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson showed the following as some of the results in the elimination of racial segregation in the use of facilities for civilian workers at Navy Sshore istallations in the South.

1. Twenty installations report as of August 1 that no segregation practices existed. They were:

Naval Auxiliary Air Station and Naval Aviation Ordinance Test Station, Chincoteague, Virginia, with 681 employees, 7 per cent of whom are colored: Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, with 664 employees, 50 per cent of whom are colored; Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia Beach, Virginia, 235 employees, 30 per cent of whom are colored.

Naval Ordinance Plant, South Charleston, West Virginia, 411 employees, 3 per cent of whom are colored; hospital, Beaufort, South Carolina, 128 employees, 41 per cent of whom are colored; hospital, Charleston, South Carolina, 179 employees, 50 per cent of whom are colored; Naval Station, Key West, Florida, 1,255 employees, 17 per cent of whom are colored.

Hospital, Kay West, 10 employees, 36 per cent of whom are colored, Naval Air Station, Key West, 233 employees, 15 per cent of whom are colored; Marine Corps Air Station, Miami, 518 employees, 25 per cent of whom are colored; hospital, Pensacola, Florida, 209 employees, 30 per cent of whom are colored; Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Albany, Georgia, 431 employees, 75 per cent of whom are colored.

Supervising Inspector of Naval Material, Atlanta, 240 employees, 3 per cent of whom are colored; Military Sea Transportation Service Gulf Sub Area, New Orleans, 208 employees 0.5 per cent of whom are colored; Naval Station, New Orleans, 763 employees, 20 per cent of whom are colored.

Hospital, Memphis, 195 employees, 40 per cent of whom are colored; Naval Air Station, Memphis, 630 employees, 12 per cent of whom are colored; Naval Ordinance Plant, Louisville, 1,332 employees, 7 per cent of whom are colored, hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas, 184 employees, 30 per cent of whom are colored, and Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, 4,163 employees, 7 per cent of whom are colored.

2. Seventeen shore installations reporting initially November 1, that they had no segregated facilities among which are:

Office of the Inspector of Naval Material, Baltimore; Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore; hospital, Bainbridge, Maryland; Fleet Training Center, Norfolk; Naval Degaussing Station, Norfolk; Marina Barracks, Norfolw; Naval Port Control Office, Norfolk; Fifth Naval District, Norfolk.

Naval Air Facility Seeksville, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Naval Ammunition Depot, Charlotte, North Carolina; Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Sanford, Florida; Naval Air Technical Training Command, Jacksonville, Florida; Naval Auxiliary Air Station Corry Field, Pensacola, Florida; Naval Auxiliary Air Station Barin Field, Foley, Alabama; Marine Corps Air Station, Miami, Assistant Industrial Manager, Jacksonville, and Office of Naval Research, Orlando, Florida.

The Supervisor of Shipbuilding and Inspector of Ordinance at Newport News, Virginia, reported that toilets and washrooms were segregated. The activity is located on non-Federal property. The owners maintain that the building is subject to Virginia's Jim Crow Law.

Navy Base At Atlanta Drops Bars

ATLANTA — (NNPA)—Cafeterias, drinking fountains, and other facilities at the Atlanta Naval station now are open for "general use" by both white and colored civilian workers, a Navy spokesman said Thursday.

The Navy installation here is one of three in Georgia and 60 in the South at which segregation on the civilian level has been abolished, according to a report released by President Eisenhower.

Officials said segregation of uniformed personnel of the Navy had been eliminated by the end of World War II.

The other Georgia Navy installations affected by the non-segregation orders are the Marine Corps construction projects at Byron and Albany.

Approximately 12 percent of the civilian employees at the Atlanta Naval Air Station are colored.

Separate rest rooms are still being used by laborers, the spokesman added.

Segregation and the Navy

At his press conference on Wednesday, President Eisenhower called attention to a report by the Secretary of the Navy concerning efforts to eliminate the last vestiges of racial segregation in this portion of the armed forces. The President stated that the report "proved conclusively that the Navy's policy of non-segregation is completely effective"—an assertion which marks one of the most striking victories for civil rights of the last decade.

It should be recalled that at the time of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, twelve years ago, Negroes in the Navy were restricted almost wholly to the messman's branch. It was argued that without this kind of segregation, there would be dangerous racial friction under shipboard conditions. But those who used this reasoning underestimated the good sense of the average American in Navy uniform. Negroes won the right to serve in all capacities in the Navy—including commissioned rank, which had been banned to them even in the days when they manned the guns of Perry's little fleet on Lake Erie or made up as much as a quarter of the ship's crews of the Union squadrons in the Civil War. Segregation was effectively ended at sea and for regular Navy personnel ashore.

It persisted, however, among civilian employees in naval shore stations in the South, on the assumption that workers could not be obtained otherwise. But the anomaly of retaining segregation in any form under the authority of the United States Navy—of maintaining that men who could die together as seamen under the fire of Communist batteries off Korea could not use the same drinking fountain as civilians in a Navy yard in the United States—was too great. Progressively, the remnants of segregation have been wiped out on Federal property under Navy jurisdiction until the rest rooms of the Charleston Naval Shipyard constitute the last refuge of this discredited practice. And these, according to Navy Secretary Anderson, will be brought in line by the beginning of 1954. It all adds up to a great victory, as important to the defense of American principles as any battle at sea.

Pride justified

Of sixty Naval installations on federal property in the south, only one reports partial segregation.

As of November 1, only at the Charleston, S.C., shipyard do separate washrooms remain.

Even this last stain on the Navy escutcheon will be removed by late in December or early in January.

We think President Eisenhower was completely justified in the pride that was manifest when he made this announcement at his weekly press conference.

Just three months ago, a survey revealed that segregated facilities for civilian personnel was therule at 22 Naval installations in the south.

To wipe out these inequities in just 90 days is not only a tribute to the sincerity of Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson, but to the Eisenhower administration of which he is a part.

Cite Employment Gains At Va. Naval Stations

NORFOLK, Va. — Negroes are making gains both in number employed and type of work they do at eight major naval installations in the Tidewater area, it was disclosed here last week upon a study made for President Eisenhower.

The report showed that about 35.9 percent of the 37,060 civilians employed at these installations are Negroes. This percentage is higher than that of Negroes in the entire population of the area.

A breakdown of figures shows that 13,315 are employed by the Navy. The statistics cover the Norfolk Naval shipyard, Portsmouth; Norfolk Naval supply center; Norfolk air station, Norfolk Naval base Yorktown Oceana Naval air station, and St. Juliens Creek base, Portsmouth.

The effort to wipe out segregation is meeting with some difficulty in places because of local conditions. In Newport News, Va., one establishment reported washrooms and rest rooms were segregated in a building located on privately-owned property. The owners contend that the building is subject to state law requiring segregation.

Navy Ends Segregation At 59 Southern Bases

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).— President Eisenhower said today that racial segregation of civilian facilities has been ended on Federal property in all but one Navy base in the South.

He released a report by Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson which the President said proved conclusively that the Navy's policy of non-segregation is completely effective." He called the report "most encouraging."

The President said twenty-one Southern Navy bases reported varying degrees of segregation in August. A follow-up report Nov. 1 said all traces of segregation had been eliminated at the bases.

"That is a record of accomplishment of which we can all be proud," he said, "and I congratulate the Secretary of the Navy and his department on a job very well done indeed."

Summarizes Report

In a statement summarizing the report, Gen. Eisenhower said it shows that only one of sixty Navy installations on Federal property in the South now has even partial segregation. That is the Naval Shipyard at Charleston, S. C. At a Navy establishment at Newport News, Va., washrooms and toilets are segregated in a building that is not on Federal property.

The report was the result of Navy action last summer to eliminate segregated civilian facilities such as cafeterias, drinking fountains and toilets on Southern Navy bases.

The Navy had been under attack, chiefly from Negro organizations, for permitting the segregated facilities in contrast with the Navy's basic non-segregation policy among its uniformed personnel. Naval authorities, including commanders of Southern bases, maintained they must follow segregated practices of local communities or civilians from the communities would not work on the bases.

NAVY TO INTEGRATE

Moves To End Jim Crow Against Negro Sailors

WASHINGTON — The Navy announced plans this week to integrate the largely all-Negro stewards' branch as part of its drive to eliminate remaining forms of segregation in the service.

Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson said he has asked Vice Admiral James L. Holloway, jr., chief of Naval personnel, to "develop plans whereby in that area (stewards) we may bring about an integrated type of service."

Texas-born Anderson said he feels segregation." must have our continuing attention." He already has ordered Navy bases in the south to do away with segregated facilities for civilian workers.

SAY NAVY LAGS

Recently, Negro leaders have complained that the Navy was lagging behind the Army, Air Force and Marines in moves to end segregation.

Chief areas of criticism have been the stewards' branch, composed largely of Negroes, Flipinos, and a few whites, and the segregated facilities for white and Negro civilian workers at Southern bases.

Approximately half of the 25,000 Negroes are in the steward's branch, working at the officers' mess as waiters and cleaning officers' quarters.

One of several proposals made for changing the segregation pattern is to merge the stewards with the Navy commissary branch, composed of cooks and bakers. The commissary branch is racially integrated.

Another proposal is that all men be enlisted as seamen and classified for jobs at classification centers, instead of the present practice of enlisting men either as seamen or stewards.

Many observers believe the present Navy enlistment system tends to push Negroes into steward duty and keep whites out.

Integrating the Navy's Stewards

WELCOME is the assurance from Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson that he is moving to racially integrate the all-Negro steward's branch of the Navy, the last remaining stronghold of jim crowism in the branch of the service.

Says Secretary Anderson (a Texan, by the way): "I am setting up as an objective the elimination of segregation in all areas where the Government owns the facilities —among civilians as well as uniformed personnel . . . I would consider it one of the rewarding accomplishments of my administration if I could eliminate all barriers to complete integration without reflection on those of any race in the Navy."

This is a praiseworthy goal, the President has ordered it, and we are glad to hear that Secretary Anderson is going to carry out the letter and spirit of that order.

It has long been a sore point that half of the Navy's 25,000 Negroes are in the stewards' branch, and they are with a few Filipinos and whites, doing the cooking, waiting table, dishwashing and chambermaid work for the Navy.

As Negroes in the Navy have been moved into practically every branch, we can see no reason why a proportionate number of whites cannot be immediately transferred to the stewards' branch, especially since there is no evidence whatever that Negroes are any better adapted to this work than any other racial group, and there never has been.

The Navy has simply followed the lead of the rest of the country in acting on the employment fiction that Negroes are born to kitchen work.

What is astounding is that at this late date efforts are being made to eliminate this last stronghold of segregation in the Navy, in view of the fact that Presidents Roosevelt and Truman never tired of expressing their fervent desire for an end to jim crow in Government departments.

Here again is exposed the fundamentally phony nature of New-Fair Deal pretensions which for so long captivated the imaginations of the majority of Negro voters.

If, after nine months of a Republican Administration, the Navy can launch this final attack on segregated units, what was stopping the "liberal" Roosevelt-Truman regime from doing at least as much in a period of twenty years?

Navy Cuts Segregation Of Civilians

Three Georgia Navy installations were among 60 in the South which President Eisenhower said yesterday had opened civilian employe facilities such as cafeterias and drinking fountains to joint white-Negro use.

Navy officials identified the Georgia installations as the Atlanta Naval Air Station and Marine Corps construction projects at Byron and Albany.

The report, which dealt with facilities for civilian employes, said only at the Charleston, S.C., Navy yards are segregated facilities still maintained on Navy-owned property and that integration is to be completed there early next year.

UNIFORMED PERSONNEL

Officials said segregation of uniformed personnel of the Navy had been eliminated by the end of World War II.

Eisenhower called the report "a record of accomplishment of which we all can be proud" and congratulated the Secretary of the Navy and his department on "a job well done."

Negroes comprise 5 per cent of 2,030 workers employed in the construction of the Marine depot at Byron, according to the report, and make up 74 per cent of the construction force at Albany, where a $20,000,000 quartermaster installation is being built.

12 PCT. AT STATION

Officials at the Atlanta Naval Air Station, where approximately 12 per cent of civilian employes are Negroes, said cafeterias, drinking fountains and other facilities are available for "general use" of all naval and civilian personnel.

Laborers working on the installation, however, continue to use separate rest rooms, a Navy spokesman said.

The Navy's Washington announcement said segregation had been ended at 21 installations since Aug. 1, and that at Charleston cafeterias and drinking fountains have been opened to joint use.

The commander at Charleston, the Navy said, "has proceeded with a program of non-segregation by stages to avoid provoking incidents which might have a serious adverse effect upon employe morale and production."

The last stage, joint use of rest rooms, is to be completed late in December or early in January.

'Demonstrates What Can Be Done By Courageous, Decisive Action' -- White

New York.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is "greatly pleased" by President Eisenhower's announcement that the Navy's non-segregation policy is now "completely effective," Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, said Nov. 12. "This is most commendable," he declared, "and demonstrates what can be done through courageous, decisive action."

In his announcement, the President said that Robert B. Anderson, secretary of the Navy, reported that of 60 Navy installations on federally-owned property in the South only one, Charleston, S. C., retained partial segregation.

Conditions Remedied

At Newport News, there was segregation in lavatory facilities in non-federal property used by Navy personnel. Conditions at these two installations will be remedied either next month or early in January, Secretary Anderson reported.

In making the announcement, President Eisenhower congratulated the Navy Secretary "on a job very well done."

Mr. White expressed "regret at the unnecessary and possibly harmful delay in eliminating segregated washrooms at the Charleston Navy Yard and toilets in a building located on non-federal property but operated by the Navy at Newport News.

"It is difficult," he continued, "for us to understand why elimination of this segregation cannot be achieved immediately. It seems to us that all that needs to be done is to remove the Jim Crow signs which should be a mater of minutes.

"We fear that such gradualism may be interpreted by the proponents of segregation as weakness on the part of the Navy and an invitation to further delay. We hope that Secretary Anderson will act vigorously to eliminate these last vestiges of indefensible segregation."

Integration In Navy Is Virtually Complete

By NNPA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Navy has virtually ended racial segregation in civilian employment at shore establishments, according to a report made public at his press conference Wednesday by President Eisenhower.

In releasing the report from Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson, Mr. Eisenhower said the problem of segregation has been in the hands of different members of his administration since last January and progress is being made on different fronts.

* * *

HE CALLED the Navy report very encouraging.

Mr. Eisenhower moved to end segregation in Navy yards in the South after Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, charged in a telegram to the President that certain members of his cabinet were undermining his stated position that there was no justification for segregation in the federal service.

* * *

MR. POWELL made his charge after Secretary of the Navy Anderson had written the White House that the Navy would continue to maintain segregation in the Navy yards at Charleston, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia.

Mr. Eisenhower replied to Mr. Powell that he had inquired of the officials he mentioned in his telegram and learned that they were "pursuing the purpose of eliminating segregation in federally controlled and supported institutions."

* * *

SHORTLY after this exchange of correspondence between the President and Mr. Powell, the Navy ordered all commanders of installations in the South to end segregation in facilities used by civilian workers, such as cafeterias, toilets and drinking fountains.

The report made public by Mr. Eisenhower shows that on August 1, 21 installations reported that they had some segregated facilities, and that one reported all of its facilities were segregated.

* * *

THESE SAME installations, except one, reported that they no longer had any segregated facilities. The one installation which reported it still had some segregated facilities was the Charleston Navy Yard.

According to a Navy spokesman, when the commandant of the Charleston Navy Yard ordered segregation in cafeterias ended there, white employees began picketing the cafeterias to keep white employees from entering them.

* * *

AT OTHER installations in the South no incidents have been reported. An excerpt from the text of Mr. Eisenhower's statement concerning the Navy's report follows:

"In summation, of sixty southern installations on federal-owned property only one reported partial segregation. That is a record of accomplishment of which we all can be proud and I congratulate the Secretary of the Navy and his Department on a job well done indeed."

EXCERPTS from the report of Secretary Anderson to Mr. Eisenhower follow:

"The Navy Districts surveyed include all of the southern states, Twenty of these 42 activities reported to the Department that their employee facilities were not segregated, and 22 activities reported some or total segregation of facilities.

"**TO IMPLEMENT** the Department's policy of non-segregation, I directed that the commanding officers of the naval activities located on federal-owned property in these southern Naval Districts proceed with a program leading to complete elimination of all barriers to the free use of employee facilities. I further requested that reports on progress made be submitted to the Department on November 1, 1953, and at 60-day intervals thereafter.

* * *

"**UP TO THIS** time, the employees of the Shipyard have been notified by official written notices that there will no longer be any restrictions insofar as the use of the drinking fountains an dthe cafeterias are concerned.

"Restrictions as to the use of rest room facilities are presently in force. However, the Shipyard Commander reports that the elimination of barriers to the use of these facilities is contemplated in the latter part of December or early in January, 1954.

"I am confident that all barriers to the free use of employee facilities, at all naval activities located on federal-owned property, will be completely eliminated early in 1954."

Navy Orders End To Civilian Segregation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —Texas-born Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson last Friday announced that commanding officers of shore installations in southern states have been requested to "steadily and expeditiously" eliminate racial segregation of civilian workers.

The action of the Navy follows prodding of the Department of Defense by the White House for voluntary action doing away with segregated facilities in southern Navy yards, particularly the yards at Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

In his announcement of the Navy's move to end segregation among civilian workers at shore installations, Secretary Anderson said:

"In pursuit of its objective for the elimination of segregated facilities, the Department of the Navy has completed a survey of 43 shore stations from Virginia through Texas.

"The study shows that segregated facilities for white and colored workers are non-existent in approximately half the activities. In the remainder segregation practices range from minor, in most instances, to substantial in few cases.

"Commanding officers have been requested to proceed steadily and expeditiously toward the complete elimination of all barriers to the free use of facilities on government-owned shore stations and to report their progress in this regard to the Secretary of the Navy at 60-day intervals."

The Navy maintained segregated facilities, such as restaurants, toilets and drinking fountains, for white and colored workers at shore installations in the South.

The announcement made by Secretary Anderson represents a reversal of his attitude as expressed in a letter he wrote the White House as late as May 28. In that letter he said abolition of segregated facilities would cause racial disturbances, disrupt employe relations and interfere with its southern shore stations.

After Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, accused Secretary Anderson of insubordination in a telegram to President Eisenhower, the chief executive replied that, after inquiry, he had learned that Mr. Anderson was "pursuing the purpose of eliminating segregation" in federal facilities.

While the Navy has previously yielded on other racial issues, it has consistently defended the practice of maintaining racial segregation in its facilities in shore stations in the South.

Apparently, it has now decided to conform to Mr. Eisenhower's announced policy of no segregation where federal funds are spent.

THIS MAKES IT OFFICIAL:

Navy issues order to end segregation

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The Navy has decided to change the "request" it planned to send commanders of shore installations in the South to an order directing them to end racial segregation in facilities.

A written directive to Navy base commanders in the South to "proceed . . . toward" eliminating segregation in facilities was drawn up after high-ranking admirals, both in Navy headquarters here and in southern bases, expressed reluctance to end segregation without explicit written orders.

The Navy surveyed 43 shore stations from Virginia through Texas and found that segregation practices, such as providing separate drinking fountains, washrooms and eating facilities for white and colored civilian workers, prevailed at half the stations.

Informed By Telephone

Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson announced last Thursday that commanding officers at shore stations in the south had been requested "to proceed steadily and expeditiously toward the complete elimination of all barriers to the free use of facilities on Government-owned shore stations and to report their progress in this regard" to him every 60 days.

The base commanders were informed by telephone of Secretary Anderson's announcement, but those at Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S.C., indicated that they did not intend to comply with the request without written orders.

The "request" has now been put in the form of a directive from Rear Admiral George A. Holderness Jr., head of the Navy Office of Industrial Relations, to commandants of the Fifth and Sixth Naval Districts.

Meanwhile, the Army and Air Force disclosed that they do not entirely ignore local customs in the matter of providing separate facilities for civilian workers at bases and stations in southern states.

Where segregated facilities exist through local custom, and there is serious objection to eliminating them, the Air Force said that it generally "bows to local feeling." An Army spokesman gave a similar explanation of the Army's attitude.

Navy to Integrate Stewards

By the United Press

Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson yesterday said he had launched a move to integrate the largely all-Negro stewards' branch of the Navy as part of a drive to eliminate all remaining forms of Navy segregation.

Anderson said he had asked Vice Admiral James L. Holloway, Jr., chief of naval personnel, to "develop plans by which in that area (stewards) we may bring about an integrated type of service."

Anderson, a Texan, who already has ordered Navy bases in the South to do away with segregated facilities for civilian workers, said he felt segregation "must have our continuing attention."

"I am setting up as an objective the elimination of segregation in all areas where the Government owns the facilities —among civilians as well as uniformed personnel," he said.

"I want to do it in a way that will not disrupt those involved.

You can't eliminate the customs and habits of people by executive order."

Anderson emphasized strongly his belief that "forcing" integration will not get results.

Negro leaders have complained the Navy was lagging behind the other services in moves to end segregation.

Talks With St. Louisan In Florida

Finds Voluntary Segregation At Naval Base

Colored Reluctant To Attend Integrated Dances, Says Jas. L. Hicks

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Fool Correspondent)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — From the standpoint of integration there is nothing wrong with the Naval Air Training Station at Jacksonville, Florida which colored people both military and civilian cannot correct if they wish to.

The last time this reporter visited this base it had to be classified as a segregated installation although integration among military personnel was well under way. The base was bowing to the will of the South.

Today, however, the Navy has bowed to the directives of the president which call for an end to all segregation on the base and there is no rule or regulation on the base which violates the directive.

On our last visit we saw signs marked "colored" and "white" over toilets and drinking fountains. There was a colored service club.

All the signs have come down. The colored service club is on its way out. The base commander has directed that there be no segregation anywhere on the base.

SEGREGATE THEMSELVES

But there is segregation at the station and its brought on by the colored people themselves.

There are two phases of it and it will be easier to take them one at a time. The two phases involve the military and the civilians.

There seems to be little excuse for the military. Even before the issuance of the latest directives on segregation the military side of Jacksonville Air Base was in fairly decent shape.

Colored waves and colored seamen eat, work and sleep together with other members of their particular unit, and all interviewed admitted that they are not barred from anything on the base.

Promotions are earned on a Navy wide system of examination and a man gets the rating he passes the test for and is given the position his rating demands.

Recreational facilities are open to all, but up to this time there is still "Club 804" which is the colored service club.

I asked a group of colored waves about Club 804 and why it existed. Four said they would gladly see it abolised, a fifth said she felt it was all right.

COLORED RELUCTANT

But all the girls said they they were in for a rather rough social time when the club is abolished. get the colored seamen to come to the integrated dances.

To the credit of the women, they go to the integrated dances. But they do not hesitate to tell anyone how difficult it is to go and find two or three colored men with whom to dance.

Executive Officer James Armstrong and other top officials at the base have grown tired of being criticized for the existence of Club 804 and are already planning to abolish it.

This is as it should be. But they know that they are in for some howling from their own colored personnel who keep telling them "We want our club."

CLUB MUST GO

We are heppy to report that despite the howls the club will go by the board as a colored club.

Other than this one can find nothing military which violates the letter or the spirit of the directive calling for integration at the base.

When the colored military personnel there, particularly the men, are willing to wipe the slate clean, segregation in its last form will end that day at the base.

That's on the military side. The colored civilians at Jacksonville cannot be criticized as sharply as the military for the reason that integration to them is only two weeks old and most of them at the base live and have lived for many years in a segregated community and have accepted the segregation of civilians on the base without official protest.

SIGNS COME DOWN

But the signs which been taken down at Jacksonville concern them more than anyone else. There has never been signs for colored military personnel at the base.

Thus, we find this type of situation: All of a sudden one morning the colored civilian came to work and found the colored signs either ripped off or blotted out with paint on the toilets and drinking fountains they have been using for years.

The signs were also taken down from the white toilets and drinking fountains.

If criticism can be levelled at the top officials in the Navy at Jacksonville, it would center around the fact that in taking the signs down they said nothing to either white or colored. They just took them down.

In New York this would have been enough to colored people. But in the South where the colored man has to walk a straight line still, this mere ripping down of a colored sign was not cue enough for him to walk into a toilet which had been marked "white" for the past ten years.

KARLA STINE
Talked with reporter

So as of now nothing has happened. Colored people are still using the same toilets they always used and whites are using the ones they always used.

I talked with many of the civilians working in the various warehouses. They had read in the papers that the signs were to come down and they had seen them come down. But no one had said anything official about it on the base and they were happy about the whole thing they were still just holding back and waiting to see what would happen when one of them got bold enough to go into the toilets formerly reserved for whites.

NOTHING WILL HAPPEN

I could tell them what is going to happen — nothing. Top naval officials at the base are going to see that nothing happens for they understand that Eisenhower means that the signs will come down and stay down.

But it seems to be asking too much to ask naval officers to stand by a toilet and insist that a colored man go into it instead of using the one he has used all the time.

Commander Armstrong, the base executive officer, feels that it will take "some time" for the idea to soak into his colored employees but he feels that eventually the whole idea of seperate facilities will be forgotten.

I'm not so sure. I stilll believe that if you don't use your right arm it will grow useless and it is to be hoped that the Navy would issue some official directive to the employees telling them of their rights.

It all boils down to backing up official policy with a little moral courage. Commander Armstrong and others at the base have many white civilians breathing down their necks over the policy.

But they are standing firm. It remains for colored civilians at the base to also have the courage to be willing to walk in and test the policy and see if the Commander and the Navy is practicing what they are preaching.

The civilian employment picture appears to be rather good from the standpoint of colored people. I visited four of the major installations at the base and found colored eople holding down all types of jobs from laborers to electronics workers and supervisory positions.

452 COLORED

In the Supply section of the base there are roughly 181 colored workers out of 243 employed there. In the Ordinance and Repair Section there are 452 colored workers performing all types of jobs.

TALKED WITH ST. LOUISAN

Sed Chester, an assistant supervisor of the metals sections in the supply division said conditions had changed greatly for colored workers since the order came down and it had "done wonders for morale" of the men under him.

Among the colored Waves with whom I talked at the base were Karla Stine of 1506 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, daughter of an inter-racial couple. Druzella Hig of Acru, Mississippi, Wilhelmenia Grant of 150 West 126th Street, New York City, Laura Virginia Brown, New London, Connecticut, and Helen Turner, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

They all reported excellent treatment on the base, but had no good word for the surrounding community.

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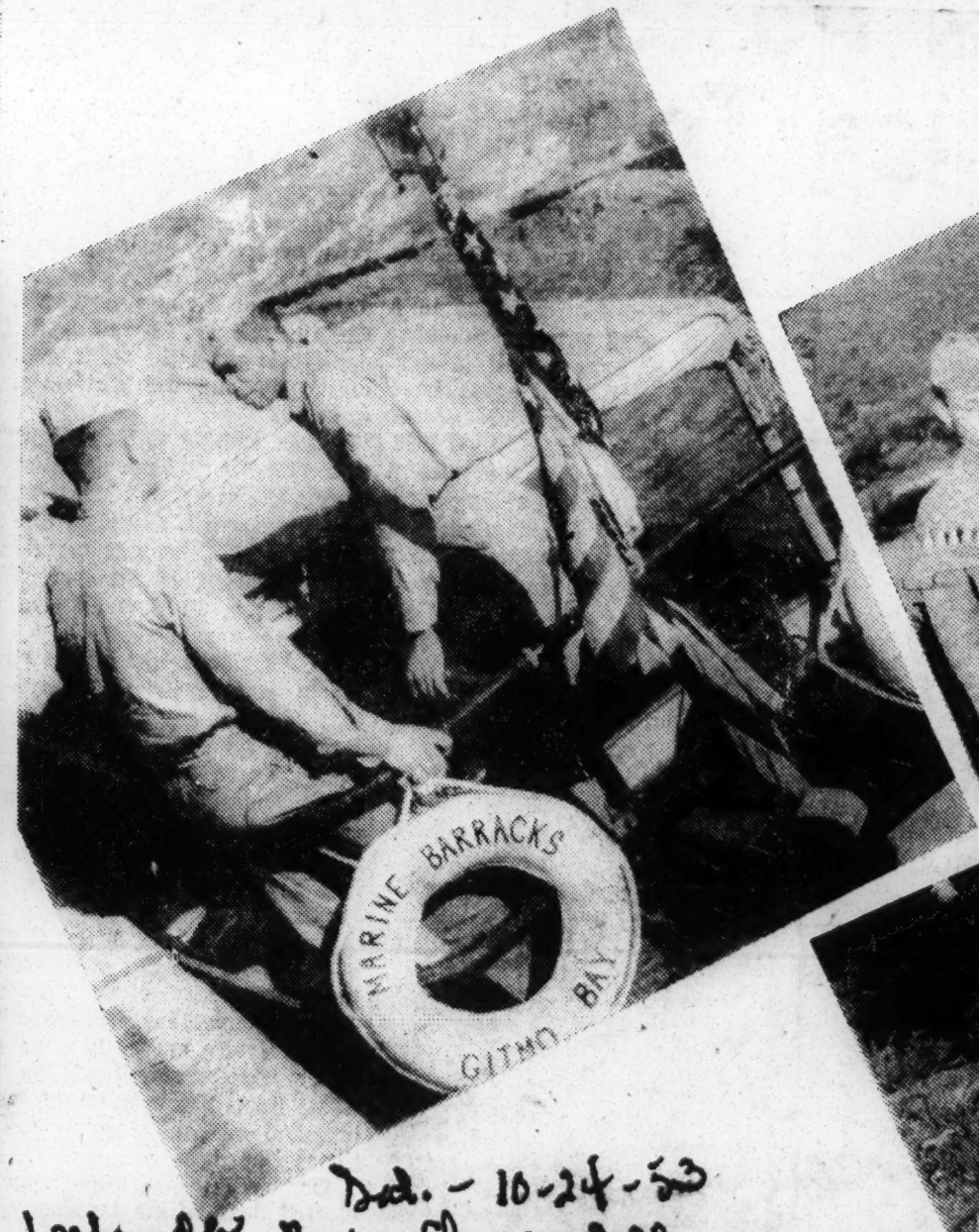
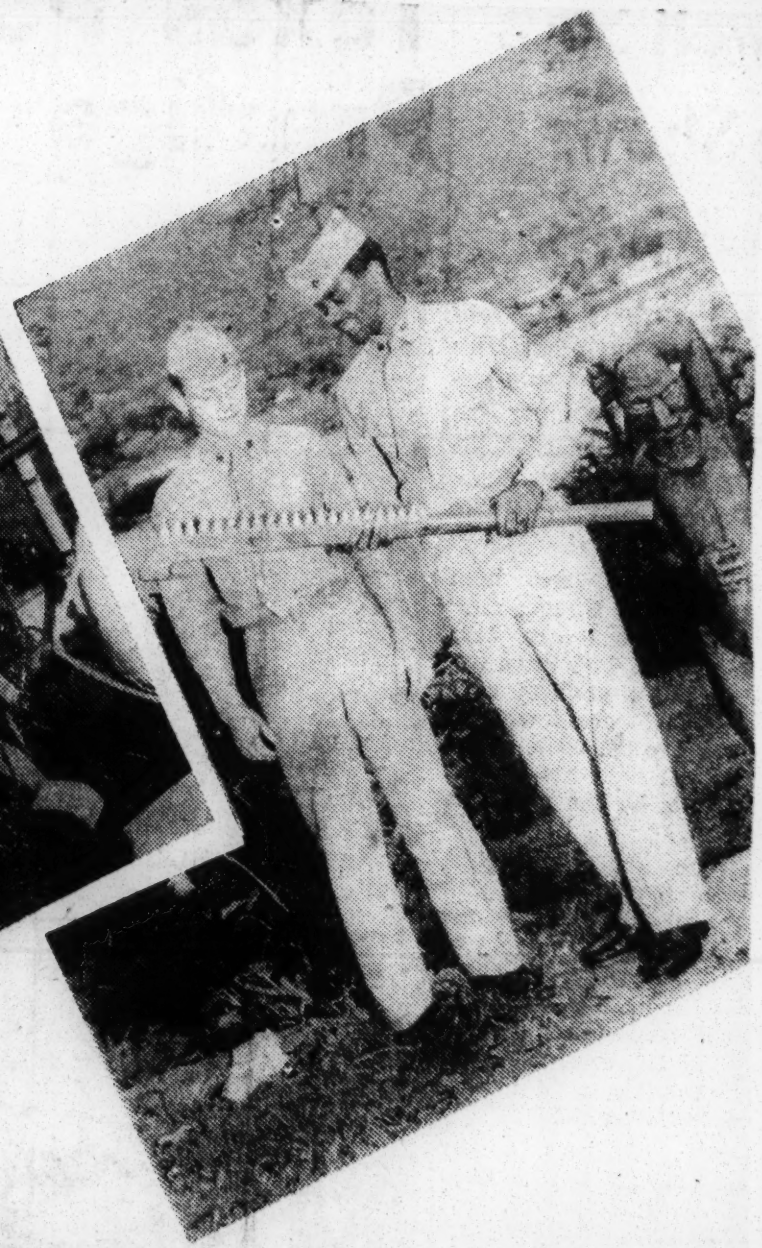
MARINES

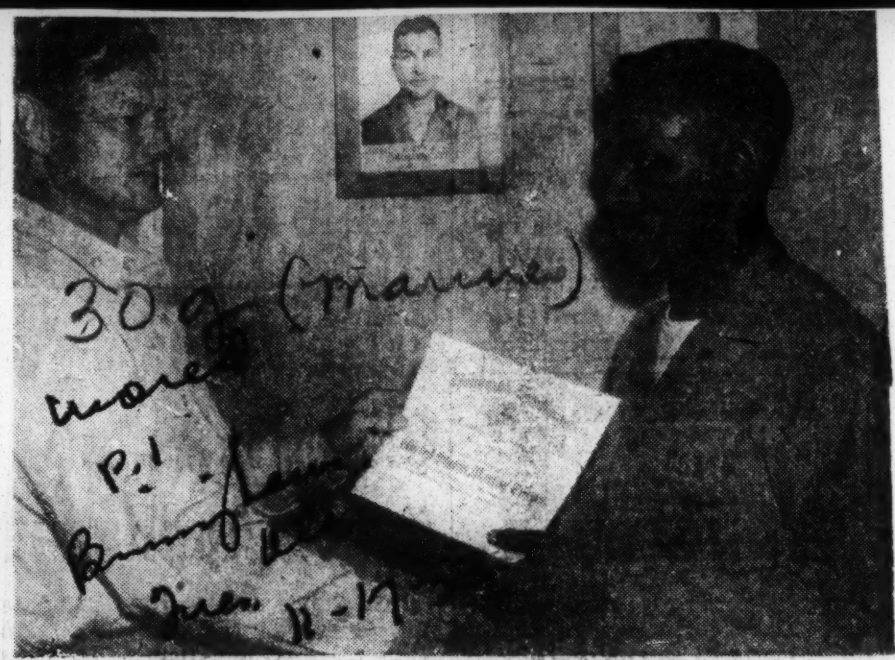
U. S. Marines Live Up To Its Tradition—A Traveling, Fighting Unit





Sd. - 10-24-53
Leatherneck P. 4 Chuning, Ill.

WITH THE MARINES AROUND THE WORLD—A line from the famed Marine Hymn—"From the Halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli"—tells the sotry of the tough Leathernecks picture above, who are fighting their country's battles for peace all over the world. In the photo at left, Marine Corp. Charlie W. Rivers of Louisville, Ky., loads an anti-aircraft gun in Korea. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Rivers, 1830 W. Walnut st., Louisville, he is serving with American occupation forces in the Far East republic. In the second photo from left, at the Marine landing, Guatanamo Bay, Cuba, Pfc. Andrew W. Robinson (right) of Dayton, Ohio, chats with a fellow Leatherneck. A member of the Marine Detatchment at Guantanamo Bay, Pfc. Robinson spends much of his off duty hours fishing for the many varities of Caribean game fish. He is son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew E. Robinson, of 566 Mt. Vernon ave., Springfield, Ohio. His wife, Shirley, lives at 920 Prudon ave., Dayton. Pictured in the third photo from left are two Wisconsin Marines, shown examining an ancient Hawaiian War club near a laughing idol in a Honolulu park. Both men are stationed at Marine Corps Air Station, Kanoche Bay, Hawaii. The Marine on the left is Corp. John T. Crowley son of Mrs. Grace Crowley, 2108 N. 70th st., Wauwatosa, Wis. His companion, holding the club, is Corp. Everette E. Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore, 2215 N. 11th st., Milwaukee, Wis. In the photo at the extreme right is Pfc. Thomas C. Booker (center) of Lynchburg, Va., chatting with a bicycle-riding Arab worker at the main gate of the Port Lyautey Naval Base in French Morocco. A French Marine (right) joins in the conversation. Pfc. Booker, who entered the Marine Corps in March, 1952, is a member of the Marine Detachment at Port Lyautey. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Booker, of Route 3, Lynchburg.



IN KOREA (FHTNC)—Marine Cpl. Eddie F. Chiles, son of Ben Chiles of 2515 27th Ave., Birmingham, Ala., receives his honorable discharge from Marine Lt. Col. Rufus D. Sams, Jr., commanding officer of Base Squadron 12, before he was re-enlisted for a period of three years at the air base of the First Marine Wing in Korea.—Official U. S. Navy Photo.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SONS—Lt. Com. Dsnnis D. Nelson 2nd poses proudly with his sons, Ensign Dennis D. 3rd (standing) and AF Lt. Charles A. Nelson. Ensign Dennis, the eldest son, is serving in the Mediterranean, while Charles is taking advance training as a radar observer specialist at Moody Air Force Base in Georgia.

Howard Law Graduate Is Commissioned As Ensign

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Awarded the rank of Ensign at the Naval Recruitment Center here last week, Ida I. Stephens, attorney, became the tenth Howard University graduate to be commissioned into the United States Navy in the past six months.

Mrs. Stephens, a 1950 graduate of Howard's Law School, lives at 2225 First street, N. W., and was associated with the law firm of Robinson and Roundtree prior to her induction.

Classified as a line officer, she will probably be assigned to the Navy's legal staff following a period of indoctrination at the Newport, R. I., Naval Base.

* * *

ALREADY ON duty at the Newport Base is Ensign Charlotte S. Hutchinson, a 1952 graduate of the College of Liberal Arts. A Washingtonian, Mrs. Hutchinson lives at 2228 N street, N. W.

Four dentists and one physician are among the other Howard graduates to receive Navy commissions in recent months. The dental officers, all of whom have the rank of lieutenant, Junior Grade, and are stationed at the Great Lakes Training Station in Illinois, are James D. Saddler, George W. Wade, Richard A. Guess and H. Basil Keane. Also at Great Lakes is Lt., J. G., Rudolph H. Miller II, of Washington, D. C., a medical officer.

Other graduates on active duty include Ensigns Percy E. Robinson Jr., Robert D. Bonner and Dennis D. Nelson 3rd.

Robinson and Bonner are stationed at Newport, R. I., while Nelson is serving aboard the U.S.S. Roosevelt in the North Atlantic.

Navy Has First Negro Wave Supply Officer

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Ensign Charlotte S. Hutchinson, SC, USNR, became the first Negro Wave Supply Corps officer, when she was graduated last week from the Navy Supply Corps school at Bayonne, N. J. Her next duty station will be Naval Supply depot, San Diego, Calif., according to the U. S. department of navy.

Ensign Hutchinson was appointed to the Supply corps in August, 1952, and reported for first active duty at the Naval school at Newport, R. I. Upon completion of this duty, she reported to the Navy Supply Corps school last November.

Mrs. Hutchinson is a native of Chicago and received her education at Howard university, graduating with a B. A. degree last June.

She is a member of Zeta Phi Beta sorority, Wesleyan club, Howard campus Greek council and Howard university Alumni association.

Her husband is now serving with the army in the Korean theatre.

Becomes Wave Officer

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Her husband is now serving with the Army in the Korean theatre.

Nelson Now Lieutenant Commander

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The Navy's ranking Negro officer, Dennis D. Nelson II of Washington, has been promoted from lieutenant to lieutenant commander.

Assigned to the Navy Public Information Office, Nelson served during World War II at Pearl Harbor, Eniwetok and the Marshall Islands. He entered the service in 1942 as an enlisted man.

He has two sons, both now in the armed services. Second Lieut. Charles A. Nelson is now receiving advance Air Force training at Moody Air Force Base, Ga. while Ensign Dennis D. Nelson III is serving on the Aircraft Carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Ranking Negro Officer Is Promoted by the Navy

Lieut. Comdr. Dennis D. Nelson

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UP) —The Navy said today it had promoted Dennis D. Nelson 2d of Washington, its ranking Negro officer, from lieutenant to lieutenant commander.

He is assigned to the Navy Public Information Office. In World War II he served at Pearl Harbor, Eniwetok and the Marshall Islands.

Commander Nelson has two sons, Second Lieut. Charles A. Nelson, an Air Force flying officer, and Ens. Dennis D. Nelson 3d, now serving on the aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt.

NAVY DENTIST—Lt. Thomas W. Flanagan of Glen Burnie, Md., assisted by Paula Rickett, Hamburg, N.Y., dental nurse, checks the teeth of a patient. Navy Lt. Flanagan, born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., received his general dentistry education from Temple University and was graduated in June, 1952. Commissioned in August, 1952, he has been on active duty since October, 1952. He is married to the former Bernice Ross of Scranton, Pa. and they have two children.

LT. CHARLES A. NELSON
U. S. Air Force

ENS. DENNIS NELSON, III
U. S. Navy

Dennis Nelson Promoted To Lt. Commander

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON —Lt. Dennis D. Nelson II, the ranking Negro officer in the United States Navy, has been promoted to the grade of lieutenant commander, the Department of the Navy announced recently.

A graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., Commander Nelson entered the service as an enlisted man (recruiting specialist) in 1942. He was a member of the first class at Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois, which included Negro personnel among its graduates.

Following graduation as an ensign, he was assigned to recruit training and training of illerates and later served at Pearl Harbor, and later on Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands.

WHILE STUDYING for his master's degree at Howard University, Commander Nelson submitted as his thesis, "The Integration of the Negro into the U. S. Navy". This material was approved by the Navy and later appeared in book form.

During his tour of duty in the Pentagon, he served six years with the public relations and public information sections of the Department of Defense and the Navy Department, and is presently assigned to the Office of Information, executive offices of the Secretary of the Navy.

Negro Naval Officer Promoted To Lt. Commander

WASHINGTON D. C. — Lt. Dennis D. Nelson II, the ranking Negro Officer in the United States Navy has been promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Commander, the Department of the Navy announced recently.

A graduate of Fisk University, Commander Nelson entered the service as an enlisted man(Recruiting Specialist) in 1942. He was a member of the first class at Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois, which included Negro Personnel among its graduates. Following graduation as an Ensign he was assigned to recruit training and training illiterates and later served at Pearl Harbor, and later on Eniwetok Antoll, Marshall Islands.

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In 1952 Commander Nelson was awarded the Dorie Miller Memorial Trophy for distinguished service in the field of Human Relations.

Commander Nelson has two sons both commissioned officers serving in the armed forces. Ensign Dennis Nelson III, is now serving as Gunnery Officer aboard the USS Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Mediterranean and 2nd Lt. Charles A. Nelson, USAF, a recent graduate of the Radar-observer class at Connolly Air Force Base is taking advance training at Moody Air Force Base, Georgia.

Lone Negro Delegate Attends American Legion Convention

CORDOVA, Alaska, July 18.—The annual convention of the Alaska Department of the American Legion was held here last week.

The convention was unique in that only one Negro delegate was in attendance. Drency Dudley represented a mixed post from Ketchikan. The delegates were quartered at the Northern hotel.

According to Dudley, he was "just another delegate, and was placed on the important credentials committee. It is also reported that Dudley is being considered for an important departmental office.

Resolution Would End Segregation In Legion Auxiliary

BROOKLYN (ANP) — The Kings County American Legion convention last week passed a resolution calling for the end of a ban on colored membership in the 40 and 8 auxiliary of the American Legion.

Alfred Rawlins, chairman of the Americanism committee, and George P. Post 414, introduced the resolution. A similar resolution adopted by the group last year was killed at the national conventions after the state legion had approved it.

The current resolution will come up for approval at the national convention to be held in August in St. Louis. The ban on colored members is 39 years old.

DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE

The big bone of contention surrounding the restrictive clause in the 40 and 8 constitution is the fact that the Legion is dedicated to the preservation of the democratic way of life. The elite subsidiary is composed of Legionnaires given recogniton for their outstanding accomplishments.

"We of the non-Caucasian group have no way of gaining recognition within the Legion," said William Saunders of the Charles Bloc Post No. 157, Columbus, Ohio.

A group of Negro Legionnaires from various states met at the Tom Powell Post Hall Monday night to work out plans to fight discrimination within the organization.

DECIDED TO PUSH

Out of ths meeting grew the Committee to Abolish Discrimination in American Legion Auxiliaries. The delegates decided to push the Ohio resolution condemning the 40 and 8.

Johnson was elected chairman. Other officers were Charles Scott of Topeka, Kan., vice chairman; Marion Dickson of Arron, Ohio, secretary; and James C. Wells of Topeka, treasurer.

The Ohio resolution said in part: "The 40 and 8, an auxiliary, subsidiary body to the American Legion, is giving form and substance to these charges (of loss of American prestige) by a disgraceful and undemocratic provision in its constitution, racist in intent and purpose, denying membership to all Legionnaires not belonging to one particular racial group.

Resolution Loses By Scant Vote

Delegates attending the 35th annual convention of the American Legion at Kiel Auditorium rejected a resolution offered from the floor Wednesday condemning the 40 and 8 Society, a Legion auxiliary; for restricting its membership along racial lines. The vote was 1591 to 1494.

A section of the constitution of the 40 and 8 Society states that membership shall be confined to white Legionnaires only. However, Negro delegates told reporters that the national constitution of the Legion has no such restrictive clause.

DRAWN BY OHIO

The defeated resolution which attempted to force the body to go on record condemning the discriminatory practice of its auxiliary was drawn up by the Lemual T. Boyston Post No. 94 of Cleveland, Ohio, and had the sanction of the entire Ohio delegation.

James D. Johnson, commander of the Cleveland post which offered the resolution, told the Argus that even though the resolution was defeated "we won a moral victory." Johnson said the action Wednesday will pinpoint the problem on the national level, making it mandatory that other corrective measures be taken.

OTHER STATES IN

Resolutions condemning the 40 and 8 were also offered by New York, Illinois and Missouri.

The four resolutions striking at discrimination within the ranks of the Legion were apparantly purposely routed to a committee which could not act on them. Instead of being sent to the Internal Affairs Committee, which had jurisdiction over the matter, they were bottle-necked in the Constitutional Amendments Committee.

None of the four resolutions called for a constitutional amendment.

Colored delegates questioned by reporters were at a loss to explain how the resolutions reached the wrong committee

NEGRO DELEGATES to the American Legion convention here met Monday to work out plans for a resolution condemning the restrictive clause of the 40 & 8 Society, which bars non-Caucasians. James Johnson of Cleveland, seated at the table, was named chairman of the Committee to Abolish Discrimination in American Legion Auxiliaries. Other Legion photos on page 12.

OHIO LEGION HAS FIRST NEGRO AS STATE OFFICER

Joseph G. Larkins Of Dayton Is Sergeant-At-Arms

Delegates Approved

Legionnaires meeting in St. Louis approved the actions of Ohio Dept. of American Legion of naming a Negro—Joseph G. Larkins of Dayton, to appointed Sgt.-at-Arms for Ohio. a state post, the first in history of the Ohio Dept.

Larkins, past commander of the Lee-Carpenter Post, Dayton has been

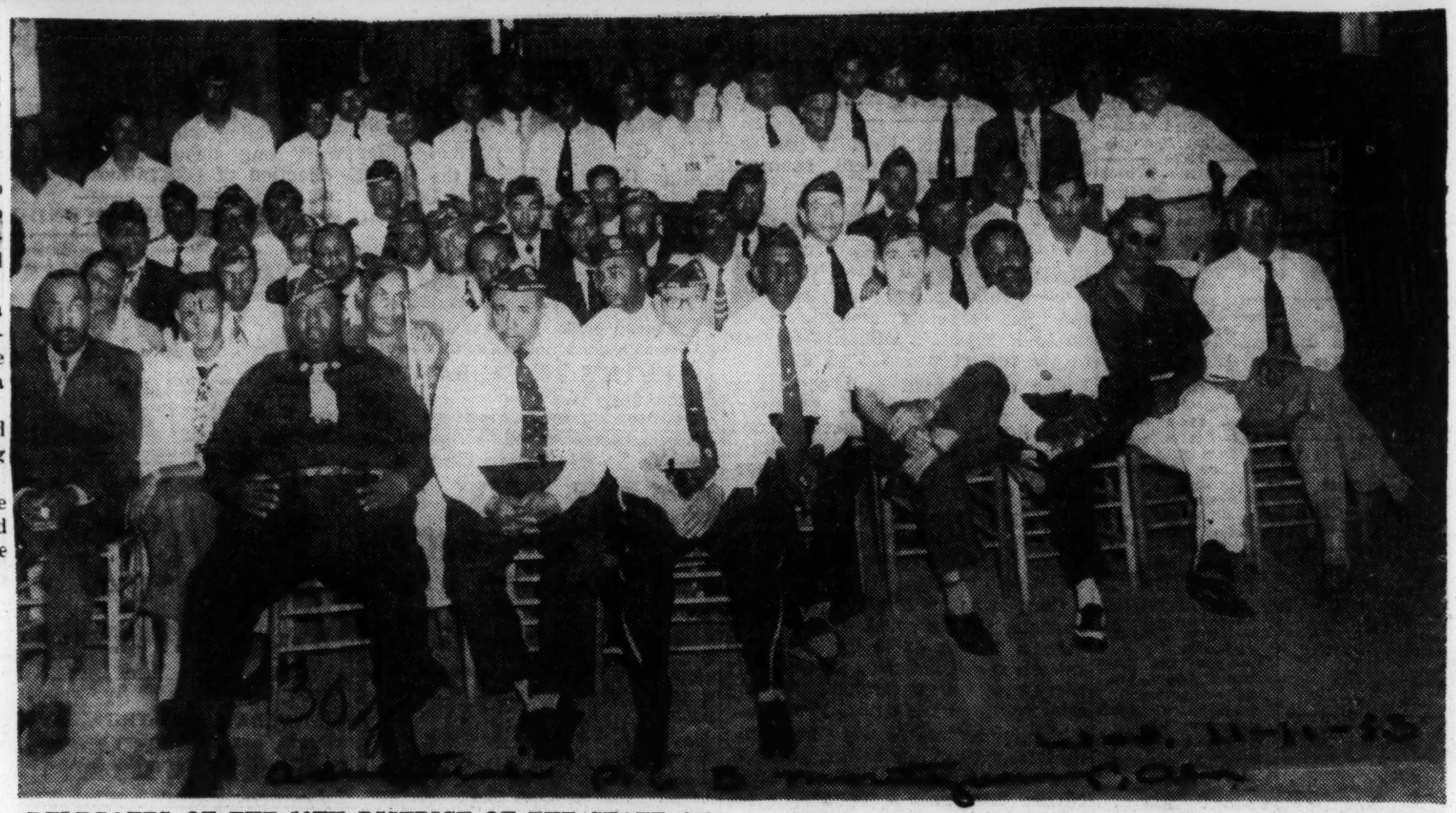
Legion Confab Shies On Ban Of Negroes

St. Louis, Oct. 18 — An Ohio delegation last week lost its bid to have the 40 & 8, fund-raising auxiliary of the American Legion, end its ban of Negroes.

The delegation had offered a resolution to the National Convention of the Legion meeting here censuring the 40 & 8 for having a color line in its constitution.

The convention, however, refused to condemn the group for limiting its membership to white men.

The legion itself does not have a constitution restriction on colored men. However, most Negroes are organized in Jim Crow posts.



DELEGATES OF THE 10TH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA AMERICAN LEGION, attending the sixth annual convention held in Dothan, Ala. Commander Taylor Burrough of Mobile, Ala., was re-elected commander of the 10th District. Delegates from the Levi Peterson Post No. 336, Tallassee, were: James V. Harris, Moses Rumph and James Weaver.

30J 1953

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

RECEIVES AWARD: Joe T. Woods (right), National Junior Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars is pictured congratulating Henry Menefee, commander of the Charles W. Clemmons Jr. Post No. 7612. The local post earned two plaques during the state encampment. One award was the Americanism plaque for community service; the other award was for membership. The Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. Dorothy Williams, president, also received the community service plaque. — (Perry Photo)

7 Of Every 10 Ga. Vets Trained On "GI Bill"

Sat. 7-11-53 Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga — (INS) — Seven out of every 10 Georgia World War II veterans have, at one time or another, received some kind of training under the GI Bill or Public Law 16.

Gov Herman Talmadge told the 1993 department convention of the American Legion of Georgia meeting in Savannah that a total of 213,039 Georgia veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict had received some kind of training under the above laws through May of this year.

Gov. Talmadge quoted from a letter received from the Federal Veterans Administration in which Director of Information A. W. Woolford said:

"Georgia's 207,195 World War II GI Bill and Public Law 16 trainees represent 69 per cent of all of your state's 298,000 World War II veterans."

He added that the national average for ex-GIs who had trained at government expense was 54 per cent.

Some 5,844 Korean veterans from Georgia have trained under the Korean GI Bill. This number represents 15 per cent of the veterans, as compared with a national percentage of less than 10 per cent.

Talmadge reported that through May, 1953, expenditures for training of all Georgia's veterans totaled $450-million, as compared with a national state average of $333-million.

He added that the average cost for training per Georgia veteran was $1,862. The governor said the higher figure in Georgia is due to the fact that better training facilities and more adequate training courses were available for longer training periods to Georgia veterans.

Senator Stuart Symington, (D.) Mo., will address the convention tomorrow.

Deadline For Korean GI Training One Year Away

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — The deadline for starting training under the Korean GI Bill is exactly one year away for nearly 1,000,000 Korean veterans, Veterans Administration announced today.

The veterans are those who served since Korea, who were discharged or separated before Aug. 20, 1952, and who have not yet taken advantage of the GI training benefits.

Under the law, they actually must "enroll in and begin" GI training by August 20, 1954, in order to continue afterwards. The mere filing of an application before hand, with an intention of starting some time after that date, is not enough, VA said.

VA emphasized that the 1954 cut-off-date applies only to post-Korean veterans who left service before August 20, 1952. Those separated after that date need not concern themselves with the 1954 deadline. Instead, they have two years from the time they left the armed forces in which to get started.

Sat. 8-22-53

Generally, a veteran is expected to be in the classroom or at the training bench when his GI Bill cut-off date comes around, if he wants to continue beyond that time.

But so long as he started before the deadline, there will be no objection if he's not actually in training on the cut-off-date because of the normal summer vacation, or for other reasons beyond his control, or for circumstances that VA deems t be excusable.

In fact, he even has the right to suspend his GI training for as long as a year—with part of the suspension coming after the cut-off date—and still be permitted to resume training afterwards. If he does so, VA will consider that his failure to be in training on the deadline date was for an "excusable reason." The veteran won't be required to account to VA for his absence.

But if the suspension lasts for more than a year, the veteran will have to show that the absence in excess of 12 months was caused by conditions beyond his control. In this case, he must have VA's approval before he may go on with his Korean GI Bill studies.

VA said that these cut-off date rules and regulations apply only to veterans training under the Korean GI Bill. They have nothing at all to do with those in training under the World War II Bill.

To be eligible for Korean GI training, a veteran must meet all three of these requirements:

He must have a separation granted under conditions other than dishonorable.

He must have been on active duty any place in the world—not necessarily in Korea—after June 27, 1950, the date of the outbreak of Korean hostilities.

And he must have had at least 90 days of active service, unless he was discharged sooner because of a service-connected disability.

The Korean GI Bill operates as a one-payment program. For each month of training, the veteran receives a single GI allowance check from VA. With the help of his check, he is expected to meet all his town expenses of training—tuition, fees, books, supplies and the like.

COLLEGE TRAINING MOST POPULAR:

600,000 vets enrolled in schools under 3 GI bills

Aye American 30m

WASHINGTON

Nearly 600,000 veterans are enrolled this fall in America's schools and training establishments under Veterans Administration training programs.

The total, VA said, includes a record-breaking 217,000 veterans taking training under the 14-month old Korean GI Bill. Another 346,000 are World War II veterans still enrolled under the original GI Bill.

Of the rest 18,500 are disabled veterans of World War II, studying under Public Law 16, and 7,500 are veteran trainees disabled in service since fighting began in Korea.

The current number of Korean GI trainees has almost doubled the previous peak of the new GI training program, which was reached this past April 1953 with 131,000 veterans.

College training has been the most popular choice among Korean veterans, Va. said. Fifty-four per cent of the total, or 117,000 veterans, are enrolled in institutions of higher learning.

Another 57,000 are in schools below the college level; 34,000 are training on the job and 8,300 are taking institutional on farm training, a combination of classroom work and actual farming experience.

The increase in the number of Korean veterans in training has been more than offset by a decline in enrollments under the original World War II GI Bill, VA said.

30m 1953

WORLD WAR II

World War II Vets To Be Honored At Fort Jackson

FORT JACKSON—Fort Jackson World War II veterans who saw action with the famous Third Army will be honored with an 8th Infantry Division review Saturday, August 1, to celebrate the ninth Third Army Day.

Seven southeastern states will be represented with this day commemorating those who fell in battle and the accomplishments and combat effectiveness of Third Army during World War II.

South Carolinians and Columbians are invited to attend the parade and see their soldier strength in review by Major General George S. Patton, Jr., they swept through France; captured the Fortress of Metz; turned North and played the leading role in the Battle of the Bulge; then proceeded to cruse the enemy resistance ruthlessly and relentlessly to the Rhine River, demisishing an entire elite Nazi Army group.

War's experiences were not confined to combat, however, as the Third had to feed and shelter the thousands of prisoners taken plus the mobs of displaced persons who met the Americans along the victory route.

The hard-hitting Third Army pushed on and on until the end of the War and on V-E Day, May 8, 1945, was Firmly established as victory on the liberated soil of Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Lieutenant General Alexander R. Bolling, commanding general Third Army, issued a special "Order of the Day" which is making this day"s celebration possible.

LAUNDRYMAN IN EUROPE — Sgt. Harold Carstarphen (above), of Alabama City, and Gadsden, Ala., runs a laundry machine while on maneuvers near Salzburg, Austria, Central Europe. Son of Van Carstarphen, of 76 Wall Street, Alabama City, he ehtered the Army in 1944 and last served at Fort Devens, Mass. His wife, Mrs. Magola Carstarphen, resides at 1009 Malloy Street, Gadsden. Sgt. Carstarphen's mother is deceased. — (U. S. Army Photo)

FRENCH GIRLS IN BORDEAUX ARMY CLUB ASKED BY WHITE GI'S NOT TO DANCE WITH NEGROES

"Big Brass" Issues Orders Countermanding Biased Attitude of Unruly Servicemen

POST PUBLICATION SUPPORTS JIM CROW

BORDEAUX, France — (ANP) — Despite progress made by the Armed Forces against segregation and discrimination in most areas, the issue of social relations continues to haunt Big Brass.

The latest social relations incident occurred at the Bordeaux Service club where white servicemen reportedly were telling French girls visiting the club to refrain from dancing with Negro soldiers.

This attitude on the part of white personnel was causing hard feelings between them and colored servicemen who visited the club. The situation had reached such a state that it threatened to cause violence. However, prompt action by officials in stating a new policy for the club apparently has eased the situation.

In a statement posted for all servicemen to read, the director of the club said that all unescorted girls coming to the club must accept dancing partners on an equal basis. Among other things, the statement said:

"It is assumed that unescorted females who come to the club on dance nights come for the purpose of dancing. In this event she is required to accept dancing partners on an equal basis regardless of race, creed or color.

"It has been noted that a minority of servicemen are advising these girls not to dance with Negro servicemen. According to the Army policy of integration and American principles of democracy we are required to serve all Americans equally.

"We are further required to maintain a wholesome, friendly atmosphere. The practice of encouraging French guests to show partiality in dancing is an act contributing to unrest and racial tension which could lead to possible violence. This is also a contributing factor to subversive forces who capitalize on friction within our American circles."

The statement then advised servicemen who did not want their dates to dance with Negroes to tell the girls not to come to the club unescorted. The statement also warned the men that if the new policy were not observed, the club probably would be closed.

Officials at the club stated that servicemen have accepted the new policy without incidence. However, an indication that all personnel do not approve of the policy was shown by an editorial appearing in Cette Semaine, this week, a civilian publication for American military forces in this area.

After congratulating the club for facing the issue and attempting to solve it, the newspaper said it believed the policy would not be acceptable in any American social circle.

In opposing the new policy, the editorial said in part:

"We believe that any lady may refuse to dance with any gentleman if, for any reason, she does not wish. We believe that all gentlemen should be treated in the same manner by all ladies.

"We further believe that any gentleman may avoid dancing with any lady if, for any reason, he does not so wish. In other words, if a gentlemtn does not like to dance with a lady because she dances with people he doesn't like, he may avoid dancing with her simply by not asking her.

"The solution which has been adopted by the Bordeaux Service club does not allow a lady 'to refuse to dance with any gentleman if, for any reason, she does not so wish.'

"This is in conflict with American customs.

"We think a more practical solution would be a combination of compromise, tolerance, and common sense. Further, the problem of racial prejudice is essentially the same as, for example, the lady's prejudice against a short man.

"We believe that if soldiers wish to have some place to dance, they will compromise their prejudices and tolerate others.

"Gentlemen should remember that their French lady guests have their own particular prejudices and may not be interested in ours. That is up to them.

"We believe, therefore, that when one person knows another is prejudiced against what he is (Negro, short, or fat) he should respect that prejudice and not cause uneasiness or unpleasantness by repeatedly asking that person to dance . . . "

German Offers To Die For Negro GI Who Killed Girl

WUERZBURG, Germany. — (ANP) — A German serving a life sentence for murdering an American soldier, offered last week to go to the gallows for a United States Negro soldier who had been condemned to death for strangling a German woman who ridiculed his race.

The U. S. attorney's office here said, that Heinz Beck offered to take the place of Pvt. Thomas F. Edwards of Ardmore, Okla.

"Everybody who has committed a crime should be given one more chance," Beck was quoted as saying. "Myself, I don't need this chance anymore."

United States officials, however, said that there was no possibility that Beck's life-for-death proposal would be accepted.

The German has been held in the Straubing prison since his conviction in 1951 of murdering an American soldier. Capital punishment is prohibited under the Bonn constitution.

Sgt. Mindingall Is Stationed At Historic Castle

Special To The Herald

FRANKFURT, Germany—Sgt. Frank E. Mindingall, 23, whose wife, Mary, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Lan, live in Tuskegee, Ala., is now stationed near Frankfurt, Germany, in an historic old castle which has housed "foot soldiers" since the 14th Century.

Herald

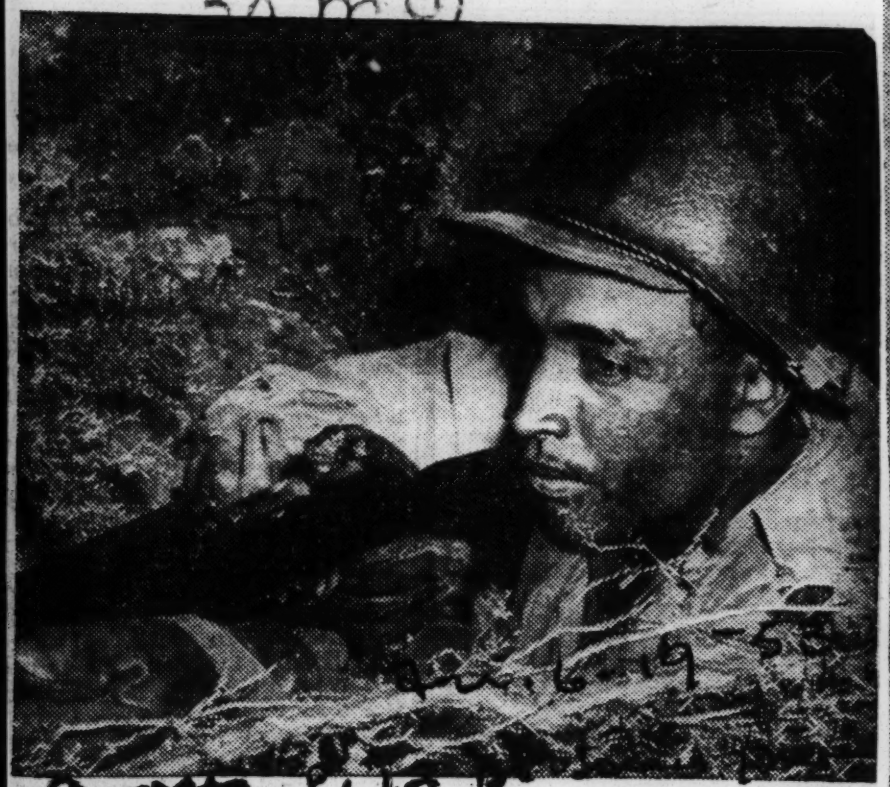
Now known as the Butzbach Kareme, the castle was first used to quarter the roving armies of medeival tribes. It was occupied in 1618 by Philip III of France and later, under the Hessians, converted into a fort. Troops from the garrison fought as mercenaries for the British against George Washington during the American Revolution.

11-24-53

The castle sheltered troops of Napoleon at the height of his continental conquest and the army of Frederick the Great. In World War I it was used by the 168th Hessian Infantry Regiment which introduced the "Hessian machine gun,, in combat. More recently the castle housed troops of Hitler's 36th Infantry Regiment during World War II.

Mo. Sergeant In Korea

30m(1)



SERGEANT FIRST CLASS IVORY L. C. BELL of Bowling Green, Mo., fires his carbine during an extensive field training program in Germany with the 28th Infantry Division's 110th Regiment. Assigned to Headquarters Company of the 3d Battalion, he not only fired his carbine for qualification certification, but also took part in squad, platoon, company and battalion tests. He is the son of Albert Bell.—(U. S. Army photo).

East St. Louisan In Germany

ARMY SERGEANT First Class Richard Gigger Jr., whose mother lives at 430 Market street, East St. Louis, Ill., is a drum major with the 32d Army Band in Nurnberg, Germany. Gigger entered the Army in February 1946 and holds the Army of Occupation Medal for service in Germany.

30m(1) 1953

ARMY OF OCCUPATION (GERMANY)

SGT. ARTHUR L. CONNER

Sgt. Arthur L. Conner of Columbus, Ga., has been graduated from the 18th Infantry Regiment's Non-Commissioned Officers Academy in Aschaffenburg, Germany. Sergeant Conner, whose wife, Myrtis, lives at 727 D Green Avenue, Columbus, Ga., returned to Company C where he is a squad leader after the rigorous five week course at the academy.

Conner, son of Willie A. Conner, 163 Garst Street, Dayton, Ohio, was give advanced training for added responsibility as a leader in his organization. The instructors at the academy included veterans of the Korean conflict as well as World War II who were able to pass on first-hand knowledge of combat situations and proper tactics to meet them.

Sergeant Conner's regiment is a part of the First Infantry Division. A former student of Lima South High School he entered the Army in November, 1950, and received basic training at Fort Benning, Ga. Conner arrived overseas last May.

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ARMY OF OCCUPATION (GERMANY)

THUG FROM SOVIET ZONE:

German Who Assaulted Soldier Gets 5 Years

FRANKFURT, Germany, — Five years of confinement was the bitter price paid by 20-year-old Soviet-Zone refugee, Wolfgang Seegehart for robbery and assault in a U.S. district court here last week with colored Pfc. Matthew F. Jeremias, 26, the victim, present to give evidence.

The Pittsburgh - born service man happened to meet Seegebart in front of a Frankfurt bar last Christmas evening and invited the youthful German for a drink inside.

A few hours later Jeremias left for a down - town hotel accompanied by the Berlin refugee who, upon arrival, started a fight with the German receptionist resulting in severe cuts and bruises on both sides.

Pfc. Jeremias kept out of the argument and headed for another restaurant but was joined by Seegebart a few minutes later on Frankfurt's main street.

As they were walking past the German court building Seegebart suddenly knocked down the soldier and took off his wristwatch, valuable rings and a wallet containing $30 in cash.

Then Seegebart started kicking Jeremias in the face until the victim lost consciousness. Later the service man was found by German pedestrians who rushed him to a hospital.

U.S. officials told reporters after the trial that there is an increasing average of four silimar cases tried each week since December, 1952 in the Frankfurt area.

Serious Problem

The so-called bahnhof - boys" (See: "Germans Lure Girls;" AFRO MAGAZINE SECTION Dec. 27, 1952) loitering around railway stations compose a serious problem that cannot be solved as easily as may be expected by people who don't know the circumstances, U.S. military agencies in Germany agree.

It was said that the increasing number of unemployed Soviet - Zone refugees play a major role beyond control of German police.

Young WAC Commissioned In Virginia

30 m(1) WAC

FORT BELVOIR, Va. — A 22-year-old WAC here received the distinction of being the second Army enlisted woman since January of 1952 to receive a direct commission as a reserve commissioned officer in the Women's Army Corps at The Engineer Center, U. S. Army, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Second Lt. Priscilla Dean Burrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burrell, of Port Huron, Mich., received her gold bars from Col. Charles B. Blomme, commanding officer, the Engineer Center Regiment, and Cap. Fannie L. Davis, commanding officer, the WAC Detachment, in a special ceremony.

The other WAC officer here holding a U. S. Army Reserve commission is 2nd Lt. Grace Stanley King, an administrative assistant in the Department of Training Publications, the Engineer School. She was commissioned in January, 1952.

WAC (ky) Coed

Defender p.1 Chicago, 200 10-24-53

30 m (1) WAC

MISS EDNA J. CARUTHERS, former WAC, is now a sophomore coed at Tennessee State university. The ex-private first class is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Caruthers of St. Petersburg, Fla. She is one of two former members of the Womens Army enrolled at Tennessee State. The other is Miss Geraldine Ackerman.

Pvt. Minnie Lamb Visiting Parents

30 m(1) WAC

PVT. MINNIE LAMB

. . . Home On Leave

Pvt. Minnie Lamb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Lamb, Phenix City, Ala., is home on 10 day leave visiting her parents. Assigned to the 9940th Womens Army Corps Detachment, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Pvt. Lamb enlisted in the Corps during January of this year. She took her basic training at Fort Lee, Va., and upon its completion, was assigned to her present unit in Texas where she is a postal clerk at Brooke Army Hospital.

Pvt. Lamb graduated from Parker High School, Birmingham, Ala., and attended Alabama State College.

Courier Ala. 10-27-53

MISS EDNA J. CARUTHERS

Former WAC Now Co-ed At Tennessee State University

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Reveille, assembly, retreat and taps are now only words to former WAC Edna J. Caruthers, sophomore co-ed at Tennessee State University, whose day was formerly directed by these Army terms.

Ex-Pfc. Caruthers is one of the two former WACs among the three hundred veterans who have registered for the fall quarter. Geraldine B. Ackerman, freshman, is the other former petticoated G. I.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Caruthers of St. Petersburg, Florida, Miss Caruthers has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Ben T. Caruthers, her aunt and uncle, morticians in Lebanon, Tenn.

The valuable experience and priceless job preparation which ex-WAC Edna received from April, 1949-'51, began with her basic training at Fort Lee, Va. Moving westward, she then went to San Antonio, Texas, at Fort Sam Houston, where she completed specialized training at the Surgicians School.

VERSATILE EDNA also finished a course in the Army Administrative School, which prepared her job as secretary in the registrar's office, at the Post Hospital at Fort Ord, California, her most westerly army sojourn. She later served as secretary to the architect of a government housing project in Pontiac, Mich., after her discharge from the Army and prior to her entering Tennessee State.

Outside of the experience and preparation for a surer economic status in the civilian world, petite Miss Caruthers also warmly remembers the unbiased courtesies which were extended to her at Fort Ord, California, the scene of the first moves toward full integration in the Armed Forces.

Elementary education major, energetic Edna is a member of the Future Teachers of America, reporter for the Newman Club and typist for the Meter, student newspaper. Graduate work in administration and supervision in the Elementary School heads the future plans of this determined young-co-ed.

AN ANGEL FROM FAIRHOPE—WAC Pfc. Nellie R. Kirkman (right), of Fairhope, Alabama, who recently arrived in Japan, is a medical technician at the Camp Sendai Army Hospital. Private First Class Kirkman is the daughter of Mrs. Hannah Marzette. Her father is deceased. She entered the Womens Army Corps in August, 1951.—(U. S. Army Photo).

Wac complaint brings end to segregation at Fort Knox, Ky.

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN
For ANP

WASHINGTON

Segregation among WAC's at Fort Knox has now been completely eliminated resulting from an investigation started by Congressman Jacob K. Javits (Rep-Lib N.Y.) acting upon information relayed to him by a WAC stationed there.

Several months ago Rep. Javits received a letter from a young woman stationed at Fort Knox, stating that:

Hurt By Bias

"On the 27th day of October, 1952, I raised my right hand to Almighty God swearing to Him that I would faithfully serve my country," but, she added, she did not realize then that segregation would confront her on the army installation although she had been warned that she might be stationed in the South where the custom of discrimination is practiced.

Being hurt by the brunt of discrimination within the armed forces, the New York girl called upon her representative in Washington to do something about the situation.

Congressman Javits immediately wrote the Army quoting from the young woman's letter, without revealing her name, and asked for an investigation and report on this matter.

Housing Situation

The Army responded shortly, pointing out that while integration had been planned, a "housing situation" at the military post had resulted in a delay in its being accomplished. The Army spokesman assured the congressman, however, that a carefully planned, orderly integration plan would be accomplished as rapidly as circumstances permitted.

Rep. Javits sent a copy of the army's report to the Fort Knox WAC and asked her to keep him posted on further developments in the situation.

The young woman reported back to the Congressman that some slight advance had been made toward integration, but segregation was still imposed upon colored WAC's stationed there.

Rep. Javits again took his constituent's complaint to the Army and asked for a report. An inspection was made and the Army again reported to the congressman. Rep. Javits passed the report on to his constituent requesting that she keep him posted on progress being made.

The WAC reported back to Javits, stating that segregation had not been fully eliminated but some progress was being made. The WAC sent a final report to her congressman last week stating that segregation had been completely eliminated at Fort Knox.

In commenting on this victory, Congressman Javits stated:

"This is democracy at work. When my young constituent took the time to write me, her Congressman, about the situation at Fort Knox, she was fulfilling the obligations of citizenship she undertook when she took her enlistment oath and, in addition to serving herself by helping in the elimination of a situation distasteful to her, she was serving her country as well."

30m(1) 1953

WAC

Home Bound

30m(1)

Captain Ora Pierce Hicks, of New Orleans, is expected to be home soon. Both she and her husband, Sgt. John Hicks have been reassigned from Hawaii to the U. S. A. Before reporting to their new stations the GI couple plan to spend some time here.

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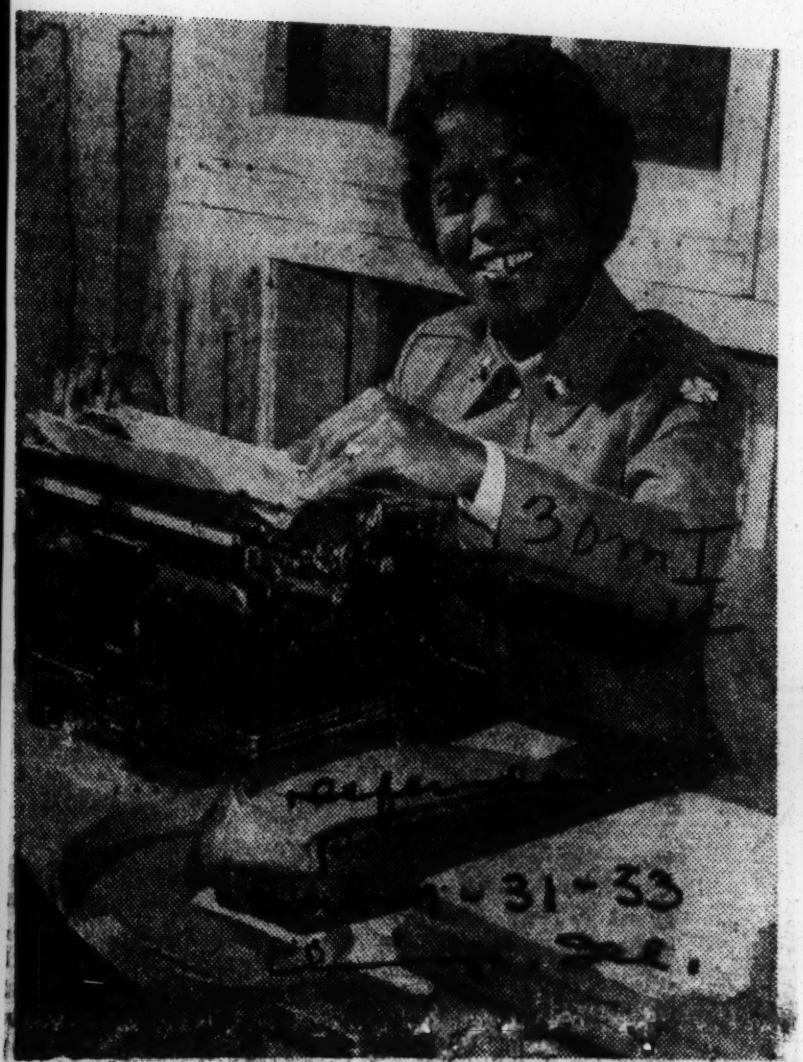
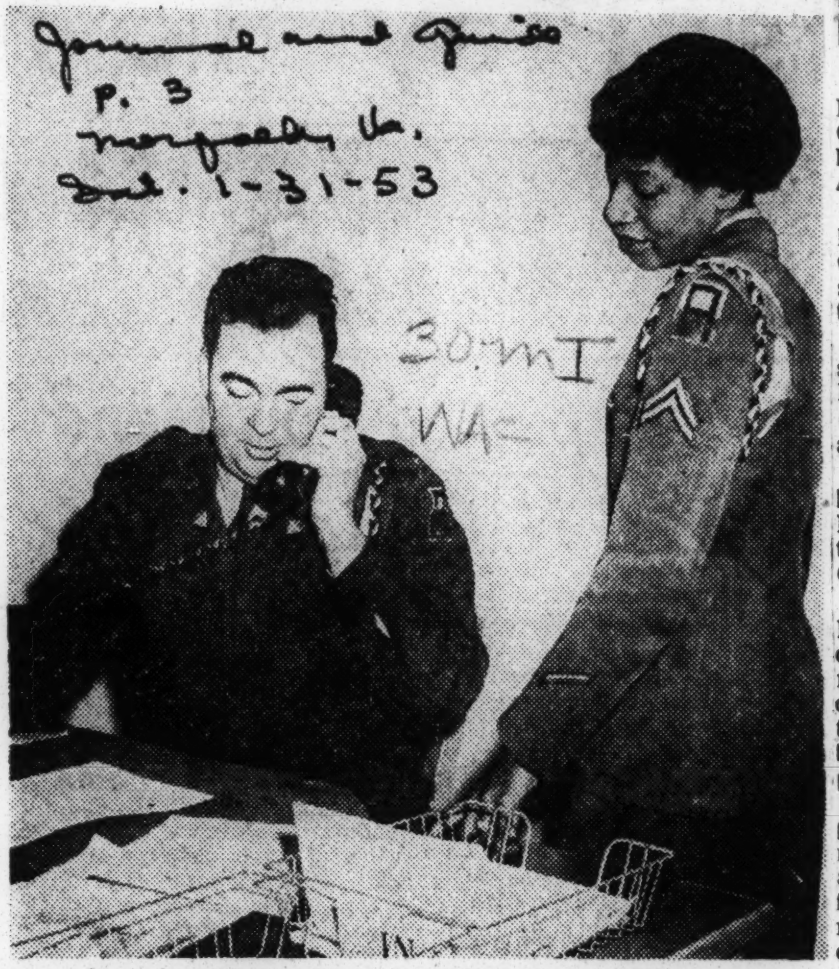
WAC



PVT. MARY T. FLOYD, 20, is the first WAC to arrive at Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at the Artillery center since World War II. She is the first of a detachment of 200 expected assigned this year to serve at the center. A clerk-typist, Pvt. Floyd is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Floyd of Vicksburg, Miss. She entered the service July 1952.—U. S. Army photo.

Assigned to "Snowstorm"



Exercise "Snow Storm," which brought 24,000 men to Camp Drum, N. Y., means a lot of paperwork for Lieutenant William L. Graham of Brooklyn, assistant adjutant for exercise headquarters, and Woman's Army Corps Cpl. Mary E. Williams of Portsmouth, Va., an administrative clerk. The maneuver is designed to give combat training under adverse conditions of snow and cold.

Corporal Williams is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Williams, 923 Mount Vernon avenue, Portsmouth.

Kansas City WAC In Leader's Course

FORT LEE, Va. — Pvt. Thelma B. Morgan, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., was graduated from Leaders' course at the Women's Army Corps Training Center.

Pvt. Morgan, the daughter of Mrs. Lizzie M. Berry and Mr. Casey L. Morgan, has been assigned as cadre to Company D at the Training Center.

She graduated from Lincoln high school in Kansas City, Mo. Pvt. Morgan has received the Culbert cup for her outstanding athletic abilities.

Not the only military member of her family, she has a brother, Robert Morgan, who is attached to the National Guard in Kansas City.

Wacs selected to attend the Leaders' course receive five weeks of academic instruction and classroom practice and three weeks of on-the-job training as assistants to the non-commissioned officers in the various basic training companies.

The course stresses leadership, public speaking and training methods and the graduates may be assigned to another Army school for further training, receive a direct job assignment based on civilian experience, or be assigned as cadre to assist in the training of new WAC enlistees.

Wacs at Winter War Games: Outnumbered 1700 to 1

United States Army

Members of the Women's Army Corps returning from the ski run at Camp Drum. They are, left to right, Pvt. Norma E. Warwick, of Roxbury, Mass.; Pvt. Mary J. Mason, of Richmond, Va.; Master Sgt. Bette J. Collins, of Pine Bush, N. Y.; Pfc. Eleanor E. Crowther, of Ketchikan, Alaska, and Pvt. Mavourette George, of Solon, Me. They are assigned to 1st Army headquarters

CAMP DRUM, N. Y., Feb. 21. —The fourteen Wacs at "Snow Storm," the Army's winter training exercise here, are outnumbered by soldiers about 1,700 to 1. The Wacs are performing administrative jobs while receiving instruction in cold weather training. The soldiers ski as part of their training; the Wacs ski as a pastime. The Women's Army Corps will celebrate its eleventh birthday this spring, and the presence of women at "Snow Storm" is another illustration of their utilization in every noncombatant phase of Army life. Seven of the Wacs here are from New England, New York and New Jersey.

30m (1) 1953 WACS

Wacs Get Big Kick Out Of 'Operation Snow Storm'

Here are five of the 14 members of the Women's Army Corps who are participating in the Army's winter exercises, "Operation Snow Storm" at Camp Drum, N.Y. This quintet, just returning from a skiing expedition, from left, includes Pvt. Norma E. Warwick, Roxbury, Mass.; Pvt. Mary J. Mason, Richmond, Va.; Sgt. Bette J. Collins, Pine Bush, N.Y.; Pfc. Eleanor Crowther, Ketchikan, Alaska, and Pvt. Mavourette George, Solon, Me. All are assigned from the First Army Headquarters at Governors Island, N.Y.

Commission For Miss Mary Just

FORT LEE, Va. — 2nd. Lt. Mary Lanier Just, Howard University alumna and daughter of Mrs. Inez Just Harris, 1846 Third st., nw., Washington, was graduated from the WAC Company Officers' Course at the Women's Army Corps Training Center, here, last week.

Speaker for the occasion was Major General Clyde D. Eddleman, USA, Chief of G-3, Operations and Training, Washington.

Graduated from Dunbar High School, Washington D.C., in 1945, Lt. Just received a B. S. degree from Howard University in June, 1948. She was employed as a nurse at Maryland State College, Bowie, Maryland, and later as a pediatric nurse in Bethesda, Maryland, until she enlisted in the WAC in October, 1950.

Upon completion of basic training, she was selected to attend the Leaders' Course, established to train qualified women as noncommissioned officers. After a few months' assigment as cadre in a basic company she was transferred to San Francisco, California, where she was able to apply what she had learned in college, working as a clinical psychology technician in the Letterman Hospital. There she interviewed and helped with the treatment of war-shock victims

"You can actually see the results of your work—how you are helping people," Lt. Just says about her work at Letterman Hospital.

Lt. Just is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, Psi Chi Honorary Society, Stylus Literary society, Women's Athletic association, and Advanced Practical Nursing association.

Ga. WACs Assigned To Fort Monroe Hospital

FORT MONROE, Va. — Pvts. Eloise Butler of Chamblee, Ga., and Hattie R. Wilcox of Fitzgerald, Ga., arrived here this week for their first assignment in the Women's Army Corps.

The Wacs enlisted last November and took a medical technician's course after training at Fort Lee, Va. Private Butler has been assigned as a medical technician in the obstetrics ward of the Fort Monroe Army hospital. Private Wilcox will perform duties of a medical technician in the medical ward.

After the six-week course at the Medical Field Service school, Brooks Army Medical center in Fort Sam Houston, Tex., the two were sent to Fort Benning where they had on-the-job training for eight weeks in the Army hospital there.

Private Butler, a daughter of Mrs. Rosella Butler of Chamblee, was graduated from Lynwood high school. She has a brother, Cpl. Robert Butler, now serving in Japan with the U. S. Army.

Private Wilcox's Parents are Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Wilcox of Fitzgerald, Ga. A graduate of Monitor high school there she has two brothers in the service. They are A-3 Walter Wilcox, stationed at Turner Air Force Base in Albany, Ga. and Pvt. Willie F. Wilcox, who is with the Army in Germany.

30m(5) 1953

INHUMAN TREATMENT ACCORDED NEGRO TROOPERS OFFERED AS GROUND FOR NEW TRIAL IN GUAM

Carter and Reeves File Appeal Before U. S. Supreme Court to Abort Death Sentence

JUSTICE IN COURTS MARTIAL QUESTIONED

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Attorneys Robert L. Carter and Frank Reeves last week called upon the United States Supreme court to review the case of Sgt. Robert W. Burnes and Pvt. Herman Dennis, jr., two airforces servicemen sentenced to death by the military court in 1949 for the alleged "rape-murder" of a white civilian worker in Guam.

The convicted men, formerly attached to the 12th Air Ammunition Squadron stationed on Guam, are being held by the military in Japan for the rape and murder of Miss Ruth Farnsworth who was found unconscious in a secluded spot near where she worked in December, 1948.

A number of Negro servicemen stationed on the island were picked up at the time and questioned about the crime. Sgt. Burns and Pvt. Dennis, along with another serviceman, Calvin Dennis, were held and turned over to the civilian authorities in January, 1949.

Attorneys for the petitioners claimed that the prisoners were refused counsel of their own choice, were denied food and sleep, were given physical beatings, and were continously questioned at the hands of civil authorities before being surrendered to military authorities at the end of the month.

The airmen were held in custody by the military from Jan. 30, 1949 until Feb. 20, 1949 before they were officially charged with "rape and murder."

The prisoners were placed in death cells and not permitted to consult with counsel or friends until one day before they faced court martial in May, 1949, the deefnse said. In separate trials the three men were convicted and sentenced to death.

Claiming that the constitutional rights of these men had been violated, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stepped into the case and has worked ever since to get a new trial for the defendants.

As a final resort, NAACP attorneys have asked the Supreme Court to decide whether the military standard of justice can be fundamentally lower than that of the civil courts, and whether a military prisoner has the right to question the decision of the military court.

They also asked the high tribunal if an American citizen being held by American authorities on foreign soil, where there is no U. S. Court, might contest the violation of his rights in a federal court.

The case was brought before the civil courts after every avenue of military appeal had been exhausted. Carter first appealed to the military review board to grant the accused men a new trial on the grounds that their constitutional rights had been violated and that important evidence had been supressed.

When he was denied this request, he appeared before the Judicial Council, and finally before the judge advocate general in an effort to get a new trial.

the window of Boyd's home.

Miller supposedly shot Boyd on Thanksgiving eve in 1951. He was picked up shortly afterwards driving Boyd's car, with Mrs. Boyd in the trunk of the car.

When police stopped the car to check Miller's license, they heard a scream. Opening the trunk, they found Mrs. Boyd who said she had been kidnapped and that Miller had shot her husband.

Later on the witness stand, Miller insisted that Mrs. Boyd had forced him to kill her husband and that he tried in vain to tell her he could not.

Miller subsequently, was found guilty of first degree murder, without a recommendation of clemency. Judge Clawson Williams, recently in the news because of his sentencing of Ku Klux Klansmen. sentenced Miller to die.

Guam Case to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON — The case of the two Negro Air Force servicemen sentenced to death by a military court in 1949 for the alleged "rape-murder" of a white civilian worker in Guam, was to be argued before the United Supreme court Feb. 4, by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The hearing by the high court culminates four years of appellate proceedings by the NAACP lawyers to get the military courts to reopen the case of the convicted men, Staff Sergeant Robert W. Burns and Private Herman Dennis Jr., and to get them a new trial on the ground that their constitutional rights had been violated.

The two men, still being held by the military in Japan, were attached to the 12th Air Ammunition Squadron and stationed on Guam, a possession of the U.S., where on Dec. 14, 1948, Miss Ruth Farnsworth died after being found unconscious the previous day in a secluded spot near where she worked. Authorities concluded that she had been "raped and beaten." A number of Negro servicemen stationed on the island were picked up and questioned in connection with the alleged crime.

Sgt. Burns and Pvt. Dennis, along with another serviceman, Calvin Dennis, were held and turned over to the civilian authorities on Jan. 7, 1949. They were subjected to continuous questioning, beaten, denied sleep and edible food. On Jan. 30, the men were returned to the military authorities and held in custody until Feb. 20, 1949, before they were officially charged with "rape and murder."

30m(5) 1953

President Saves GI From Death

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Army disclosed Wednesday that President Truman has commuted the death sentence of Pfc. Henry L. Hunter, Montrose, Ala. soldier court martialed in Korea for rape and murder.

The White House action was taken Dec. 31, the Army stated, and reduced the sentence previously provided by the President and upheld by the court of Military Appeals, to dishonorable discharge, total forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confined to hard labor for life.

The Army court martial in June, 1951, found Hunter guilty of two unpremeditated murders, one rape and three offenses of assault with dangerous weapons. All of the victims were Koreans.

The convicted GI was accused of murdering two adult Koreans and of raping a ten-year-old Korean girl. He was also charged with assault with dangerous weapons against three other persons. Accusations against Hunter also charged him with burning down the home of a Korean family.

The soldier was convicted on circumstantial evidence. He was said to have been the only man absent from his barrack on the night of the alleged crime. His carbine showed that it had been fired recently.

Rape Case To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The U. S. Supreme court last week agreed to review the case of Robert W. Burns and Herman Dennis, jr., two ex-servicemen, who are now under sentence of death by a general court-martial, for an alleged rape-murder of a white civilian worker on the Island of Guam in 1948.

After being denied a reversal of the military verdict, the NAACP counsels Robert L. Carter and Frank D. Reeves filed a suit in the U. S. District Court asking for a civil trial on the grounds that the confessions were involuntary and prosecuting witnesses admitted perjury.

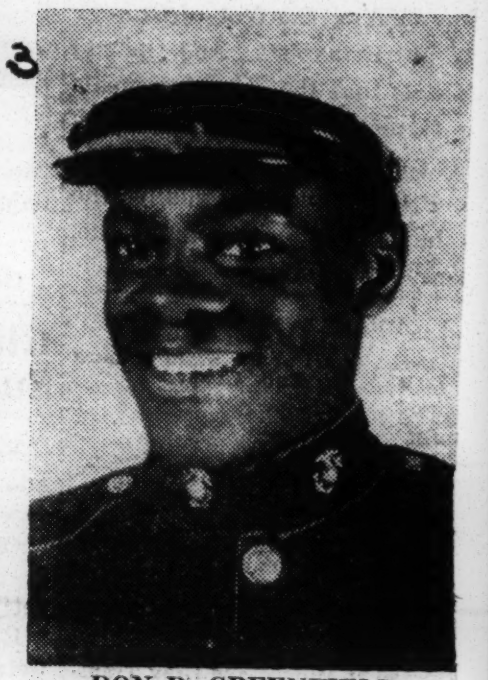
Some Des Moines Graduates Now Serving In U.S. Marine Corps

ARTHUR S. LEE

DONALD R. SIMMONS

PHILLIP N. DUDLEY

HARVEY R. WILSON



DON D. GREENFIELD

Camp Pendleton, Calif. (Special—Five Des Moines, Iowa, marines recently completed four weeks individual combat training at Camp Pendleton following basic training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif. Four are waiting further transfer in accordance with directives to be issued by the Commandant of the marine corps and the fifth will be transferred back to San Diego for assignment to Field Music School.

The five Des Moines marines are: Privates Arthur S. Lee, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lee, 1129 W. Thirteenth street; Donald R. Simmons, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Simmons, 1070 Sixteenth street; Donald D. Greenfield, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Greenfield, 1055 Thirteenth street; Phillip N. Dudley, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Evans, 1320 Laurel; and Harvey R. Wilson, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Wilson, 1164 Fourteenth street. Wilson was assigned to the Field Music School at San Diego.

Lee and Simmons are graduates of Des Moines Tech High school and Dudley and Greenfield are graduates of North High school in Des Moines.

Red-Haired WAVE's Story Reads Like Movie Script

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Pool Correspondent

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.

The experiences of an attractive red haired Wave who could easily pass for white in this southern community, but who refuses to do so because her mother is colored, reads like a Hollywood movie script and conclusively prove that true life can be stranger than fiction.

The Wave living the "Imitation of Life" theme in reverse is Karla Stine, who is stationed at the Jacksonville Naval Air Training Station as a receptionist and typist in the offices of the base chaplain.

KARLA'S FATHER is a white man. Her mother, Mrs. Joseph Cantwell, of 1506 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo., is a colored woman.

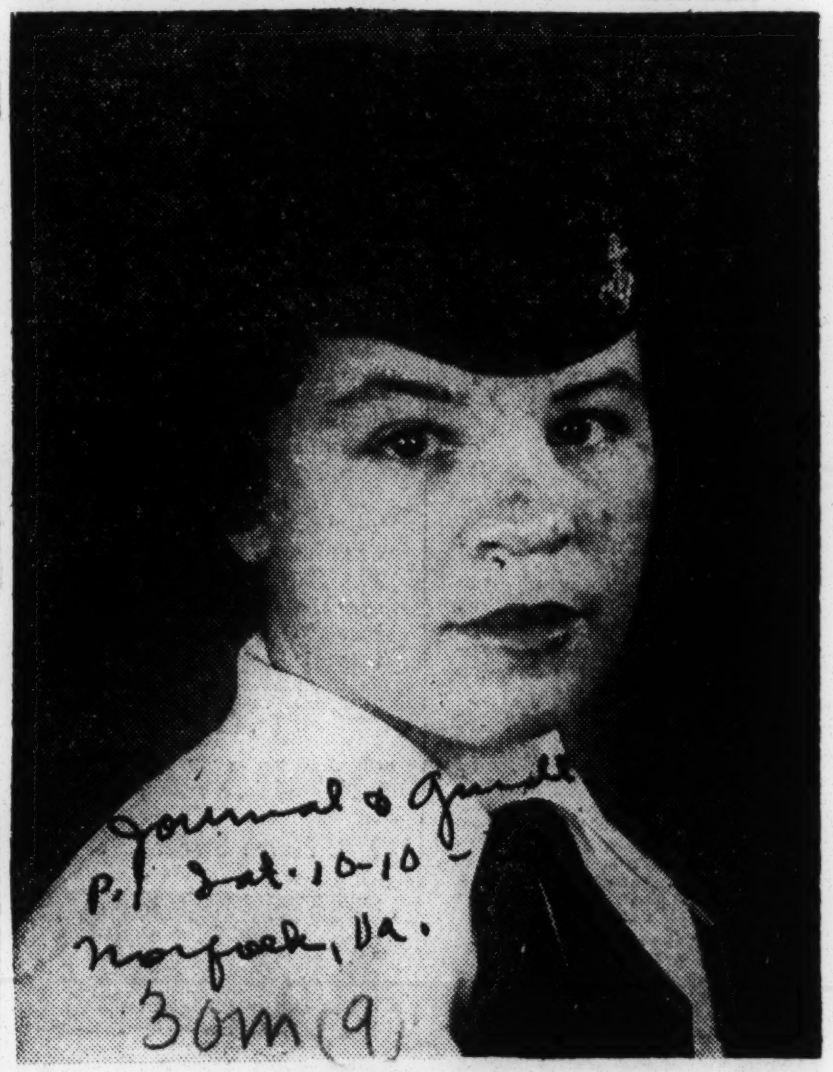
Karla is red haired with Nordic features and you wouldn't believe she was colored unless she told you so herself. But Karla will not hesitate to tell you.

Sat. 18-10-53

IN FACT, SO many people have "assumed" that Karla is white, and their assumption has brought on so many incidents in Karla's life that one of the first things Karla will tell you when you meet her is that she is colored, and proud of it.

Karla joined last January. When she applied for admission she was so young that she was accepted only if she brought along her parents to give their consent.

KARLA WENT back with her mother. The naval attendant assumi Karla was white asked her if her mother was her "nurse." Karla told the attendant in no uncertain terms that the lady was her mother. The attendant then told her he would have to call back all her records and change them. He had sent her papers forward marked "Caucasian."



KARLA STINE

Under the Navy's program of integration at Jacksonville Karla was assigned to quarters without regard to race. She ended up with a white girl as a roommate.

* * *

AGAIN UNDER the integration program, she found herself working in a section at Jacksonville where she was the only colored Wave in the section although there are other colored Waves stationed there.

She formed her friends among the white girls in her section, and soon there were the normal associations including dates with sailors and civilians at the base and in Jacksonville, including her share of dates with white sailors stationed at the base.

* * *

THINGS RAN smoothly until one of the white seamen who was dating Karla got a promotion. This called for a celebration by the gang.

They threw a party and Karla was there with the promoted seaman. Halfway through the party the sailor got a few drinks under his belt and when someone came in and congratulated him on his promotion he said:

* * *

"WHAT MAKES it so good is that I have 29 N-----s working under me."

That did it. Everyone else at the party was white except Karla but that made no difference to Karla.

* * *

SHE TOOK THE floor and after giving the seaman the tongue lashing of his life, proceeded to let all and sundry at the party know that she was colored and proud of it and that she was not going to sit by while anyone spoke disparagingly of her race.

Everyone but Karla's roommate at the party was amazed. After things had quieted down a bit many of the girls in the gang came up and said "Why Karla if you had never said anything about it, no one would ever have known."

* * *

KARLA TOLD them she wanted everyone to know.

To the eternal credit of the Waves in Karla's gang they stuck with her and the incident made no difference in their relations. But Karla herself made the difference.

* * *

SHE STARTED going steady with another white seaman who knew she was colored. They started going to Jacksonville on dates. They went into a colored restaurant. The management told them they could not be served because they were white. Karla told them she was colored. Her boy friend said he was white.

The manager said he was sorry but that he could serve Karla but not her boy friends. They left the restaurant. The boy friend offered to take her to a white place where Karla could "pass." She refused to "pass."

* * *

THEY TRIED a movie in the colored section of Jacksonville. The answer was the same. No whites. No mixed couples.

"I'm disgusted with the whole thing" she said. "But I'm not going to pass. Oh, I'm just sick of the whole problem."

* * *

AS I PREPARED to leave she tightened her lip and stuck out her hand and said, "Sometimes I don't really know what I am."

I said the only thing I thought appropriate at the time.

"You are," I said, "a real American."

SHE COULD CROSS THE COLOR LINE, BUT:

Wave lives celluloid life to keep identity

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA
POOL CORRESPONDENT

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The experiences of an attractive red-haired Wave who could easily pass for white in this southern community, but who refuses to do so because her mother is colored, reads like a Hollywood movie script and conclusively proves that true life can often be stranger than fiction.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-10-53

The Wave living the "Imitation Life" theme in reverse is Miss Karla Stine, who is stationed at the Jacksonville Naval Air Training Station as a receptionist and typist in the offices of the base chaplain.

Karla's father is a white man. Her mother, Mrs. Joseph Cantwell of 1506 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo., is a colored woman.

Sat. 10-10-53

Will State Race

Karla is red haired with Nordic features and you wouldn't believe she was colored unless she told you so herself. But Karla will not hesitate to tell you.

P. 1

In fact so many people have "assumed" that Karla is white, and their assumption has brought on so many incidents in Karla's life, that one of the first things Karla will tell you when you meet her is that she is colored, and proud of it.

Papers Marked "Caucasian"

Karla joined last January. When she applied for admission she was so young that she was accepted only if she brought along her parents to give their consent.

Karla went back with her mother. The naval attendant assuming Karla was white asked her if her mother was her "nurse." Karla told the attendant in no uncertain terms that the lady was her mother. The attendant then told her he would have to call back all her records and change them. He had sent her papers forward marked "Caucasian."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-10-53

Karla was assigned to Bainbridge, Md., for her boot training. When she came out of Bainbridge she was sent to the training station here at Jacksonville.

Roommate Is White

Under the Navy's program of integration at Jacksonville, Karla was assigned to quarters without regard to race. She ended up with a white girl as a roommate.

Again under the Navy's integration program of assigning personnel to jobs and section according to their qualifications instead of race, Karla found herself working in a section at Jacksonville where she was the only colored Wave in the section although there are other colored Waves stationed there.

In the pure pattern of integration she formed her friends among the white girls in her section, and soon there was the normal associations including dates with sailors and civilians at the base and in Jacksonville.

Incident At Party

Being attractive as she is, Karla found herself getting her share of dates with white sailors stationed at the base. Her roommate had been told she was colored but she had not found it necessary to tell others, though she never denied it if asked.

Things ran smoothly until one of the white seamen who was dating Karla got a promotion. This called for a celebration by the gang.

They threw a party and Karla was there with the promoted seaman. Halfway through the party the sailor got a few drinks under his belt and when someone came in and congratulated him on his promotion he said:

"What makes it so good is that I have 29 N-----s working under me."

Proud Of Race

That did it. Everyone else at the party was white except Karla but that made no difference to Karla.

Then and there she took the floor and after giving the seaman the tongue lashing of his life she proceeded to let all and sundry at the party know that she was colored and proud of it and that she was not going to sit by while anyone spoke disparagingly of her race.

Everyone but Karla's roommate was amazed. After things had quieted down a bit many of the girls in the game came up and said "Why Karla, if you had never said anything about it, no one would ever have known."

Karla told them she wanted everyone to know. That was when Karla got the chip on her shoulder — if identifying one's race can be called a chip on the shoulder.

Complications Set In

And that's when more complications set in. To the eternal credit of the Waves in Karla's gang they stuck with her and the incident made no difference in their relations.

But Karla herself made the difference. She started going steady with another white seaman who knew she was colored. They started going to Jacksonville on dates. They went into a colored restaurant. The management told them they could not be served because they were white. Karla told them she was colored. Her boy friend said he was white.

The manager said he was sorry but that he could serve Karla but not her boy friend. They left the restaurant.

The boy friend offered to take her to a white place where Karla could "pass." She refused to "pass."

Trouble On Dates

They tried a movie in the colored section of Jacksonville. The answer was the same. No whites. No mixed couples.

Karla and her boy friend decided to confine their dating to the base at the air station.

Once in a while she ventures to town with her white girl friends. When they go into Jacksonville's jim crow bus stations, Karla insists on going to the "colored" waiting room. The white girls insist that she come with them.

They compromise by waiting outside the terminal on the sidewalk.

I found Karla very eager to talk with someone from the "outside" after having stayed on the base so long.

"I'm disgusted with the whole thing" she said. "But I'm not going to pass. Oh I'm just sick of the whole problem.

I saw that she was getting quite emotional and when I considered her youth, and admired her bravery I said:

"Stick it out — you can take it. You're a brave kid."

As I prepared to leave she tightened her lip and stuck out her hand and said bravely, "Sometimes I don't really know what I am."

Refusal To Deny Race Mixes Up Wave's Life

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Pool Correspondent)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The experiences of an attractive red haired WAVE who could easily pass for white in this southern community, but who refuses to do so because her mother is colored, conclusively prove that life can often be stranger than fiction.

The Wave is Karla Stine, who is stationed at the Jacksonville Naval Air Training Station as a receptionist and typist in the offices of the base chaplain.

Karla's father is a white man. Her mother, Mrs. Joseph Cantwell, of 1506 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo., is a colored woman.

Karla is red haired with Nordic features but she does not hesitate to tell you. She is a Negro.

In fact so many people have "assumed" that Karla is white and their assumption has brought on so many incidents in Karla's life that one of the first things Karla will tell you when you meet her is that she is colored, and proud if it.

Karla joined last January. When she applied for admission she was so young that she was accepted only if she brought along her parents to give their consent

Karla went back with her mother. The naval attendant assuming Karla was white asked her if her mother was her "nurse." Karla told the attendant in no uncertain terms that the lady was her mother.

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Karla was assigned to Bainbridge, Md. for her boot training. When she came out of Bainbridge she was sent to the Training station here at Jacksonville.

Under the Navy's program of integration at Jacksonville, Karla was assigned to quarters without regard to race. She ended up with a white girl as a roommate.

She found herself working in a section at Jacksonville where she was the only colored Wave.

Being attractive Karla found herself getting her share of dates with white sailors stationed at the base. Her roommate had been told she was colored but she had not found it necessary to tell others, though she never denied it if asked.

Things ran smoothly until one of the white seamen who was dating Karla got a promotion. This called for a celebration by the gang.

They threw a party and Karla was there with the promoted seaman. Halfway through the party the sailor got a few drinks under his belt and when someone came in and congratulated him on his promotion he said:

"What makes it so good is that I have 29 N——s working under me."

That did it!

Then and there Karla took the floor and after giving the seaman the tongue lashing of his life she proceeded to let all and sundry at the party know that she was colored and proud of it and that she was not going to sit by while anyone spoke disparagingly of her race.

Everyone but Karla's roommate was amazed. After things had quieted down a bit many of the girls in the gang came up and said "Why Karla if you had never said anything about it, no one would ever have known."

Karla told them she wanted everyone to know.

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But Karla herself made the difference. She started going steady with another white seaman who knew she was colored.

They started going to Jacksonville on dates. They went into a colored restaurant. The management told them they could not be served because they were white. Karla told them she was colored. Her boy friend said he was white.

The manager said he was sorry but that he could serve Karla but not her boy friend.

The boy friend offered to take her to a white place where Karla could "pass.' She refused to pass.

They tried a movie in the colored section of Jacksonville. The answer was the same. No whites. No mixed couples.

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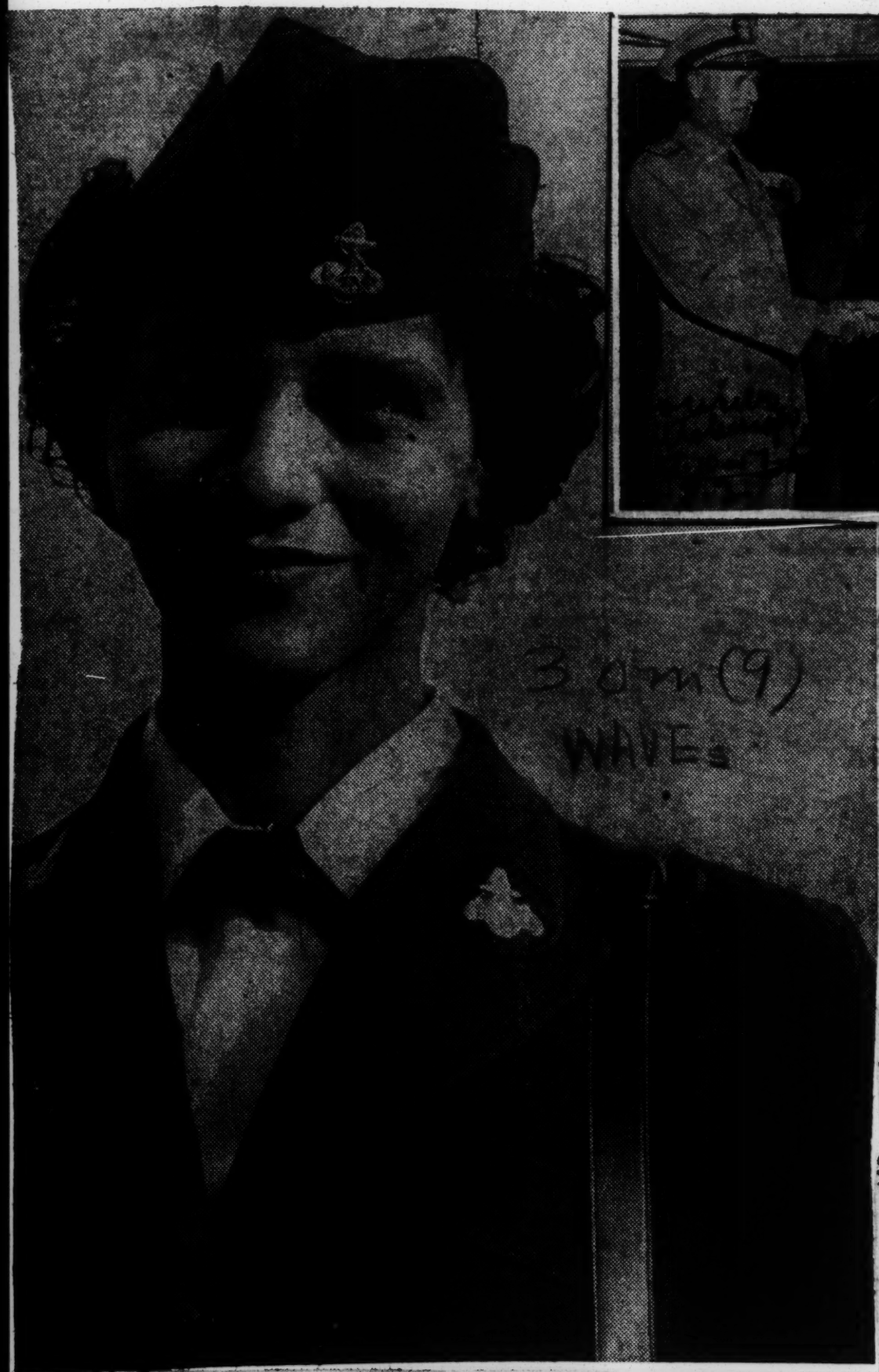


Down to the Sea—Josephine Delores Rosa, left, of Ferndale, Mich., is the first enlisted Negro Wave to report for military duty aboard a transport of the Atlantic Area of the Military Sea Transportation Service. Second photo shows Miss Rosa being welcomed by Rear Admiral John M. Will. In third photo, Miss Rosa is being briefed on her duties by her immediate superior. In fourth photo, she makes out a report. At right she checks the temperature of a patient. —Layne Photos.

She Wanted to Travel

WAVE Takes to Sea On Military Transport

NEW YORK—The thing that drove Josephine Rosa into the Navy in the first place was her desire to travel. That was two years ago. Since that time her "travels" have taken her to Illinois, Maryland and New York.

But now real traveling is a certainty. Last month Josephine, an attractive 26-year-old native of Piqua, Ohio, became the first Negro WAVE to be assigned to military billet aboard a transport of the Atlantic area of the Military Sea Transportation Service. In fact, Miss Rosa is one of a group of sixty-eight WAVES who will be the first to take to the sea. The branch was originally created to allow Navy men on shore duty to be asisgned active duty on ships.

* * *

OF THE sixty-eight WAVES twenty-eight will serve in the Atlantic Area and thirty-five will serve on MSTS ships operating out of West Coast ports.

Shy, wholesome, clean-cut, Miss Rosa has an intense interest in and curiosity about all phases of the Navy as well as her particular job. She was sold on the Navy some years ago when as an employe in a Michigan hospital she was thrown with three technicians who had been in the WAVES. She enlisted Sept. 5, 1951, "to travel and get a new outlook on life."

She underwent recruit training at Great Lakes, Ill. From there she was sent to hospital corpsman school at Bainbridge, Md. In May, 1952, she was assigned to St. Albans, N. Y., in the X-ray department of the U. S. Naval Hospital, where she volunteered for her present assignment.

* * *

IN JULY of this year the Department of Defense announced: "On the eve of the WAVES' eleventh anniversary, to be celebrated July 30, the Navy announced that it will call for volunteers from the enlisted women at the hospital corps to fill

sixty-three billets on ships of the Military Sea Transportation Service. "This move marks the first time that military billets aboard ships have been opened to enlisted WAVES."

In order to oreceive this assignment, Miss Rosa was required to extend her enlistment for one year. The tour of duty is twenty-one months, each girl must have two years remaining on her present enlistment.

At sea, the WAVES will replace nurses on Navy transports, easing the critical nurse situation at hospitals throughout the United States. Two WAVES will serve on each dependent-carrying transport, replacing one Navy nurse. One nurse will be left aboard.

* * *

THE WAVES will serve female dependents and children. Only Medical Department WAVES will serve at sea and only aboard MSTS dependent-carrying transports.

Quarters wil be those vacated by the nurse they relieve, since these are the only quarters allotted the female members of the military department.

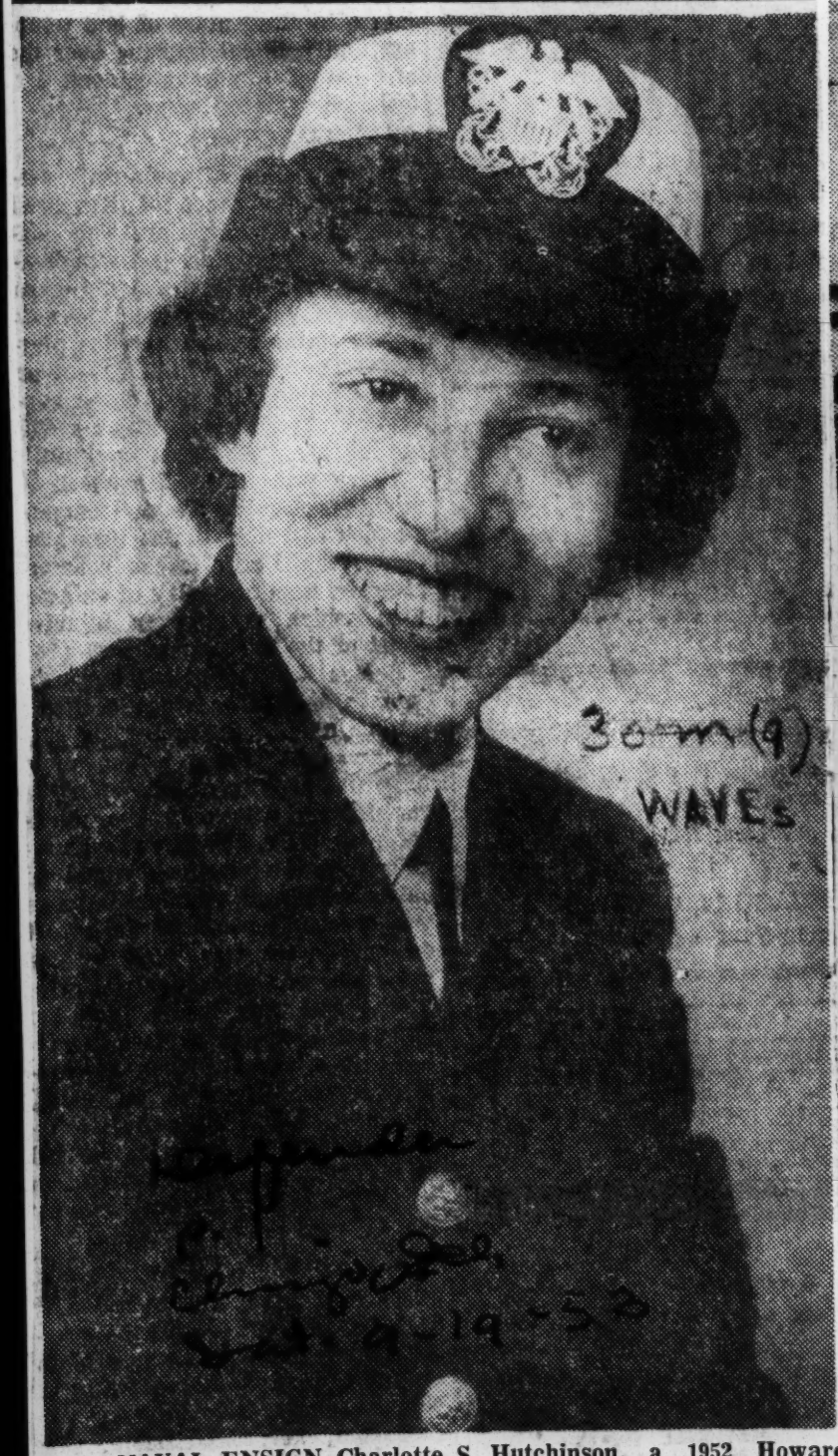
WAVES will eat in the cabin mess normally used by wives and children of enlisted personnel traveling as passengers. Their restrictions will be the same as women passengers.

WAVES will not treat all passengers. Their duties will be to care for the needs of women and children only. They will be on call twenty-four hours a day, whenever services are needed.

Miss Rosa is the youngest of three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Rosa, 10712 Hartley Court, Ferndale, Mich. Formerly of Piqua, Ohio, she attended Piqua High School. In 1945 her family moved to Ferndale and Miss Rosa was employed as a laboratory assistant at Detroit's Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital. This was where she met the three former WAVES and where she got the wanderlust.

WOMEN IN THE NAVY — Women of the greatest Navy on earth, pause on the steps of the administration building of a Naval station. Fully integrated, the Navy offers girls of all racial backgrounds, an interesting and full career. — Official U. S. Navy Photo.

A Calm Wave



U. S. NAVAL ENSIGN Charlotte S. Hutchinson, a 1952 Howard university graduate, is serving as disbursing officer for the civilian payroll at 11th Naval District headquarters in San Diego, Calif. The 24-year-old officer, who lives at 2228 N. st., Northwest, Washington, D. C., is responsible for the payment of 11,000 employes at some 20 naval installations in Southern California. Her monthly payroll totals approximately $4 million.

Anchors Aweigh for Her

30m(9) WAVEs

Welcome Wave— High Naval official extend a warm welcome to 26-year-old Josephine Rosa of Ferndale, Mich., who last week became first Negro Wave to report for military duty aboard a transport of the Atlantic Area of the Military Sea Transportation Service. Miss Rosa was one of the volunteers from the enlisted women at the hospital corps to fill sixty-three billets on ships of the MSTS. This move marks the first time that military billets aboard ships have been opened to enlisted Waves. On the right is Rear Admiral John M. Will. The other officer is Capt. Cornelius J. Powers, master, USNS Rose.—Layne Photo.

FIRST ENLISTED WAVE TO SERVE ABOARD SHIP

30m(9) WAVEs

BROOKLYN, N. Y. —The first enlisted Negro WAVE to report for military duty aboard a transport of the Atlantic Area of the Military Sea Transportation Service reported ahead on Tuesday, September 22.

She is Josephine Delores Rosa of Ferndale, Mich.

Charming, brown-eyed Miss Rosa volunteered for sea duty to "see other parts of the world I'd never get to." When she applied for the billet shortly after the Secretary of Defense announced such duty would be available to 63 WAVES—she was serving in the X-ray department of the U. S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N. Y.

She is the fifteenth of 28 WAVES who will report for medical shipboard billets here.

The 26-year-old hospitalman entered the Navy on September 5, 1951 "to travel and get a new outlook on life." She underwent recruit training at Great Lakes, Ill.

From Great Lakes, the former hospital laboratory assistant was sent to hospital corpsman school at Bainbridge, Md. In May 1952, she was assigned to St. Albans, where she volunteered for her present assignment.

Miss Rosa, youngest of three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Rosa, 10712 Hartley Ct., Ferndale, Mich., will serve aboard dependent-carrying transport of MSTS. She will care for the medical needs of women and children traveling to and from our defense outposts throughout the world.

In order to receive this assignment, the attractive young lady was required to extend her enlistment for one year. The tour of duty is 21 months, each girl must have two years remaining on her present enlistment.

Formerly of Piqua, O., the petite WAVE schooled at Piqua Central High School. In 1945, her family moved to the Ferndale address, and Josephine was employed as a laboratory assistant at Detroit's Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital.

First Wave reports for ship duty

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — The first enlisted colored Wave to report for military duty aboard a transport of the Atlantic Area of the Military Sea Transportation Service reported aboard on Tuesday, Sept. 22. She is Josephine D. Rosa of Ferndale, Mich.

Charming, brown-eyed Miss Rosa volunteered for sea duty to "see other parts of the world I'd never get to." When she applied for the billet—shortly after the Secretary of Defense announced such duty would be available to 63 Waves—she was serving in the x-ray department of the U.S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N.Y.

She is the 15th of 28 Waves who will report for medical shipboard billets here.

Served In Maryland

The 26-year-old hospitalman entered the Navy on Sept. 5, 1951, "to travel and get a new outlook on life." She underwent recruit training at Great Lakes, Ill.

From Great Lakes, the former hospital laboratory assistant was sent to hospital corpsman school at Bainbridge, Md. In May, 1952, she was assigned to St. Albans where she volunteered for her present assignment.

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St. Louis WAVE Sutters Dilemma In Dixie Camp

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Pool Correspondent

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The experiences of an attractive red-haired Wave who could easily pass for white in this southern community, but who refuses to do so because her mother is colored, reads like a Hollywood movie script and conclusively proves that true life can often be stranger than fiction.

The Wave living the "Imitation of Life" theme in reverse is Miss Karla Stive, who is stationed at the Jacksonville Naval Air Training Station as a receptionist and typist in the office of the base chaplain.

Karla's father is a white man. Her mother, Mrs. Joseph Cantwell, of 1506 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo., is a colored woman.

Karla is red-haired with nordic features and you wouldn't believe she was colored unless she told you so herself. But Karla will not hesitate to tell you.

ASSUME HER RACE

In fact so many people have "assumed" that Karla is white, and their assumption has brought on so many incidents in Karla's life, that one of the first things Karla will tell you when you meet her is that she is colored, and proud of it.

Karla joined last January. When she applied for admission she was so young that she was accepted only if she brought her parents to give their consent.

Karla went back with her mother. The naval attendant, assuming Karla was white, asked her if her mother was her "nurse." Karla told the attendant in no uncertain terms that the lady was her mother. The attendant then told her he would have to call back all her records and change them. He had put her papers forward marked "Caucasian."

Karla was assigned to Bainbridge, Md., for her boot training. When she came out of Bainbridge she was sent to the training station here at Jacksonville.

Under the Navy's program of integration at Jacksonville, Karla was assigned quarters without regard to race. She ended up with white girl as a roommate.

ONLY COLORED

Again under the Navy's integration program of assigning personnel to jobs and section according to their qualifications instead of race, Karla found herself working in a section at Jacksonville where she was the only colored Wave in the section, although there are other colored Waves stationed there.

In the pure pattern of integration among the white girls in her section, and soon there was the normal associations including dates with sailors and civilians at the base and in Jacksonville.

GOT SHARE OF DATES

Being attractive as she is, Karla found herself getting her share of dates with white sailors stationed at the base. Her roommate had been told she was colored but she had not found it necessary to tell others, though she never denied if asked.

Things ran smoothly until one of the white seamen who was dating Karla got a promotion. This called for a celebration by the gang.

They threw a party and Karla was there with the promoted seaman. Halfway through the party the sailor got a few drinks under his belt and when someone came in and congratulated him on his promotion he said, "What makes it so good is that I have 29 N—s working under me."

ALL-WHITE PARTY

That did it. Everybody else at the party was white except Karla but that made no difference to Karla.

Then and there she took the floor and after giving the seaman the tongue-lashing of his life she proceeded to let all and sundry at the party know that she was colored and proud of it and that she was not going to sit by while anyone spoke disparagingly of her race.

Everyone but Karla's roommate was amazed. After things had quieted down a bit many of the girls in the game came up and said, "Why, Karla, if you had never said anything about it, no one would ever have known."

CHIP ON SHOULDER

Karla told them she wanted everyone to know. That was when Karla got the chip on her shoulder. . .if identifying on's race can be called a chip on the shoulder.

And that's when more complications set in. To the eternal credit of the Waves in Karla's gang they stuck with her and the incident made no difference in their relations.

First Enlisted Negro Wave Board's Ship

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — The first enlisted Negro WAVE to report for military duty aboard a transport of the Atlantic Area of the Military Sea Transportation Service reported aboard last week.

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The 26-year-old hospitalman entered the Navy on Sept. 5 1951. She underwent recruit training at Great Lakes Ill.

From Great Lakes, the former hospital laboratory assistant was sent to hospital corpsman school at Bainbridge Md. In May, 1952 she was assigned to St. Albans where she volunteered for her present assignment.

Miss Rosa youngest of three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Rosa, 10712 Hartley ct. Ferndale Mich. will serve aboard dependent carrying transports of MSTS. She will care for the medical needs of women and children travelling to and from our defense outposts throughout the world.

New Navy Officer—Gwendolyn Alycee Smith (left), of Paducah, Ky., is sworn in as a Wave Ensign by an unidentified Navy captain at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif. The charming line officer was immediately detached and proceeded to the Naval School, Officer Indoctrination (Waves), pending further assignment to duty by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Naval Supply Corps Gets First Negro Wave

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Ensign Charlotte S. Hutchinson, SC USNR, became the first Negro Wave Supply Corps Officer, when she was graduated last week from the Navy Supply Corps School at Bayonne, N. J. Her next duty station will be Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif., according to the U. S. Department of Navy.

Ensign Hutchinson was appointed to the Supply Corps in August, 1952, and reported for first active duty at the Naval School at Newport, R. I. Upon completion of this duty, she reported to the Navy Supply Corps School last November.

Mrs. Hutchinson is a native of Chicago and received her education at Howard university, graduating with a B.A. degree last June.

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Mrs. Hutchinson is a native of Chicago and received her education at Howard University, graduating with a B. A. degree last June.

She is a member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Wesleyan Club, Howard Campus Greek Council, graduating with a B. A. degree last ard Council, and Howard Alumni Association.

Her husband is now serving with the army in the Korean theatre.

In WAVES

MISS ANNA CHARMAINE RICHARDSON, 19, daughter of Mrs. Nora M. Harris of 3853 Gunnison Ave., enlisted in the WAVES Tuesday. Miss Richardson, who graduated from Sumner high school and attended Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, was transferred to the Naval Training Center at Bainbridge, Md., for recruit training of Navy.

To The Waves

MARLENE N. BURRELL

Marlene Nancy Burrell, daughter of Mrs. Marzetta Burrell, 915 Seventeenth street, Monday was sworn into the U. S. Navy as a member of the WAVES. She left for Bainbridge, Md.

Miss Burrell is a last January graduate of North High school.

Gets Certificate

MARGARET A. ASHFORD

Great Lakes, Ill.—(FHTNC)—Margaret Ann Ashford, hospital corpsman third class, WAVES, USN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon K. Ashford, Sr., of 3017 Bowdoin, Des Moines, Iowa, received a certificate of Special Instruction, here, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, for successfully completing six months of X-Ray school. The certificate was presented by Navy Doctor Cdr. Clement Burrough, Chief of X-Ray. Miss Ashford attended Drake University for three years as a pre-medical student before entering the Navy.

SHIRLEY MAE HEMPHILL

Norfolk WAVE Third In Family To Serve Uncle Sam

NORFOLK — The four-year enlistment of Miss Shirley Mae Hemphill into the WAVES makes the score three down and one to go for the Hemphill family of Lamberts Point, Norfolk.

Of the four children of the late William Hemphill and Mrs. Ella Hemphill, three are now serving in the U. S. Armed Forces. William Jr. with the U. S. Army in Germany, Federick in the U. S. Air Force, Geneva, N. Y. and now Shirley Mae.

* * *

BARBARA, the youngest, is still in elementary school, and from all reports she is hot to trot to make the score 4 to 0 for Uncle Sam.

Miss Hemphill has recently completed her nine weeks boot training at Bainbridge, Md., and after a short visit with her mother and family in Norfolk will leave for Quonset Point, R. I. where she will assume her new duties as seaman apprentice.

* * *

AFTER ATTACHING her signature to a four-year enlistment in the presence of Chief Earl Tankersley and Chief E. L. Percefull, recruiting officers stationed in the U. S. Post Office building on Granby street, Miss Hemphill exhibited a broad smile and as she answered the query, "how do you feel now?" she replied, "just fine, and if I had to decide over again I would still join the WAVES."

"My boot training was not only exciting, it was interesting and I enjoyed the whole nine weeks of it."

* * *

WHEN ASKED about her plans she replied: "I hope to be able to travel and I expect to make application for service in Paris, France, as soon as I have served the required twelve months."

A graduate of Booker T. Washington High School in June 1952, she started to make plans immediately to enter some branch of the U. S. Armed Service because, she said, "I have wanted to be someone in a uniform ever since my Girl Scout days, and I have been partial to the WAVES ever since I saw the pictures and writeup in the Journal and Guide of Miss C. C. Carroll. I thought she looked so smart in the uniform of the WAVES."

Honor Grad—Hospitalman Gladys D. Bracy of the Waves recently was selected by her classmates and her instructors as honor student of her class in the U. S. Naval Hospital Corps school at the naval hospital at Great Lakes, Ill. Miss Bracy is the daughter of Mrs. Elnora Bracy of McCamey, Tex. She was rated outstanding in military conduct and bearing during her training. She was graduated from Houston-Tillotson College in Austin, Tex.—ANP.

Exam Talk—Navy Ens. Gwendolyn A. Smith, Waves, (right), Education Service Officer of the Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Ill., corrects exams with her secretary, Mrs. Melberta Cole of Zion, Ill. The Wave officer is the daughter of Mrs. O. L. Norman of 1122 Clay Street, Paducah, Ky.—U. S. Navy Photo.

30m(10) 1953

Highest Negro Army Chaplain Gets Promotion

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Word has been received at Methodist information headquarters of the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Chaplain Elmer P. Gibson as Division chaplain of the 2nd Infantry "Indianhead" Division of the Armed Forces in Korea.

Before leaving X Corps, Chaplain Gibson was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service against an armed enemy.

CHAPLAIN GIBSON, highest ranking Negro chaplain in the U. S. Army, is a Methodist, and a member of the Delaware Conference. On the recent occasion of the visit to his Division by Brigadier General Fred C. Reynolds, retired, associate secretary of the Methodist Commission on Chaplans, Chaplan Gibson was a speaker on the program of the conference luncheon given in the Brigadier General's honor.

Before entering the service in 1941, the Chaplain served at Grace Church, Chester, Pa.; Camphor Memorial Church, Philadelphia, and John Wesley Church, Salisbury, Md. He is a native of Greensboro, N. C.

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Meet The U. S. Navy's 'Best Damn Chaplain'

Ed Odom Won Praise, Respect Of All Gobs

By ROBERT E. HARGIS
CHAPLAIN, USN

"That's one of the best damn chaplains in the Navy!" The words rumbled casually from the leathery mouth of the Chief Bosn's Mate as he and another chief passed Chaplain Ed Odom on the macadamized drill area, affectionately referred to by recruits as the "grinder."

A wide grin broke across the Chaplain's expansive, genial face as he kept walking toward his office in the yellow stucco building nearby. He wasn't supposed to hear the remark that followed the brisk exchange of salutes.

Now, his grin widened with the distance that separated him from the two CPOs' until it broke into a deep throated chuckle. Some men might have been offended at the comment — but to Chaplain Odom, it was one of the nicest compliments that had ever accidentally come his way.

BEGAN IN 1951

This is only one of a whole procession of incidents that had their beginning one day in April 1951 when Rev. Edward Odom began his tour of duty as one of the two Negro Chaplains in the United States Navy. On the 23 of July, 53 when Chaplain Odom was detached from active duty, the chapter was completed.

It is a chapter about the real American — a symbol of the land we believe in. I want to tell you about it, and a few of the events that punctuated it.

I first heard of Chaplain Odom when I was attending Chaplain's school at Newport last summer. They used to tell us that there were chiefs at the Naval Training Center in San Diego who followed Chaplain Odom from one building to another on Sunday mornings to hear him preach.

What they did not tell us was that, like most Navy Chaplains, "Big Ed" has been yelled at by the senior officers, cussed by petty officers, and blessed by recruits who have found him to be a friend and guide. He always manages to come up smiling and wherever he has gone, the men have never forgotten he was there and have been glad for that fact.

DESERT SPOT

I remember our first meeting. As a Junior Grade Lieutenant, just out of indoctrination, I was assigned to duty at Elliot Annex. Elliott Annex, tender to the memories of tens of thousands of your sons in blue is a desert spot some thirteen miles in-land from San Diego.

Here in a short period of suspended animation the past fades out of a recruits' life and the present becomes unbelievably real as he sweats and suffers and aches through the first five weeks of primary training. Here in this "garden spot" I first met Chaplain Odom. I remember the impression he made.

I recall his easy-going demeanor and his warm, winning smile as his six-foot-two, 220 pound frame filled up the doorway in the office of the yellow frame chapel. It was good to have him around.

WORKS WITH ALL

There was a time, later, when I heard a lieutenant say that it did his men good just to have Chaplain Odom walk through the room. I think he was right, because wherever he went the men looked an listened. He has never been considered just a Chaplain to Negroes. He has been in every sense a Chaplain and counselor to men of every color. Through him, they have met God.

Men stopped him in the halls to tell him that they would never forget the Character Guidance lectures he gave about religion, or sex education or moral principles. Even when he is out of uniform and walking in town, he cannot go far without being hailed with a cordial "Good Morning, Chaplain Odom" from a sailor across the street.

Things have no doubt happened that he never speaks about, but if he has ever been insulted because he is a Negro you wouldn't know it. The officer in charge of one training unit relates with amusement how one chief in his staff said flatly, "I would never serve under a Negro officer."

With bullet-like suddenness, another chief fired back, "You don't know Chaplain Odom! I'd be glad to serve under him anywhere." You never hear "Big Ed" talking about that incident, but a warm relationship grew up later between him and this once prejudiced chief.

SENSE OF HUMOR

His unbounded sense of humor carries him through many tense moments. It is his greatest weapon. He throws back his head and laughs with a sound that reminds you of a short fuse and a small charge of dynamite when he tells about the boy who came into the Recruit Training Chaplains' office just the other day. The boy was form the deep south, Mississippi. He was uncomfortable for a moment when he saw Chaplain Odom sitting at the desk. Then he flopped into the big leather chair beside the desk and blurted out, "Sir, you know how folks in the South feel about Negroes, but just the same I feel like crying" and without further ceremony, and in the words of Chaplain Odom, he went "Boo Hoo Hoo" and had a good cry and then a heart to heart talk with this understanding Chaplain and Christian Minister.

Those who work close to him know that despite the foreboding figure that he cuts with his impressive size, Chaplain Odom has a heart as big as his smile. He said to me one day, "My trouble is that I sympathize with the men too much." Well, perhaps, but he reached the men he met.

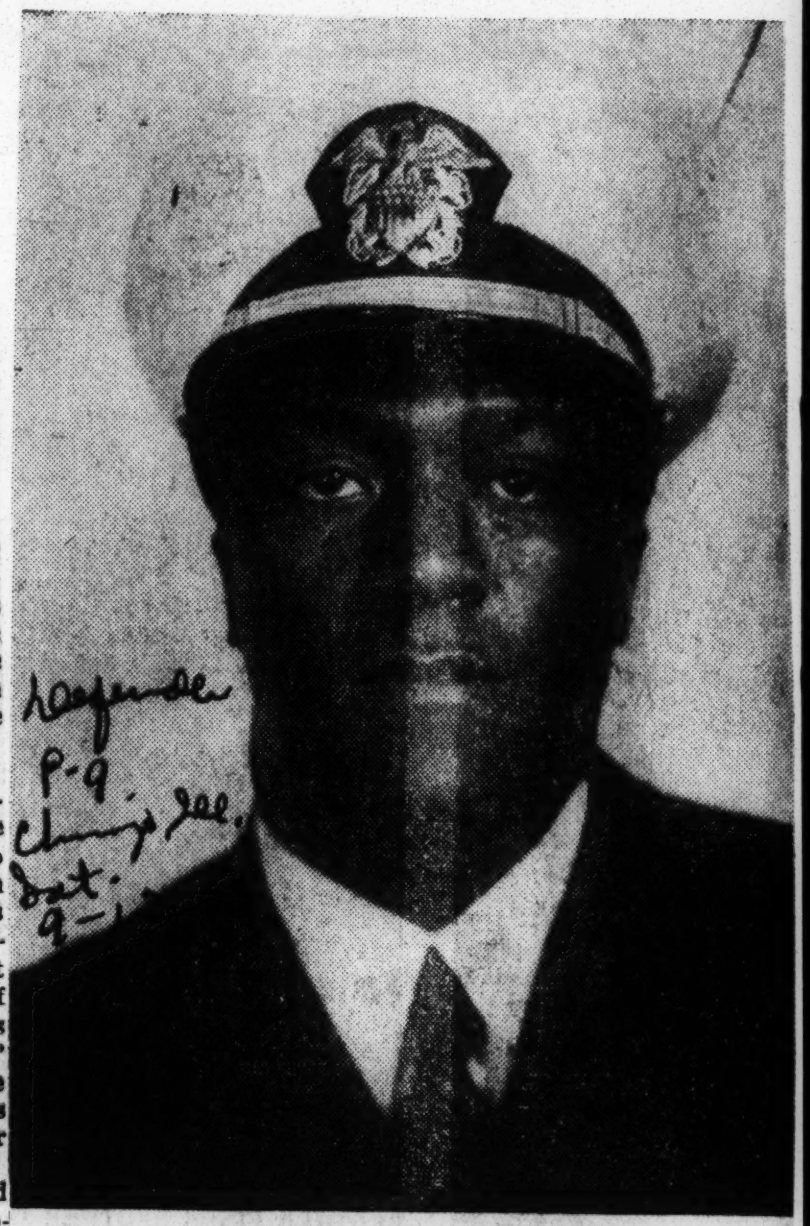
GRATEFUL PARENTS

There have been many little incidents to illustrate this. There was the boy who had found help in the company of this chaplain and weeks later, when he was home on Recruit Leave, the parents of the lad wrote to say that when their son came home one of is first remarks was "There was once, when I was really 'best' and I had an interview with the Negro Chaplain. You know, he is one of the finest men I have ever met."

Another boy whose father owned a book store sent back an autographed copy of "The Robe" in appreciation of his help.

And there was the night when Chaplain Odom left the duty office to get a bite of chow. When he came back there was a simple note on the desk saying "Thanks for everything" and embossed on the card were these words from the 91st Psalm: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most high shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

I remember that one boy who was getting married sought out Chaplain Odom, chosing him from all the rest of us, and requested him to officiate at his wedding. With the wisdom and sense of balance which marks his ways he declined, but the compliment had been paid by the request.



CHAPLAIN EDWARD ODOM

CITES TRIBUTES

Looking over my shoulder at the months I have worked with Ed Odom, played golf with him around the nine holes of the Training Center's Sal-Ho course, watched him give the final treatment to the eight ball on the pool table after chalking his cue, worked out with him in the gym over a medicine ball, I think there are three incidents that sum up his contribution to our American way of life.

The first occurred last spring, when Rear Admiral Harp, the Chief of Chaplains' for the Navy, paid a surprise visit to the 8:30 Divine service where Chaplain Odom was leading some 2000 men in Christian worship. The Admiral worshipped, he listened to the sermon; and then with some two hundred men who remained for the Communion service, he knelt side by side with the Recruits while Chaplain Odom lifted the bread and the wine of the Lord's supper to his lips, and the lips of each man.

A few months ago, the 2nd incident ocurred: Champlain Odom was invited to address the La Jolla Kiwanis Club. At the conclusion of his remarks, General Hoke Smith (USMC, Ret.) and

Ed Odom, "...One Of The Best... Chaplains In The Navy."

Adm. Metcalf (USN, Ret.) arose to state that this had been the finest presentation of a Chaplain's work they had ever heard. "It was," in the words of Chaplain Walter W. Rockey, (USN, Ret.) "a spontaneous reaction to this big fellow Odom, entirely without precedent in our club."

AMERICAN SYMBOL

The last incident, perhaps the most meaniful of all occurred at the Cyane Naval Housing Project in Pacific Beach where Ed Odom and his attractive wife, Juanita, with little Edward made their home.

They are one hundred percent a part of the Community of Navy officers and their families who live there. They are accepted wholeheartedly. Mrs. Odom share in providing transportation when the wives go to the commissary or to town to shop. One day, not long ago, a neighbor, the wife of an officer, said to Mrs. Odom, "Juanita, we can't ever feel the same again about Negro people."

This, I believe, has been an important chapter in the life of our nation. This, the story of one Navy Chaplain and a symbol of America.

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Journal & Guide Norfolk Va.

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CALLS JC 'CANCEROUS EVIL':

AVC would deny bigots U.S. funds

30m (11)

ATLANTIC CITY—The American Veterans Committee (AVC) called for complete destruction of what it labeled "the cancerous evil of discrimination" at its seventh annual convention held here Dec. 4-6.

Mindful of the briefs filed in the U.S. Supreme Court Dec. 7, AVC, whose slogan is "Citizens First, Veterans Second," called for "the withholding of federal tax exemptions from institutions practicing racial or religious discrimination, by segregation or otherwise."

The 300 delegates stressed that continued prosperity is dependent upon maximum employment at reasonable wage rates. They backed without reservation the increase of the federal minimum wage law to at least $1 per hour and called for increased coverage and minimum wages set by state and territorial laws.

Raps Immigration Laws

Andy Rice, national legislative director, pointed out that present immigration laws are aimed at colored West Indians.

What we want is "revision of the immigration and naturalization laws to eliminate racial and religious discrimination," he said.

"The outdated national origins quota system and the unwarranted distinctions in the treatment of native-born and naturalized citizens which stamp the latter as 'second-class' citizens must be eliminated by congressional action," he continued.

"These inequities daily 'put the lie' to our heritage of respect for the individual."

Mauldin Elected Chairman

Bill Mauldin, the GIs' favorite cartoonist during World War II, was elected national chairman of AVC at the concluding session of the convention.

AVC is the only veterans organization which in no way practices discrimination. Its 135 chapters are located in all sections of the country, its national headquarters in Washington.

Prominent AVC members include President Eisenhower; Cinema Star Ronald Reagen; Robert Thompson, associate director, Atlanta Urban League; W. Robert Ming, professor of law, University of Chicago, and Dr. Paul Cooke, professor of English, Miner Teachers college, Washington.

Ouster Charges Follow Opposition To Segregation

Beaumont Enterprise

Ft. Sill Club Director Defended by NAACP Attorney

P. 1 30m 11

FORT SILL. — Two of the charges brought against Mrs. Ida Boyd, under charges before the civil servace commission, for negligence and failure to properly preform her duties as club director, is that she made statements to soldiers regarding segregation laws in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma

The hearing before a civil service board for the Negro woman, who has a fine efficiency record in overseas service, and who has been stationed at Fort Sill for a number of years, in part Mrs. Boyd "made utterances before Negro troops concerning segregation laws of the state of Oklahoma which were demoralizing to Negro troops," and Mrs. Boyd on another occasion made utterances to Negro troops concerning the segregation laws of Oklahoma which incited animosities."

Mrs. Boyd was represented at the hearing by a Lawton attorney and by U. S. Tate, regional counsel for the Southwest Region N. A. A. C. P., Dallas, who was directed to assist in the defense of Mrs. Boyd by the Oklahoma Conference of Branches NAACP.

Segregation practices at Fort Sill army post clubs have quite recently been abandoned, and it is the impression desire to oust Mrs. Boyd developes out of the fact she, because of her long overseas service, is the oldest and highest club director on the post. Something of this nature was brought to the fore during the hearing.

It appears that Mrs. Boyd did appear on the post on several occasion with being garbed in regulation uniform and that Post No. 6 has not been as tidy as it should have been. Despite this fact her former director, Major Todd, appeared in her favor and said during his administration Mrs. Boyd had shown great efficiency. Other white witnesses also appeared as witnesses for Mrs. Boyd.

30m 11

It brought out during the hearing that the janitorial work complained of by her present superiors does not come under the supervision of Mrs. Boyd, and that his particular task is to provide a general recreational program.

Just how remarks about segregation to Negro soldiers would demoralize them, or incite animosities more than segregation, per se, was not clearly brought out during the hearing.

The board following the hearing reserved a decision for a few days. Just what the outcome will be is not known.

USO Balks At Mixed Ga. Socials

MACON, Ga.,—(INS)—The Macon USO Saturday announced it would no longer cooperate in social events at Dobbins air force base because of the base policy of non-segregation.

Harold Colin, area USO director announced withdrawal of USO from any future on base functtions after the air force sent a bus to Macon last night to take 30 Negro girls to a non-segregated dance on the base.

He said USO had been screening hostesses and sending qualified chaperons for air force social functions. This cooperation was being halted, he said, because of the non-segregation policy. He said:

"It should be understood in the future that Macon girls attending base functions will not be representatives of the USO, nor will the club send qualified chaperons."

An air base spokesman said the air force has a police of non-segregation, required by an executive order of President Truman. He said that in the past a few Negro couples had participated in dances on the post, but that last night was the first time any sizable number of Negro girls was brought to the field for a dance in which white girls and air force personnel were to participate.